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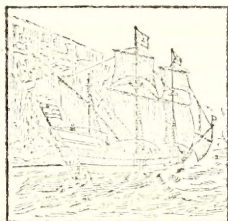




# THE HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION 1909

The Fourth Annual Report of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission to the Legislature of the State of New York • Transmitted to the Legislature May twentieth, nineteen ten

Prepared by EDWARD HAGAMAN HALL, L.H.M., L.H.D.



*Vehol* *545*  
VOLUME I • PAGES 1 to 714

Printed for the State of New York by  
J. B. Lyon Company, State Printers, at Albany, 1910

*840*



"It is as pleasant a land as one need tread upon . . . The land is the finest for cultivation that I ever in my life set foot upon."—HENRY HUDSON.

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"Industry will give abundance to a virtuous world and call mankind to unbounded seats of harmony and friendship. The liberty of the seas will be the happiness of the earth."—ROBERT FULTON.

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"We are not celebrating ourselves . . . We celebrate the immense significance of America to all mankind. May the harmony and fraternity of this festival be an augury for the future. May the blending of races which has made possible all that we now celebrate never be made naught by the conflict of races upon the battlefield. May the spirit of this day persist, grow ever more effective in the minds of men, and this occasion be the precursor of many a festival in the years to come, marking the steady progress of all peoples of the earth who have united to make America what it is, upwards and onward, along the path that leads to perfect peace and justice and liberty."—ELIHU ROOT, *Sept. 29, 1909*.

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"The money that has been spent on this Celebration has not been wasted. We have too few opportunities in this country to come together when there are no partisan questions to be discussed, when there are no individual prejudices to be incurred, when there are no candidacies to be fostered; but we are all united, emphasizing our unity and sinking our differences, in order that America may be great because the people are inspired to justice and to appreciation of the ideals of the great Republic . . . I say to you, my friends, it has been worth while, and we are altogether in this great State of New York better equipped for our duties as citizens, knowing more of our glorious past, more confident of the future, than we would have been if we had not worked so hard to give an adequate representation of our joy in our progress."—CHARLES E. HUGHES, *Oct. 7, 1910*.





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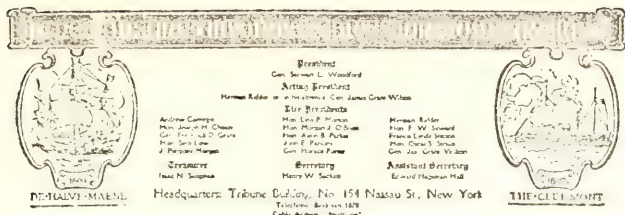


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NEW YORK, May 19, 1910,

The Hon. JAMES W. WADSWORTH, JR.,

*Speaker of the Assembly,*

Albany N. Y.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith to the Legislature of the State of New York the Fourth Annual Report of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission as required by its charter, Chapter 325 of the Laws of 1906.

Yours respectfully,

STEWART L. WOODFORD,

*President.*

HENRY W. SACKETT, *Secretary.*



## INTRODUCTION

---

FROM Saturday, September 25, to Monday, October 11, 1909, the State of New York commemorated, under the auspices of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, the 300th anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River by Henry Hudson in 1609 and the 100th anniversary of the first successful application of steam to navigation upon that River by Robert Fulton in 1807.

As a stimulus to its four years of devoted labor in preparing for the Celebration, the Commission had the inspiration of two eminent events in human history.

The first of these, which brought the Hudson River to the knowledge of Europe and opened the adjacent region to European settlement, was well calculated to appeal to the imagination and arouse popular interest. In contemplating it the mind instinctively compared conditions at the time of Hudson's advent with conditions at present and marveled at the change. Three hundred years ago, when civilization was hoary upon the banks of the Thames, the Rhine, the Seine, the Tiber, the Nile, and the Ganges, the primeval forests of the Hudson River gave shelter to no higher culture than the middle status of barbarism. Here was a virgin soil, seemingly reserved by Destiny in order that Civilization might here plant herself anew, and here cultivate in a freer air the institutions for which she had qualified herself by hard and painful schooling in the Old World. Then came Hudson's little ship and then the magic of three centuries of change. And in the harbor where Hudson saw only the hollow-log canoes of the native Indians, to-day float the treasure-laden argosies of the world; where he saw the rude bark habitations of the abo-

Discov-  
ery of the  
Hudson





rigines, now rises the second — soon to be the first — city of the world; and upon the banks of the river and in the tributary region where 300 years ago the barest necessities of precarious human existence were the measure of industry and the simplest requirements of personal adornment, the chase, and primitive warfare were the measure of art and science, now dwells a civilization which rivals that of any other part of the world. The contrasts thus presented by conditions at the two extremities of the period and the consciousness of the phenomenal development of our people in the multifarious departments of human activity during the three centuries intervening, could not but arouse civic pride and inspire civic enthusiasm.

Inven-  
tion of  
Steam  
Navi-  
gation

In recalling the founding of New York, one is reminded of Sir Francis Bacon's saying that "as in the arts and sciences the first invention is of more consequence than all the improvements afterwards," so "in kingdoms the first foundation or plantation is of more noble dignity and merit than all that followeth." There is, however, no more delicate, difficult and uncertain a task for the historian than that of comparing the relative importance of human events. Certainly, the second event commemorated in the Hudson-Fulton Celebration was one which ranks worthily with the first in its importance to the world. It is, indeed, impossible to measure the far-reaching effect of Robert Fulton's genius, which has narrowed the ocean in point of time to one-sixth its former dreary breadth, has increased the productive power of mankind and multiplied the world's commerce, has given to all the navigable waters of the earth a value which they did not previously possess, and by increasing the neighborliness of nations has promoted, to a degree which cannot well be measured, the brotherhood of mankind. This last aspect of the results of Fulton's genius may well be regarded as its most beneficent. While the material and tangible results of increased commerce due to steam navigation are conspicuous to the senses, it is not



extravagant, perhaps, to say that the increased personal intercourse of nations is having, and is destined yet to have, the greater influence on the history of the world. Buckle, in his profound two-volume "Introduction" to his projected "History of Civilization in England," speaking of the French and English peoples, said that they have "by the mere force of increased contact learned to think more favorably of each other and to discard that foolish contempt in which both nations indulged. In this, as in all cases, the better one civilized nation is acquainted with another, the more it will find to respect and imitate. For of all the causes of national hatred, ignorance is the most powerful. When you increase the contact, you remove the ignorance and thus you diminish the hatred. This is the true bond of charity." He then calls attention to the inefficacy of centuries of moralizing in reducing the frequency of war, and adds: "But it may be said without the slightest exaggeration that every new railroad which is laid down and every fresh steamer which crosses the Channel are additional guarantees for the preservation of . . . peace . . ." In these words the writer uttered a truth which is of universal application and which gives a true measure of the value of Fulton's invention.

Thus the second event commemorated gave a wide range to the thoughts, extended the scope of the Celebration, and emphasized its international significance.

Under these stimuli, the Commission arranged its plans with certain very definite ends in view.

The first was to make the Celebration educational, not commercial. The idea of an Exposition was among the earliest suggestions made to the Commission; but after careful consideration, the proposition was not adopted, and throughout all of the Commission's plans, the most careful pains were taken to avoid anything of a commercial tincture. Nothing of an advertising nature was permitted in the great land parades;

Celebration Educational Not Commercial



no advertisements were permitted in the official literature; no admittance fee was charged to any function upon which public moneys were expended; and no public moneys were expended upon any personal decorations or souvenirs for the members of the Commission. On the contrary it was designed that every thing should be as educative as possible and that the greatest number of people possible should freely see the public spectacles. It was for this reason that the English plan of historical pageants within an enclosed space to which admission should be charged was deliberately avoided.

Designed  
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Awaken-  
ing

In the educational conception of the Celebration, much emphasis was laid on its historical side for the very natural reason that historical events were being commemorated. But there were additional reasons for this emphasis. The State of New York, as compared with her neighbors on the east and south, has heretofore shown questionable modesty in refraining from exploiting her own history. A glance at the book-shelves of any great public library will show how industrious the historians of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania and Virginia have been in recording the annals of which they are justly proud and how comparatively indifferent our own writers have been in this field. And this disparity has resulted in a very general ignorance of the full part played by our Colony and State in our national history. Furthermore, it has led to a positive and unfortunate misconception by many persons of the dignity of our State history. Taine, in his *History of English Literature*, has said, referring to the position of "Don Quixote" in the literature of Spain, that the best known and best loved book in Spanish literature is a satire on Spanish literature. Similarly one might say of New York history, that for many years, the best known — if not the best loved — book of New York history was a satire on New York history. The misfortune of Irving's "Knickerbocker's History of New York" was not so much its satire, which any person with a reasonable sense



of humor can appreciate, as the period at which it appeared — a period barren of any worthy and serious history of New York. The result was that many persons derived their impressions of the character of the founders of New York from Irving's whimsical conceptions. Gen. James Grant Wilson's scholarly four-volume Memorial History of New York has done much to compensate for past deficiencies with respect to the history of the City of New York, but there is yet no monumental history of the State of New York, and it must be confessed that New York is far from the position of historical eminence which she would hold, in the estimation not only of her own people but also of the nation at large, if there were a more popular familiarity with her annals. The second object of the Commission, therefore, was to create an historical awakening throughout the State.

A third object sought to be attained by the educational fea- Assimila-  
tion of  
Adopted  
Popula-  
tion tures was to promote the assimilation of our adopted population. Knowledge of the history of a city, or a state, or a nation conduces to love of country, civic pride and loyalty to established institutions. It serves to bind a people together, make it more homogeneous and give it stability. And it makes the inhabitants better citizens by holding up to their eyes lofty traditions to enlist their affections and inspire their imitation. With over 26 per cent of the population of the State foreign born, and 33 per cent more born here of foreign parents, it was felt that such a Celebration as was planned would result in great and far-reaching good. Still further to emphasize this phase of the Celebration, the people of every nationality were invited to take part in the parades and festivals, and an effort was made to make them feel that the Celebration belonged to them as much as to the older inhabitants; that by adopting our citizenship they adopted our traditions and institutions; and that their pride and loyalty should be as great as those of the descendants of the pioneer settlers.





It requires but little reflection to perceive the great value of acquainting our adopted citizens with the fact that we *have* a body of worthy traditions and attaching them to those traditions. The power of tradition has been one of the most fundamental and conservative forces of all peoples of all times. As a body propelled through space tends to travel in a direct line unless diverted by some force other than that which drives it, so a people naturally tends to follow the impulses of the past and to adhere to tradition unless turned therefrom by other influences. Therefore the ingrained history of a nation, which in a broad sense we call tradition, serves as a balance wheel, tending to restrain sudden and spasmodic departures from the normal mode of progress. Historical culture thus materially promotes the welfare of the Commonwealth.

Promo-  
tion of  
Inter-  
national  
Friend-  
ship

The Celebration also presented to the Commission a fourth opportunity of which it availed itself, namely, to promote international friendship. The events primarily celebrated and the history of our city and State following upon them inevitably suggested the relations which we sustain to the nations of the old world. The Netherlands fitted out the ship which explored our river and planted the first colony here. England furnished the bold navigator who sailed the ship and later she cultivated and developed the seedling colony planted by the Dutch. Italy, the mother of great explorers, 85 years earlier, supplied the navigator who first entered and described the lower harbor of New York; and France, whose friendly troops camped on our soil to help our forefathers win their independence, gave Verrazzano his commission. Irish parents gave birth to the steamboat inventor; and a hundred other ties of historical tradition and blood transfusion were recalled, binding us to every civilized nation on the earth. The occasion was propitious, therefore, for strengthening the ties which happily exist between them and us; and while the Commission never forgot that it represented only the State of New York, yet the



geographical position of the State as the Golden Gate of the east, its representative character as one of the leading States of the Union, the preëminence of the Metropolis in its foreign financial and commercial relations, and its unsurpassed facilities for entertaining foreign visitors on land and water, created exceptionally favorable conditions for impressing visitors from abroad with the best aspects of American life. Therefore every civilized nation with which the United States holds diplomatic relations was invited to send its representatives and every seaboard nation was invited to send in addition one or more vessels of its navy. When these guests arrived, less care was taken to impress them with our material achievement, which was obvious, than to show them the evidences of our culture in the arts and graces of civilization and to acquaint them personally with our best ideals and our noblest institutions. Above all, they were taken as closely to the hearts of our people as the most cordial and unreserved hospitality could make possible and were made to feel both the respect and the affection which we entertain for those many fatherlands from which we have inherited so many of our traditions and from which so large a part of our population has come. Senator Root eloquently summed up this phase of the Celebration when, at the Official Banquet in New York City on September 29, he said to the foreign representatives: "We are not celebrating ourselves. We are not celebrating the greatness and wealth of our city . . . We celebrate in Hudson the great race of men who made the age of discovery . . . We celebrate in Fulton the great race of men whose inventive genius has laid the foundation for a broader, nobler and more permanent civilization the world over . . . Standing at the gateway of the New World, we celebrate the immense significance of America to all mankind . . . You who have come to us from abroad, from whatsoever country you come, find here the children of your own fatherland. In all that you find here that is worthy of admira-



Celebration extended along 200 miles of the Hudson valley, from Staten Island on the south to Troy and Cohoes on the north, and the various local interests of all intermediate communities were represented on the Commission by men chosen for their force of mind and character. In this respect, as in others, the task of the Commission was very unusual, and the felicitous harmony which prevailed was manifestly due to the unselfish spirit of the members of the Commission, who dedicated their labors to the public welfare, who had no personal ends to attain, and whose only recompense for their valuable contributions of time, labor and in many cases money, was to be found in the consciousness of a public duty faithfully discharged and in the satisfaction to be derived from the contemplation of successful celebration. Gen. Woodford, the President of the Commission, who soon after the Celebration started on his mission abroad to present the Gold Medals and messages sent by the Commission to the heads of Governments represented by naval vessels at the festivities, wrote from Italy, in April, 1910: "I have never known a body of men like our Commission — one purpose — one effort — not a personal ambition."

Of the Celebration itself, it may be said that taken as a whole — in character, significance and extent — it was unique. It was not a rejoicing such as those which have greeted the return of troops from victorious wars, when tears of joy were mingled with tears of sorrow. It was not a demonstration of gladness upon the return of a victorious fleet, when the exultation of a grateful people carried with it the inseparable regret of generous victors over vanquished foes. It was not the vaunting demonstration of a political party in the bitter rivalry of a partisan campaign. Such occasions have seen parades greater in length and numbers than those of 1909. The Hudson-Fulton Celebration, on the contrary, was a jubilee of happiness. The Nation was at peace with the world. Civil

A Festival of  
Patriotic  
Sentiment



concord blessed our people at home. Material prosperity abounded. Even man's evil propensities seemed to be suspended and the best qualities of human nature to come to the surface, for it is a literal fact that during the two weeks of the Celebration in New York City, there were fewer homicides, fewer suicides, and less crime generally than in any other equal period in the year. There were also fewer accidents and a lower general death rate than usual. There was seemingly nothing to alloy the happiness of the occasion and the people practically abandoned themselves for a fortnight to a rational festival of patriotic sentiment.

Value of  
Celebration  
Incidental

Upon this Celebration a little over a million dollars was expended under the direct auspices of the Commission. Of these funds, the State Government appropriated about 48 per cent and the New York City Government about 24 per cent. The free-will offerings of the inhabitants of New York City furnished about 28 per cent. In addition to these funds, large amounts were raised and expended under private auspices in the various communities throughout the State. No financial aid was received from the Federal Government\* or from any other State.†

The question may be asked: "Did it pay?" To the inquirer who calculates results by the gold-measurer's balance, it may be replied that one of the foremost financiers of the country is quoted as saying that our increased commerce, due to more friendly international relations, will more than compensate for every dollar expended. That, however, is an incidental result. Material gain was not the purpose of the Celebration, and it is no more possible to gauge its results by

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\* As stated in the following chapters, however, the Federal Government cordially lent its invaluable aid in inviting foreign governments, in the presence of the United States Navy and Army, in entertaining the guests from abroad, in issuing a commemorative postage stamp, and in other ways.

† Since the foregoing was written, the New Jersey Committee of the Commission, of which Hon. E. C. Stokes is Chairman, has contributed \$821,27.





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the standard of dollars than it is to measure the value of education by the cost of the public schools or the value of civilization by the cost of orderly government. The Hudson-Fulton commemoration was a celebration of sentiment; and sentiment — what people think — is one of the strongest mainsprings of human action. An eminent English jurist says that sentiment is more powerful than law, for law is the expression of sentiment and cannot be enforced without its support. And a distinguished French critic, about to write the history of a national literature, says that the motive forces of history are to be sought in the human sentiments. To cultivate ideals, then, is to advance civilization; and who can measure the elevating influence of the many exhibitions of the arts and sciences throughout the State; of the examples of great men recalled to the rising generation in a thousand public schools; and of the ideals held up by preachers and orators in hundreds of pulpits and on a score of platforms? Many monuments of bronze and stone will record the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, but the most enduring monument is that which has been erected in the minds of our people, a memorial of a brilliant past and an inspiration to a more lustrous future.



## CHAPTER I

### ORIGIN OF THE HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION

THE Hudson-Fulton Celebration in the State of New York <sup>Two</sup> in 1909 was the result of two separate but closely related <sup>Ideas in</sup> ideas. The first of these ideas sprang from the approach <sup>the Cele-</sup> of the 300th anniversary of the third and most famous of Hud- <sup>bration</sup> son's four historic voyages, the realization of the importance of that voyage as a factor in the opening of the North American Continent to civilization, and the instinctive desire to commemorate the anniversary in a suitable way. In like manner, the second idea sprang from the approach of the 100th anniversary of the first practical application of steam to navigation by Fulton. One anniversary came in 1909, the other in 1907; but as Fulton's demonstration of the practicability of the use of steam as a motive power for boats was made upon the river which Hudson had explored, the close relation of the two anniversaries was quickly perceived and the movements for their independent celebrations were merged in the creation of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission. The course of events leading up to the union of these two movements was as follows:

The earliest suggestion of a Celebration of the Hudson <sup>Earliest</sup> Ter-centenary appears to have been made by the late Rev. <sup>Sugges-</sup> J. H. Suydam, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., who, in a letter printed <sup>tions</sup> in the New York Tribune July 31, 1893, commenting on the Columbian celebration, proposed the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River in 1909. He inquired: "Will such organizations as the St. Nicholas Society or the Holland Society of New York deem this of sufficient importance to begin the agitation?"

The records of the Holland Society, eight years later, contain the following minute:



"At a stated meeting of the Trustees of The Holland Society, June 13, 1901, the Secretary (Theodore M. Banta) called attention to the fact that the 300th anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River by Hendrick Hudson will occur in the year 1909 — and offered the following preamble and resolution which were adopted:

"Whereas the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River by a Dutch ship under the command of Captain Hendrick Hudson will occur in September, 1909, and it is eminently fitting that the tri-centennial of that momentous event in our history should be celebrated in a suitable manner, therefore

"Resolved, That the President of this Society be requested to appoint a Committee to take into consideration and report as to the best mode of enlisting the sympathy and securing the co-operation of all citizens of the State and of the country in a suitable commemoration of the ter-centenary of the discovery of the Hudson River."

"The President appointed as such a Committee the following gentlemen: Augustus Van Wyck, Warner Van Norden, Theodore M. Banta, Robert B. Roosevelt, Henry Van Dyke."

Hudson  
Tri-centennial  
Association

In November, 1901, a number of citizens of New York City met with a similar object in view, and on June 3, 1902, formally organized as the Hudson Tri-centennial Association with Mr. Thomas Powell Fowler as President; Messrs. J. P. Morgan, James Stillman and J. Edward Simmons as Vice-Presidents; Mr. Talcott C. Van Santvoord as Treasurer; and Captain George A. White as Secretary. This Association suggested the construction of a Hudson Memorial Bridge from Inwood Hill to Spuyten Duyvil Hill across Spuyten Duyvil Creek near its confluence with the Hudson River. Different projects had been discussed, but the Association finally decided upon the plan for a bridge designed by Mr. A. P. Boller and presented the matter to the Hon. Seth Low, who was Mayor of New York in 1902 and 1903. The members of Mayor Low's administration regarded the idea of a memorial bridge with favor, but no definite action was secured during his incumbency, as the Mayor did not wish to commit his successors to a project the cost of which might exceed the debt



limit. The City did, however, make an appropriation of \$10,000 for the necessary engineering investigations and the Park Department was approached with a view to the provision of sufficient land for the construction of the bridge. Since then the project of the Hudson Memorial Bridge has been accepted by the municipal authorities as an important link in the great Riverside Drive of New York City along the shore of the Hudson, although the financial requirements for other and more immediately necessary public improvements have, as yet, deferred the consummation of the plan.

In 1902 the suggestion for a ter-centenary celebration was renewed in another form by Dr. George Frederick Kunz in an article in the North American Review for September, in which he said: "There should be a World's Fair in 1909 on Manhattan Island in honor of the ter-centenary of Henry Hudson's arrival in the Half Moon, as has been suggested by that able Dutch-American, Jan Theodore van Gestel."

Another important step was taken in the evolution of the organization of the Celebration when, on February 15, 1905, the late Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, uncle of the then President of the United States and the descendant of one of the old Dutch families of New York, invited to his residence at No. 57 Fifth avenue representatives of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Holland Society, the Hudson Tri-centennial Association, the Municipal Art Society, the National Arts Club, the New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, and the Saint Nicholas Society, for the purpose of organizing themselves into a Joint or General Committee on the Tri-centennial Celebration of the Discovery of the Hudson River by Henry Hudson. This committee organized with the Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt as President, Mr. Theodore M. Banta as Vice-President, Col.

World's  
Fair sug-  
gested

Hudson  
Ter-cen-  
tenary  
Joint  
Commit-  
tee





Henry W. Sackett as Secretary and Mr. Warner Van Norden as Treasurer.

The Committee asked the Hon. George B. McClellan, then Mayor of New York, and the late Hon. Francis W. Higgins, then Governor of the State, officially to name a committee of citizens who should act jointly in arranging for a Hudson celebration; and those officials selected 150 gentlemen to compose the Hudson Ter-centenary Joint Committee.

The first preliminary meeting of this Committee was held in the Governor's room of the City Hall on November 16, 1905, when the Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt was elected Temporary Chairman, and Col. Henry W. Sackett, Temporary Secretary. A second preliminary meeting was held at the same place November 24, 1905. On December 5, 1905, at the same place, a permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers:

President, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.

Vice-Presidents, Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Major-General Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A., Mr. Morris K. Jesup, Hon. Levi P. Morton, Mr. William Rockefeller, Mr. William B. Van Rensselaer and Hon. Andrew D. White.

Treasurer, Mr. J. P. Morgan.

Secretary, Col. Henry W. Sackett.

Assistant Secretary, Mr. Edward Hagaman Hall.

The necessary working committees were also appointed.

**Hudson** At the meeting of the Hudson Ter-centenary Joint Committee held December 5, 1905, the following letter was received from the Hudson Tri-Centennial Association:

**Tri-cen-**  
**tennial**  
**Associa-**  
**tion**  
**With-**  
**draws**

NEW YORK, November 20, 1905.

*To the Plan and Scope Committee, Hendrick Hudson Celebration:*

GENTLEMEN.—In pursuance of the request of the officially appointed Joint State and City Committee on the Hendrick Hudson Tri-centennial Anniversary, on September 9, 1909, the association which was formed by a few public-



spirited citizens in 1902 to further the creation of an appropriate memorial of the historic event, so fraught with the destiny of the "new world," respectfully begs to report as follows:

*First.*— That they regarded their organization simply as a preliminary one to incite the public interest for a celebration worthy of the occasion and the city of New York, and to advocate the idea that the occasion was one for a great civic memorial, which should not only add to the adornment of the city, but also be of a utilitarian character in the line of the development of Riverside Drive, the pride of our city and matchless in any city in the world.

*Second.*— That they have succeeded in creating great public interest, not only for an appropriate celebration, but also for the character of the permanent memorial proposed.

*Third.*— That they have interested the city authorities in the proposition, which has culminated in an appropriation by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to have the surveys and preliminary design prepared with cost of construction. This work has been accomplished, and the report of the Commissioner of Bridges is now before the Board of Estimate.

*Fourth.*— The association, believing that they have gone as far as an informal body could go in furtherance of so important a matter, take pleasure in giving way, for the large work which must now be done, to the officially appointed joint committees of the State and City, trusting that what they have accomplished in a preliminary way will have the approval of their successors, and their active and immediate support before the city authorities in the permanent memorial proposed.

*Fifth.*— As a matter of record, the association submits herewith a report made to it by a sub-committee, April, 1903, which had its unanimous approval.

*Sixth.*— While the association regards its organized work as finished, its members will be glad to aid their successors, who have officially taken up this work, in any way in their power.

Respectfully submitted,

T. P. FOWLER,  
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,  
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,  
JAMES STILLMAN.

This courteous letter of withdrawal from an organization which had already done so much for the celebration and had paved the way for a great public improvement was accepted with the Commission's high appreciation.

The next step was to elicit suggestions concerning the form



of the celebration in 1909, and in order that the people might offer their views on the subject, the Hudson Ter-centenary Joint Committee held three public hearings in the Governor's room of the New York City Hall on December 29, 1905, January 19, and January 26, 1906. At these hearings many valuable ideas were offered.

Fulton  
Centen-  
nial Cele-  
bration  
Commit-  
tee

During the course of these meetings it developed that there was a committee in existence, appointed by the Mayor of New York, to arrange for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the first practical application of steam to navigation by Robert Fulton. That committee, entitled the Fulton Centennial Celebration Committee, was appointed in response to the request of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, made through its special committee consisting of Hon. William McCarroll, then President of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and now one of the Public Service Commissioners of the Second District; Mr. Frank S. Gardner, Secretary of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Aaron Vanderbilt, Chairman of the Committee on Maritime Affairs. At their suggestion, Mayor McClellan invited a number of gentlemen to meet at his office in the City Hall on July 13, 1905, to concert measures for celebrating in 1907 the centennial anniversary of the first trip of the Clermont on the Hudson River. The Mayor opened the meeting and asked Hon. Oscar S. Straus to act as Temporary Chairman. At the same meeting, Mr. McCarroll was elected Permanent Chairman and Mr. James H. Kennedy Permanent Secretary. The necessary committees were appointed, Mr. Aaron Vanderbilt being Chairman of the Plan and Scope Committee.

Hudson  
and Ful-  
ton Ideas  
united

The Fulton Centennial Celebration Committee went to work actively and was formulating plans for its celebration, when it realized, as did the Hudson Ter-centenary Joint Committee, that two celebrations so closely related in their significance and so near each other in point of time might be combined to the



advantage of both. With this common feeling, the officers of the two organizations conferred informally, and on January 24, 1906, the President of the Hudson Ter-centenary Joint Committee wrote to the Mayor as follows:

The Hon. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

*Mayor of the City of New York,*

*City Hall, New York:*

DEAR SIR.—We have learned from the Secretary of the Committee appointed by you to arrange for the celebration in 1907 of the Centennial Anniversary of the first steam navigation of the Hudson river by Robert Fulton, that such Committee is to make its report to you on Thursday morning of this week, respecting the form of such celebration.

In discussing the matter with other members of the Hudson Ter-centenary Joint Committee, appointed by you and the Governor of the State of New York, it has occurred to us to suggest to you the propriety of merging these two committees for the purpose of celebrating both events in 1909.

Our reasons for this are briefly these:

These two events in the history of the Hudson River are so intimately related that their commemoration can with great propriety be combined in one celebration. Not only are the two events mutually related by their connection with the Hudson River, but an interesting coincidence of dates adds to the propriety of celebrating in 1909 the centennial of the beginning of steam navigation, for it was in 1809 that the Legislature of the State granted to Fulton the exclusive privilege of navigating the river—out of which action grew the famous case of Gibbons and Ogden, establishing the right of free navigation.

We believe that the union of these two observances will strengthen each. It will not only allow the municipality and the various civic interests concerned to focus their energies on one great observance, but will more effectually concentrate upon itself the public attention of the world.

If the suggestion which we have made meets with your approval, and it should prove acceptable to the members of the Committee appointed by you for the Fulton Celebration, we believe that it would be a conclusion which would not only be cordially received by all the members of the Hudson Ter-centenary Committee, but would serve in every way the best public interests.

Yours truly,

STEWART L. WOODFORD,

*President.*

HENRY W. SACKETT,

*Secretary.*





On January 25, 1906, a committee of the Fulton Committee consisting of Mr. McCarroll, Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U. S. N., Mr. Aaron Vanderbilt, Mr. L. T. Romaine, Mr. Colgate Hoyt and Mr. James H. Kennedy called on the Mayor, and made a similar recommendation.

The Mayor approving of the suggestions, steps were at once taken to secure a charter to combine both movements.

These steps were effective in securing the enactment of Chapter 325 of the Laws of 1906 creating the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission which became a law by the Governor's signature April 27, 1906. (See next chapter.)

**Robert  
Fulton  
Monu-  
ment As-  
sociation** In order to prevent a confusion of organizations, it may be added that while the events before recorded were taking place still another body, entitled the Robert Fulton Monument Association, was formed by a number of leading and influential citizens of New York. This association effected a temporary organization in January, 1906, with Major-General Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A., as Temporary President, and in May effected a permanent organization with Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt as President, the late Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain") as First Vice-President, Mr. Hugh Gordon Miller as Second Vice-President, Mr. Richard Delafield as Treasurer, Mr. W. H. Fletcher as Secretary and Mr. H. W. Dearborn as Assistant Secretary. The specific object for which this Association was formed was the erection of a monument to Robert Fulton, and in 1907 it secured an act of the Legislature (Chap. 676) authorizing the City of New York to enter into an agreement with the Association in reference to the filling in and improvement of the land under water and the upland on the Hudson River opposite Riverside Park, New York, bounded by 116th street, the Hudson River Railroad, 114th street and the pierhead line, "for a water gate and monument to Robert Fulton, the inventor of steam navigation." The four grandchildren of Robert Fulton gave their consent to the removal of the inventor's



body from Trinity Churchyard to the proposed monument and the Association planned to lay the corner-stone of the monument in 1907. In the expectation that the monument would be ready in 1909 and therefore an object of great interest in the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission appointed a committee with Mr. Charles R. Lamb as Chairman to confer with the Robert Fulton Monument Association with a view to friendly cooperation and to giving the Robert Fulton Monument suitable prominence in the ceremonies of 1909. On February 15, 1908, the President of this Commission addressed a communication to Mr. Robert Fulton Cutting of the Fulton Association, asking him to outline how that Association felt about participating with this Commission in the ceremonies in 1909, and received from Mr. Vanderbilt, President of that Association, under date of March 2, 1908, a reply in which the latter said in part:

"As you know, it will be necessary for us to eventually apply to the public for the funds necessary to erect the same" — (the water gate and tomb). "We feel that as the purposes of the two Associations are so different in character that it would be well to keep them distinct so that there may be no confusion on the part of the public at large in making their contributions. . . . You will readily appreciate that in a public matter of this kind where no personal interests are involved, that it is both the intention and desire of all to act in the most perfect harmony and accord, but as you request in your letter a candid expression as to the relation of the two Associations, we, after careful consideration, feel that because of the different methods proposed of honoring the memory of Robert Fulton and the uncertainty as to just when we can carry out what we have undertaken to accomplish, that it would be better for the two Associations to act independently of each other."

In deference to the foregoing expression, there was no further effort on the part of this Commission to coordinate its program with that of the Robert Fulton Monument Association.



## CHAPTER II

### INCORPORATION, LEGISLATION AND LEGAL MATTERS

Law and  
Legisla-  
tion  
Commit-  
tee

THE legislative matters of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission were in charge of the Committee of Law and Legislation, of which the Hon. William Winton Goodrich, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the Second Department of the State of New York, was Chairman up to the time of his death November 21, 1906, and of which Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson has been Chairman since that date. The first task of this Committee was the drafting of the Charter of the Commission.

On Friday, February 16, 1906, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, President of the Hudson Ter-centenary Joint Committee, Judge Goodrich, the Hon. Charles S. Francis, the Hon. James M. Beck and Mr. Herman Ridder called on Gov. Higgins at Albany and laid before him the proposed Charter and on February 19 the Governor sent it to the Legislature with the following special message:

STATE OF NEW YORK,  
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

ALBANY, February 19, 1906.

*To the Legislature:*

Gov. Hig-  
gins'  
Message  
to the  
Legisla-  
ture

During the past year historical societies and public-spirited citizens have been looking forward to some action on the part of the State and City of New York for the appropriate celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River by Henry Hudson in the year 1609 and of the centennial anniversary of the first use of steam in the navigation of the Hudson River by Robert Fulton in the year 1807. These two events in the history of the Hudson River are of such interest to the State of New York, and to the United States, that it seems fitting that proper celebration of each should be had.



Having in view such official action, I acceded to the request of many gentlemen interested in the plan to name a Committee of distinguished citizens, with whom a Committee named by the Mayor of the City of New York should co-operate to formulate plans for a celebration of the Ter-centenary of the discovery of the Hudson.

It has been suggested by this Committee, after long and careful consideration, that both events might, with propriety, be celebrated together in the year 1909, and that the union of these two observances would strengthen each and would more effectually concentrate upon the affair the attention of the world.

The Committee now acting has no official status and is wholly an informal and unofficial body. In order to give it official standing and to provide it with sufficient funds for preliminary expenses, I recommend to the Legislature the consideration of a bill entitled, "An Act to establish the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, and to prescribe the powers and duties thereof, and making an appropriation therefor," a copy of which is herewith transmitted for your consideration.

FRANK W. HIGGINS.

Upon the receipt of the message, the Hon. John Raines introduced the bill in the Senate and the Hon. Sherman Moreland in the Assembly.

In due time the bill was enacted and became Chapter 325 of the Laws of 1906 by the Governor's signature on April 27. It reads as follows:

Charter  
of the  
Commis-  
sion

#### AN ACT

To establish the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission and to prescribe the powers and duties thereof and making an appropriation therefor.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

Section 1. Grover Cleveland, Levi P. Morton, David B. Hill, Frank S. Black, Benjamin B. Odell, Junior, Stewart L. Woodford, Robert B. Roosevelt, Andrew Carnegie, Frederick D. Grant, Morris K. Jesup, William Rockefeller, William B. Van Rensselaer, Andrew D. White, J. Pierpont Morgan, Henry W. Sackett, Edward Hagaman Hall, Herbert Adams, R. B. Aldcroft, Junior, John G. Agar, B. Altman, Louis Annin Ames, John E. Andrus, James K. Appar, John D. Archbold, John Jacob Astor, Theodore M. Banta, Franklin Bartlett, James C. Bayles, James M. Beck, August Belmont, William Berri, Cornelius N. Bliss, E. W. Bloomingdale, Reginald Pelham Bolton, Thomas W. Bradley, George V. Brower, E. Parmly Brown, Henry K. Bush-Brown, William





L. Bull, E. H. Butler, Nicholas Murray Butler, J. Rider Cady, J. H. Callanan, Henry W. Cannon, Joseph H. Choate, Caspar Purdon Clarke, George C. Clausen, A. T. Clearwater, Thomas Clyde, E. C. Converse, Walter Cook, John H. Coyne, E. D. Cummings, William J. Curtis, Paul D. Cravath, Charles de Kay, James de la Montayne, Chauncey M. Depew, Edward DeWitt, William Draper, Charles A. DuBois, John C. Eames, George Ehret, Smith Ely, Arthur English, John M. Farley, J. Sloat Fassett, Barr Ferree, Stuyvesant Fish, Theodore Fitch, Winchester Fitch, J. J. Fitzgerald, Thomas Powell Fowler, Austen G. Fox, Charles S. Francis, Henry C. Frick, Frank S. Gardner, Garret J. Garretson, Theodore P. Gilman, Robert Walton Goelet, William W. Goodrich, George J. Gould, George F. Gregory, Henry E. Gregory, W. L. Guillaudeau, Abner S. Haight, Benjamin F. Hamilton, William S. Hawk, James A. Hearn, Peter Cooper Hewitt, Warren Higley, Michael H. Hirschberg, Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, Willis Holly, Colgate Hoyt, LeRoy Hubbard, Thomas H. Hubbard, T. D. Hunting, August F. Jaccaci, William Jay, Hugh Kelly, James H. Kennedy, John H. Ketcham, Horatio C. King, Albert E. Kleinert, George F. Kunz, John LaFarge, Charles R. Lamb, Frederick S. Lamb, Homer Lee, Charles W. Lefler, Julius Lehrenkrauss, Henry M. Leipziger, Clarence Lexow, Gustav Lindenthal, Walter Seth Logan, Charles H. Loring, Seth Low, William A. Marble, George E. Matthews, William McCarrroll, Donald McDonald, William J. McKay, St. Clair McKelway, George W. Melville, John G. Milburn, Frank D. Miller, A. L. Mills, Ogden Mills, C. H. Niehaus, Ludwig Nissen, Jacob W. Miller, W. R. O'Donovan, Eben E. Olcott, William Church Osborn, Percy B. O'Sullivan, Orrel A. Parker, John E. Parsons, Samuel Parsons, Junior, Samuel H. Parsons, Sereno E. Payne, George Foster Peabody, R. E. Peary, Bayard L. Peck, Gordon H. Peck, Howland Pell, George W. Perkins, N. Taylor Phillips, Thomas C. Platt, George A. Plimpton, Eugene H. Porter, Horace Porter, Henry C. Potter, Cornelius A. Pugsley, Louis C. Raegener, Herman Ridder, Charles F. Roe, Carl J. Roehr, Louis T. Romaine, Thomas F. Ryan, George Henry Sargent, Herbert L. Satterlee, Charles A. Schermerhorn, Jacob Gould Schurman, Gustav H. Schwab, Isaac N. Seligman, Louis Seligsburg, Joseph H. Senner, Frederick W. Seward, George F. Seward, William F. Sheehan, J. Edward Simmons, John W. Simpson, E. V. Skinner, Charles Stewart Smith, Nelson S. Spencer, John H. Starin, Isaac Stern, Louis Stern, Francis Lynde Stetson, Louis Stewart, James Stillman, Oscar S. Straus, Theodore Sutro, Henry R. Towne, Irving Townsend, Spencer Trask, C. Y. Turner, Albert Ulmann, Aaron Vanderbilt, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Henry Van Dyke, Warner Van Norden, Mistress Anson P. Atterbury, Miss A. T. Van Santvoord, J. Leonard Varick, E. B. Vreeland, Charles G. F. Wahle, Samuel B. Ward, W. L. Ward, William C. Warren, Edward Wells, Junior,



Charles W. Wetmore, Edmund Wetmore, J. Du Pratt White, Fred C. Whitney, William R. Willcox, James Grant Wilson, Charles B. Wolfram, Timothy L. Woodruff, W. E. Woolley, and James A. Wright, who were named by the Governor of the State of New York, or by the Mayor of the City of New York as members of the Hudson Ter-centenary Joint Committee and of the Fulton Centennial Committee, and all such persons as are or may hereafter be associated with them, by the appointment of the Governor or of the said Mayor, shall be and are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, which corporation shall be a public corporation, with all the powers specified in the eleventh section of the general corporation law, except as otherwise provided by this act. It shall have no capital stock.

§ 2. The object of said corporation shall be the public celebration or commemoration of the ter-centenary of the discovery of the Hudson river by Henry Hudson in the year sixteen hundred and nine, and of the first use of steam in the navigation of said river by Robert Fulton in the year eighteen hundred and seven, in such manner and form, either permanent or temporary, as may be found appropriate by said Commission.

§ 3. The said Commission shall have power to acquire, hold and possess for the purposes of its incorporation real or personal estate within the State of New York in fee or for a term of years or any easement therein, by gift, devise, bequest, grant, lease or purchase; and in case such Commission should be unable to agree with the owners thereof for the purchase or lease of any real estate required for the purposes of its incorporation, it shall have the right to acquire the same, by condemnation, in the manner provided by the condemnation law, being chapter twenty-three of the code of civil procedure; provided, however, that no real property shall be acquired by condemnation within the city of New York until after the approval of the board of estimate and apportionment of that city.

§ 4. The affairs and business of said Commission shall be conducted by a board of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred trustees, a quorum of whom for the transaction of business shall be fixed by the by-laws. The trustees for the first year shall be Grover Cleveland, Levi P. Morton, David B. Hill, Frank S. Black, Benjamin B. Odell, Junior, Stewart L. Woodford, Robert B. Roosevelt, Andrew Carnegie, Frederick D. Grant, Morris K. Jesup, William Rockefeller, William B. Van Rensselaer, Andrew D. White, J. Pierpont Morgan, Henry W. Sackett, Edward Hagaman Hall, John G. Agar, James M. Beck, J. Rider Cady, Henry W. Cannon, Joseph H. Choate, Paul D. Cravath, William J. Curtis, J. Sloat Fassett, Stuyvesant Fish, Theodore Fitch, Thomas Powell Fowler, Charles S. Francis, William W. Goodrich, George J. Gould, Warren Higley, August F. Jaccaci, William Jay, James H.



Kennedy, Horatio C. King, George Frederick Kunz, John LaFarge, Henry M. Leipziger, Seth Low, William McCarroll, William J. McKay, John G. Milburn, Frank D. Millet, Ogden Mills, Eben E. Olcott, John E. Parsons, Sereno E. Payne, Bayard L. Peck, N. Taylor Phillips, Eugene H. Porter, Horace Porter, Cornelius A. Pugsley, Louis C. Raegener, Herman Ridder, Jacob Gould Schurman, Isaac N. Seligman, Frederick W. Seward, J. Edward Simmons, Charles Stewart Smith, Nelson S. Spencer, Francis Lynde Stetson, James Stillman, Oscar S. Straus, Spencer Trask, A. G. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Henry Van Dyke, Samuel B. Ward, and James Grant Wilson. Such trustees shall make the by-laws of the commission providing among other things for the election of their successors within thirteen months from the passage of this act, and for the election of officers, as therein specified, to hold office until the succeeding annual election of trustees, and until their successors are elected, and for the filling of vacancies in any office. They shall continue to hold office until the succeeding election of trustees to the number and in the manner provided by the said by-laws.

§ 5. None of the trustees or members of said Commission, except one or more assistants to the Secretary, shall receive any compensation for services, nor shall any of them be pecuniarily interested directly or indirectly in any contract relating to the affairs of said Commission; nor shall said Commission make any dividend or division of its property among its members, managers or officers; nor shall any member of the Commission nor any trustee be liable individually for any of its debts or liabilities.

§ 6. Said Commission shall annually make to the Legislature a statement of its affairs, and from time to time report to the Legislature such recommendations as are pertinent to the objects for which it is created, and may act jointly or otherwise with any persons appointed by any other State for purposes similar to those intended to be accomplished by this act.

§ 7. Whenever the Commission shall report to the Legislature that the purposes for which the Commission is created have been attained and all its debts and obligations have been paid, its remaining real and personal property shall be disposed of as the Legislature may direct.

§ 8. The Commission shall have power to receive subscriptions from parties who may desire to contribute to the object of the said Commission.

§ 9. The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes of this act. Such money shall be paid by the Treasurer on the warrant of the Comptroller issued upon a requisition signed by the President and Secretary of the Commission, accompanied by an estimate of the expenses for the payment of which money so drawn is to be applied. No indebtedness nor obligation shall be incurred under this act in



excess of the appropriations herein or hereafter made, and such sums as may be provided for said Commission by the city of New York for the purposes of this act. The Commission shall, as requested by the Governor, from time to time render to him reports of its proceedings.

§ 10. The city of New York may provide for the said Commission such sums of money as the city shall deem expedient and in such manner as it shall deem proper for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Commission.

§ 11. The duration of the corporation shall be ten years.

§ 12. This act shall take effect immediately.

The next legislation was sought with a view to giving effect to the policy of the Commission to make the Celebration one of statewide participation and particularly to enlist the interest of the communities along the whole Hudson river valley. With this end in view, Chapter 217 of the Laws of 1908, which became a law May 6, was enacted. It reads as follows:

#### AN ACT

To increase the number of members and Trustees of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

Section 1. The members and Trustees of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, as designated by chapter three hundred and twenty-five of the laws of nineteen hundred and six, are increased in number by adding to and including as such members and Trustees by virtue of their office the persons severally and respectively, who from time to time and for the time being, shall hold municipal office as follows in the following cities of the state, and in the following villages upon the Hudson river: The Mayors of the cities of Albany, Amsterdam, Auburn, Binghamton, Buffalo, Cohoes, Corning, Cortland, Dunkirk, Elmira, Fulton, Geneva, Glens Falls, Gloversville, Hornell, Hudson, Ithaca, Jamestown, Johnstown, Kingston, Little Falls, Lockport, Middletown, Mount Vernon, Newburgh, New Rochelle, New York, Niagara Falls, North Tonawanda, Ogdensburg, Olean, Oneida, Oswego, Plattsburg, Poughkeepsie, Rensselaer, Rochester, Rome, Schenectady, Syracuse, Tonawanda, Troy, Utica, Watertown, Watervliet, Yonkers, and of any city which may hereafter be incorporated, all of whom shall be members and Trustees of the Commission, and also the Presidents of the villages of Athens, Castleton, Catskill,





Cold Spring, Corinth, Cornwall, Coxsackie, Croton-on-Hudson, Dobbs Ferry, Fishkill, Fishkill Landing, Fort Edward, Green Island, Hastings-on-Hudson, Haverstraw, Irvington, Matteawan, Mechanicville, North Tarrytown, Nyack, Ossining, Peekskill, Piermont, Red Hook, Rhinebeck, Sandy Hill, Saugerties, Schuylerville, South Glens Falls, South Nyack, Stillwater, Tarrytown, Tivoli, Upper Nyack, Victory Mills, Wappingers Falls, Waterford, and West Haverstraw, who shall be members of the Commission.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Appropriation  
by the  
State in  
1908

During the first two years of its existence, the Commission used but half of the \$25,000 appropriated in 1906 for preliminary expenses. The Commission therefore asked the Legislature of 1908 to re-appropriate the unexpended \$12,500 and to appropriate \$150,000 more in order that it might begin the physical preparations for the Celebration. The Legislature responded by embodying in the act known as the "Supply Bill," but formally entitled "An act making appropriations for certain expenses of government and supplying deficiencies in former appropriations," which became Chapter 466 of the Laws of 1908 by the Governor's signature May 22, the following appropriation:

"The sum of twelve thousand five hundred dollars (re. \$12,500) being the unexpended balance of an appropriation made by chapter three hundred and twenty-five of the laws of 1906 for the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission is hereby reappropriated for the same purpose, and the further sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) is hereby appropriated and made immediately available for the same purpose and the further sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) which is hereby appropriated and made available on and after January 1st, 1909."

Board of  
Trustees  
Enlarged

At the beginning of 1909 it appeared desirable to add to the Board of Trustees without displacing any of those whose services had been so valuable in the past, a number of gentlemen whose counsel and cooperation were greatly desired. It was also desired to add to the Commission certain members of the Legislature who could not be appointed by the Governor or Mayor on account of section 7 of article III of the Constitution which forbids any member of the Legislature to receive



any civil appointment within the State from the Governor or from any City Government during the time for which he shall have been elected. To meet these requirements the Legislature enacted Chapter 277 of the Laws of 1909 which became a law May 3 and which reads as follows:

#### AN ACT

To increase the number of the members and Trustees of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

Section 1. The members and Trustees of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission as designated by the acts, chapter three hundred and twenty-five of the laws of nineteen hundred and six, and chapter two hundred and seventeen of the laws of nineteen hundred and eight, are and shall be increased in number by adding to and including as such members and Trustees, such persons, not exceeding fifty in all, as from time to time shall be elected by the Trustees of such Commission at any regular or special meeting of such Trustees.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

The next act of the Legislature in regard to the Commission Appropriation was Chapter 448 of the Laws of 1909, which became a law May 22, appropriating \$300,000 more for the Celebration. The act by the State in 1909 reads as follows:

#### AN ACT

To amend an act, entitled "An act to establish the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, and to prescribe the powers and duties thereof, and making an appropriation therefor," which became a law April twenty-seven, nineteen hundred and six, being chapter three hundred and twenty-five of the laws of nineteen hundred and six.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

Section 1. Section nine of the act, entitled "An act to establish the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, and to prescribe the powers and duties thereof, and making an appropriation therefor," being chapter three hundred and twenty-five of the laws of nineteen hundred and six, is hereby amended so as to read as follows.



§ 9. The sum of three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000) in addition to the moneys heretofore appropriated to said Commission, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes of this act. Such money shall be paid by the Treasurer on the warrant of the Comptroller issued upon a requisition signed by the President and Secretary of the Commission, accompanied by an estimate of the expenses for the payment of which money so drawn is to be applied, of which appropriation one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) is to be appropriated and expended by the Commission for the purposes of the celebration upon the Hudson river at and northerly of the city of Newburgh. No portion of the foregoing appropriation nor of the sums heretofore appropriated which shall be allocated by the Commission to any locality shall be by said locality expended for the purpose of a permanent local monument or memorial to commemorate said anniversary; but all moneys remaining unexpended in the hands of the local committee at the conclusion of the celebration, shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the Commission, and the total amount remaining unexpended in the treasury of the Commission shall be applied to such permanent monument or memorial, subject to the approval of the Legislature, as said Commission shall recommend to the Legislature of nineteen hundred and ten, and of the foregoing sum above appropriated, twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) shall be reserved and expended by the Commission upon plans and also through vouchers to be approved by the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly for such of the expenses, exclusive of traveling expenses, as shall be necessarily incurred in the participation by the Governor, his staff, the elective state officers and the members of the Legislature, in their attendance upon the invitation of the Commission at said celebration, and the exercises connected therewith. No indebtedness nor obligation shall be incurred under this act in excess of the appropriations herein or hereafter made, and such sums as may be provided for said Commission by the city of New York, for the purposes of this act. The Commission shall as requested by the Governor, from time to time render him reports of its proceedings.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Appropriation  
by the  
State in  
1910

In the Supply Bill now before the Legislature of 1910,\* there are the following items:

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\* This bill became a law by the Governor's signature June 18, 1910, as Chapter 513 of the Laws of 1910.



"For the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), in addition to the moneys heretofore appropriated to the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, established by and under the act, chapter three hundred twenty-five of the laws of nineteen hundred six, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of defraying the expenses and discharging the existing indebtedness of the Hudson-Fulton Commission. Such money shall be paid by the Treasurer on the warrant of the Comptroller, issued upon requisition signed by the President or the Acting President and the Secretary of the Commission, accompanied by a statement of the expenses for the payment of which the money so drawn is to be applied."

The same bill also makes provision, under the head of "Legislative and department printing," "for printing 7,000 additional copies of the final report of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, ordered by concurrent resolution April twenty-second, 1910."

The foregoing comprises all the State Legislation bearing on the Celebration.

An important act of the government of the City of New York was the resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on April 2, 1909, as follows:

"Resolved, that the resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen, March 9, 1909, requesting an issue of \$300,000 Special Revenue Bonds, the proceeds whereof to be used by and expended under the direction of his Honor, the Mayor, and such Committees of the Board of Aldermen as may be appointed in the premises, for the purpose of meeting the expense contingent to the part that the City of New York may take in the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, to begin on Saturday, September 25, 1909, be and the same is hereby approved of and concurred in by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to the extent of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000), and for the purpose of providing means therefor, the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized, pursuant to the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 188 of the Greater New York Charter, to issue Special Revenue Bonds of the City of New York, to an amount not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000), redeemable from the tax levy of the year succeeding the year of their issue; the proceeds of said issue of Special Revenue Bonds to be disbursed only upon claims duly audited in the Department of Finance of the City of New York."

Appropriation  
by New  
York City  
in 1909

Another part of the legal business of the Commission was performed by the Committee on Contracts, of which the Hon.

Committee on  
Contracts





M. Linn Bruce, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York and later Justice of the Supreme Court of the First District of New York, is Chairman. The order of procedure followed in making the more important contracts of the Commission was for the various Committees to make the preliminary business arrangements for the undertakings committed to their charge and to report to the Contract Committee forms of contracts or the substance of contracts covering those arrangements. The Contract Committee then passed upon the forms of contracts submitted or the necessary contracts were drafted. The contracts, having been made in due form, were then executed in behalf of the Commission by the Executive Officers.

Work of  
Legal  
Counsel

A third phase of the legal work of the Commission was the adjustment of claims against the Commission presented after the Celebration. These claims were of two classes: One class was for accidents, of which there was the remarkably small number of three. One of these accidents was the destruction of an instrument belonging to a musician from the United States Navy by an uncontrollable horse ridden by one of the aides during a parade in the Bronx. Another was for injury due to falling from a float during a parade in Brooklyn. A third claim by a spectator for alleged damage to clothing from a torch was not satisfactorily proven and was not allowed. The other class of claims involved questions of moneys alleged to be due for materials furnished or services rendered about which there were differences of opinion between the Commission and the claimants. All of this difficult legal work was performed gratuitously for the Commission by the firm of Messrs Amend & Amend, Counsellors at Law, of No. 119 Nassau street, New York City. In recognition of this service, the Trustees, on May 4, 1910, adopted a resolution formally thanking Messrs. Amend & Amend for their public spirit and their generous contribution of time and professional skill. It was also voted to present silver medals to the members of the firm.



## CHAPTER III

### ORGANIZATION AND SYSTEM OF THE COMMISSION

THE first formal meeting of the Trustees named in the Adoption of By-laws Charter of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission was held in the Governors' Room of the City Hall, in New York, on May 4, 1906, when an organization was effected by the adoption of the By-laws. The By-laws, as amended by the insertion of article V on June 27, 1906, and the changing of section 2 of article I on May 4, 1910, are as follows:

#### BY-LAWS OF THE HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION COMMISSION.

##### *Article 1.*

Section 1. *Office.* The office and place of business of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission shall be in the City of New York, where all meetings shall be held unless otherwise ordered by the Trustees.

§ 2. *Trustees' Meetings.* After May 4, 1910, there shall be a meeting of the Board of Trustees in the month of May each year after the Annual Meeting of the Commission at a time and place to be fixed by the President or Board of Trustees.

(The foregoing section originally provided for regular monthly meetings of the Trustees on the fourth Wednesday of each month, except that when that date fell on a holiday, the meeting was to be held on the following day. On May 4, 1910, when the need for monthly meetings was passed, the section was modified so as to read as above.)

§ 3. *Annual Meeting.* The Annual Meeting of the members of the Commission for the election of Trustees and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it shall be held on the first Wednesday after the first Monday of May, each year, at 3 P. M.

§ 4. *Other Meetings.* Other meetings of the Trustees or Commission may be held upon the call of the President, and must be called by him upon the written request of ten Trustees.

§ 5. *Quorum.* At meetings of the Trustees fifteen shall constitute a quorum, and at meetings of the Commission, the members who are present shall constitute a quorum.



§ 6. *Notices.* Notices of meetings of the Trustees shall be sent to each Trustee at least two days before the time of meeting.

*Article II.*

Section 1. *Officers.* The officers of the Commission shall be a President, fifteen Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer, all of whom shall be Trustees, and shall be elected annually at the meeting of the Trustees in May, and shall hold office for one year, and until others are elected in their stead. There may be one or more Assistant Secretaries who shall be appointed by and hold office at the pleasure of the Trustees.

§ 2. *Trustees.* The number of Trustees shall be 100, who shall be elected annually by the persons named and designated in the first section of the Charter. The Trustees named in the Charter may appoint additional Trustees to hold office until the election in 1907, but the whole number of Trustees shall not at any time exceed 100.

§ 3. *Vacancies.* Vacancies in the Board of Trustees or Officers may be filled for the unexpired term by a majority vote of the Trustees present at any duly called meeting. When a Trustee shall have absented himself from three successive meetings, the Trustees may, in their discretion, declare the office vacant, and elect a Trustee for the unexpired term.

§ 4. *President.* The President shall preside at all meetings of the Trustees and of the Commission; he shall appoint all committees; and be Chairman of the Executive Committee and ex-officio a member of all standing committees except when otherwise expressly relieved from such service, and he shall have a general supervision of the affairs of the Commission.

§ 5. *Vice-Presidents.* In the absence of the President or his inability to act, one of the Vice-Presidents, to be designated by him in writing, shall perform his duties and possess his powers. If he make no designation, it shall be made by the Trustees.

§ 6. *Treasurer.* The Treasurer shall receive, collect and hold subject to the order of the Board of Trustees all moneys, securities and deeds belonging or due to the Commission, pay all bills when approved by the Trustees or the Executive Committee, deposit all money of the Commission in some depository to be approved by the Trustees, and render a report of the finances at each meeting of the Board of Trustees and at the Annual Meeting of the Commission. Money shall be drawn only on the check of the Treasurer, countersigned by the President or Secretary.

§ 7. *Secretary.* The Secretary shall keep the records of the Commission, of the Board of Trustees and of Committees, issue all notices, and perform the other duties ordinarily incident to that office, and when directed by the Trustees, affix the seal of the Commission.



§ 8. *Assistant Secretaries.* The Assistant Secretaries shall perform such duties as may be assigned to them.

*Article III.*

Section 1. *Order of Business.* The order of business of meetings of the Commission shall be as follows, unless otherwise ordered: 1, Roll call; 2, Reading of minutes of the meetings not previously read; 3, Election of Trustees; 4, Report of Treasurer; 5, Reports of Committees; 6, Communications; 7, Miscellaneous business.

§ 2. *Reports, Resolutions and Votes.* At meetings of the Commission and Board of Trustees reports and resolutions shall be in writing. The yeas and nays shall be called on all resolutions authorizing the expenditure of money, and on all other questions, when requested by one member.

*Article IV.*

*Executive Committee.* There shall be an Executive Committee which shall consist of the Officers of the Commission and twenty-five other Trustees. It shall have general management of the affairs of the Commission, subject to the approval of the Trustees, and shall meet at least once a month. Seven of its number shall constitute a quorum. It shall elect one of its number as Vice-Chairman who shall preside in the absence of the Chairman, and who shall perform such other duties as may be conferred upon him by such Committee, not inconsistent with these By-Laws. It shall appoint such sub-committees and confer such powers thereon as it may deem advisable. A special meeting of the Executive Committee must be called by the Chairman upon the written request of five members, the purpose of such meeting to be stated in the call.

*Article V.*

*Seal.* The Seal of the Commission shall be circular in form, two and one-fourth inches in diameter. Its design shall be as follows: In the foreground, a classical, draped, female figure symbolizing the genius of the Hudson River, standing upon the prow of a boat, supporting under her right hand a shield bearing the name and date "Henry Hudson, 1609," and under her left hand a similar shield bearing the name and date "Robert Fulton, 1807;" upon the prow of the boat the date "1909;" in the middle distance the Hudson River, and upon it, above the respective shields, Hudson's ship the Half Moon and Fulton's steamboat the Clermont; in the background, the Palisades; and in the border surrounding the whole, the words and date: "Seal of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, 1906."





*Article VI.*

*Amendments.* Amendments to these By-laws may be proposed in writing at any meeting of the Trustees. If twenty-five of the Trustees be present any amendment may be adopted by unanimous consent; otherwise it shall be postponed until a subsequent meeting, in which case the Secretary shall, with the notice of the next meeting, send a copy of the proposed amendment, stating that it will be brought up for action at such meeting, when it may be passed by a majority vote.

Election  
of Off-  
cers

At the same meeting, May 4, 1906, the following officers were elected:

President: Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.

Vice-Presidents: Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Major-Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A., Mr. Morris K. Jesup, Hon. Levi P. Morton, Mr. William Rockefeller, Mr. William B. Van Rensselaer, Hon. Andrew D. White (to whom were added May 23, 1906) Hon. Grover Cleveland, Gen. Horace Porter, Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Mr. J. P. Morgan, Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Hon. Seth Low, and Mr. Herman Ridder.

Secretary: Col. Henry W. Sackett.

Assistant Secretary: Mr. Edward Hagaman Hall.

On May 23, Mr. Isaac N. Seligman was elected Treasurer.

With the exception of changes among the Vice-Presidents, due to two declinations and six deaths, the official personnel of the Commission has remained unchanged. Mr. Rockefeller being unable to accept his election, the Hon. William W. Goodrich was chosen in his place, and after the death of Judge Goodrich, November 21, 1906, Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson was chosen to fill the vacancy. The Hon. Frederick W. Seward succeeded Mr. Roosevelt who died June 14, 1906; Mr. John E. Parsons succeeded Mr. Jesup who died January 22, 1908; Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U. S. N., succeeded Mr. Cleveland who died June 25, 1908, and upon his own death, December 5, 1908, was succeeded by Gen. James Grant Wilson; the Hon. Alton



B. Parker succeeded Mr. White who resigned in February, 1909; and the Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien succeeded Mr. Van Rensselaer who died September 25, 1909.

Mr. Ridder was the Presiding Vice-President and Acting President during Gen. Woodford's absences abroad; and since the departure of Mr. Ridder for Europe, May 10, 1910, Gen. Wilson has been Acting President. The present official list will be found in Chapter LXII following.

At the close of the Celebration, the Commission expressed by resolution their high appreciation of Gen. Woodford's services as President of the Commission and further honored him by delegating him to present the official gold medals and accompanying messages to the heads of the Governments represented at the Celebration by naval vessels. A full account of these proceedings will be found in Chapter LXI following.

The duties of Mr. Ridder as Acting President during Gen. Woodford's absences, as Chairman of the Finance Committee and as Chairman of the Historical and Carnival Parades Committees; and those of Col. Henry W. Sackett as Secretary of the Commission were particularly arduous. In recognition of their services, a voluntary committee of the Trustees, consisting of the Hon. Seth Low, Chairman, the Hon. William Berri, Dr. George F. Kunz, Mr. John E. Parsons, and Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson, with the cooperation of seventy-five others, had gold medals, three inches in diameter, struck from dies especially made for the purpose from the designs for the medallion of the official badge, and presented to Mr. Ridder and Col. Sackett on March 11, 1910. In their letter accompanying the medal to Mr. Ridder, the Committee said that they hoped he would accept it, "not only as a souvenir of the Celebration, but as an evidence of their high appreciation of the great service rendered by you to the Commission . . . It is clear that your long and public-spirited labor of love for the City of New York in helping so superbly, as Acting-President of the Hudson-Fulton

Services  
of Gen  
Wood-  
ford,  
Mr. Rid-  
der and  
Col.  
Sackett  
Recog-  
nized



Celebration Commission, to carry to success that Celebration, has won for you a host of friends, whose admiration for your courage, your energy, your enthusiasm and your faith in the success of the enterprise, is only second to their high personal regard for you as a man." In their letter to Col. Sackett they repeated the wish that he accept the medal "not only as a souvenir of the Celebration, but as an evidence of their high appreciation of the great service rendered by you to the Commission," and added: "Your long and public-spirited labor of love for the City of New York in helping to carry to success the Hudson-Fulton Celebration has won for you a host of friends. Your associates of the Commission fully appreciate the unique contribution which you made to the success of the Celebration. They understand, in an imperfect way, what it means to give, as you have given, many months of your time to the patient handling of one perplexing question after another. It has been to them at all times a source of satisfaction to know that the work of the Secretary of the Commission has been in hands so entirely competent and safe; and most of them are your debtors for much personal courtesy and consideration." On May 4, 1910, the Board of Trustees formally endorsed the sentiments of the Committee as expressing those of the Commission and the proceedings attending the presentation of the testimonials were ordered to be embodied in the Official Minutes.

**Member-** Beginning with 212 Charter members, the membership of  
**ship of** the Commission was increased to 805 at the time of the Cele-  
**the Com-** bration. With the exception of the ex-officio members created  
**mission** by Chapter 217 of the Laws of 1908 (see page 30 preceding), the election of 50 members by the Trustees pursuant to Chapter 277 of the Laws of 1909 (see page 32 preceding) and a few appointments made voluntarily by the Governor and Mayor of New York, additions to the Commission were made by the Governor and Mayor upon recommendations made to them by



formal resolutions adopted by the Trustees. Nominations for this purpose were presented to the Trustees through the Committee on Nominations, of which Mr. Theodore Fitch is Chairman. Generally the Governor appointed those who lived outside of New York City and the Mayor those who lived within the city limits, although this distinction was not always made.

The Commission also had the cooperation of a large number of coadjutors who were not members of the Commission but whose assistance was invaluable in carrying out the plans for the Celebration. Prominent among them may be mentioned the five Foreign Correspondent Councillors elected May 27, 1908, and the thirty or more Honorary Foreign Councillors elected June 23, 1909, all of whom were residents of The Netherlands. The former were elected in recognition of their services and research in connection with the designing and building of the Half Moon (see Chapter VII). The latter, headed by His Royal Highness, Prince Henry of the Netherlands, constituted the Netherlands Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, which, under Royal auspices, built and presented the Half Moon to the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission of the State of New York. (For the names of these Councillors see Chapter LXII. For further particulars in regard to the Half Moon, see Chapter XIV.)

In New York City, the direct and active interest of about three thousand citizens was enlisted by the appointment of Borough Citizens' Committees by the Mayor. On April 13, 1909, the Mayor appointed the Brooklyn Citizens' Committee of which Col. Willis L. Ogden is Chairman; on April 16 the Manhattan Citizens' Committee of which the Hon. Joseph H. Choate is Chairman; on May 19, the Richmond Citizens' Committee of which Mr. Eugene Lamb Richards, Jr., is Chairman; on June 11, the Bronx Citizens' Committee, of which Hon. John J. Brady is Chairman; and on August 6, the





Queens Citizens' Committee, of which Mr. Louis Windmuller is Chairman.

A Citizens' Committee in every city and principal village along the Hudson river north of New York also rendered valuable assistance.

Cooperation of Hotels, Railroads and Others

Besides the cooperation of these organized citizens' Committees, the Commission had the moral and material support of a large number of public-spirited individuals and business men. Among the latter, the hotel men of New York City and the representatives of the railroads tributary to New York and the Hudson River are entitled to our particular gratitude. Further reference is made in Chapter XII to the collaboration of the New York hotels. The response of the railroads to the Commission's requests and needs was equally cordial and generous. In reducing their rates, in arranging special train service, in distributing our posters and information booklets, and in other evidences of their interest given through Hon. George W. Perkins, they manifested an earnest desire to serve the public and to aid this Commission which is most heartily appreciated.

Appointment of Committees

When the Commission first organized, only a few committees, and those composed chiefly of members of the Board of Trustees, were formed, to carry on the necessary preliminary work. As soon, however, as the main outlines of the plan of the Celebration were definitely decided upon, as described in Chapter V following, a complete system of 51 committees, covering every phase of the Celebration and enlisting the active assistance of every member of the Commission as it was then constituted, was formed. These committees were announced at a meeting of the full Commission held at the City Hall of New York on November 30, 1908. From that date onward, the work of preparing for the Celebration was prosecuted with the utmost vigor.

Headquarters and Assistants

The Headquarters of the Commission from the organization of the Hudson Ter-centenary Joint Committee to the present time have been in the Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street,



New York City. So long as it was possible the executive business was transacted in the offices of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary which were placed at the disposal of the Commission gratuitously, and a meeting-room for the Trustees adjoining thereto rented by the city pursuant to resolution of the Sinking Fund Commissioners adopted June 20, 1906. Meetings of the full Commission were held in the City Hall. During the few months immediately preceding the Celebration, six additional offices were taken, one after another, as the pressure of work increased, for the accommodation of the bureau of information, accountants, assistants to the Secretary, and stenographers. At the height of the work in the last month of preparation, the Headquarters staff, besides the Secretary and Assistant Secretary, consisted of Mr. A. H. Stoddard, Captain of Pageantry; Mr. George N. Moran, Assistant to the Secretary for publicity; Dr. Edmund B. Taber, Assistant to the Secretary for publicity; Mr. David T. Wells, Assistant to the Secretary for parade arrangements; and Mr. Chester DeWitt Pugsley, volunteer Assistant to the Secretary; two accountants, two information clerks, twelve stenographers, six office boys and one telephone girl. Mr. John B. Creighton, Assistant to the Secretary for Brooklyn affairs; Mr. Clarence E. Leonard, Assistant to the Secretary for the Lower Hudson affairs; and Mr. William Wortman, Assistant to the Secretary for Upper Hudson affairs, had their offices in Brooklyn, Yonkers and Hudson, respectively. On December 1, 1908, when the Commission had under consideration the proposition to have a pageant on the English plan, Mr. William Parry, who had assisted Mr. Frank Lascelles in the recent Quebec pageants, was retained as General Executive Assistant, and so continued until the plan was finally abandoned.

The small office accommodations at Headquarters were made possible by the fact that many of the Chairmen of Committees conducted their business in their private offices, while others



engaged offices more conveniently located for their respective affairs; and the small Headquarters staff was made possible by the fact that the Chairmen of many committees were so fortunate as to have the assistance of volunteer Secretaries and aides. Where such volunteer assistance has been reported to the Secretary's office the names of these generous helpers will be mentioned in the following chapters. It is a matter of much regret, however, that the names of many are not recorded in the archives of the Secretary.

**Publicity and Unanimity** As stated in the Introduction, a remarkable unanimity prevailed in the councils of the Commission. This was partly due to the studied openness with which the business was transacted. From the beginning of the Commission, full minutes of all transactions of the six meetings of the full Commission and of the 56 meetings of the Trustees were printed and sent to every member of the Commission and to the principal public libraries. These official minutes, which now number nearly 1,800 pages, contain not only a record of all formal actions, but also a succinct paraphrase of all important discussions and full reports of all financial receipts and disbursements. The work of the Commission was further unified by the practice of the principal Executive Officers and some Committee Chairmen of interchanging copies of their more important correspondence. Newspaper reporters were also admitted to the meetings of the Commission and the public was taken fully into its confidence.



## CHAPTER IV

### FINANCIAL SYSTEM AND STATEMENT

THE financial affairs of the Commission were under the immediate care of the Ways and Means Committee and the Auditing Committee.

The chief responsibility of the Ways and Means Committee, of which Mr. Herman Ridder is Chairman, was the raising of funds. The moneys of the Commission were derived from three sources — appropriations by the State of New York, an appropriation by the City of New York, and voluntary subscriptions, the amounts of which will appear in the tabulated statements following.

An interesting fact concerning the Subscription Fund, amounting to more than a quarter of a million dollars, was that it was formed entirely by voluntary contributions. No solicitors or agents were employed to raise this fund and no commissions or percentages were paid in any form, direct or indirect. The contributions, about 1,800 in number and ranging in amounts from two cents to \$10,000, were evoked chiefly by letters appealing to the civic pride and patriotism of those to whom the letters were addressed. The generous response to these appeals was one of the finest evidences of public spirit and the genuine popular interest in the Celebration that the commemoration afforded. These subscriptions are acknowledged individually on pages 1680-1692 of the Official Minutes.

The system of disbursements, accounting and audit was as through as could be arranged in view of the temporary character of the corporation. The order of procedure in general was as follows: First, the Chairmen made estimates of the moneys required for the parts of the celebration committed to their respective committees, and in Trustees' meeting asked for the





necessary appropriations. When obligations were contracted, the bills were first approved by the Chairman of the Committee incurring them and forwarded to headquarters. There they received a preliminary examination by the Assistant Secretary and then were forwarded to the accountants. By the latter, the bills were copied upon voucher forms. They were then examined and signed by each member of the Auditing Committee, consisting of the Hon. N. Taylor Phillips, Chairman, Hon. Warren Higley and Hon. William McCarroll; and later by the President and the Secretary of the Commission. Prior to the Celebration, all accounts except certain weekly payrolls for construction of the floats for the parades were presented at the monthly Trustees' meetings for approval before payment, and the weekly payrolls were submitted at the next ensuing Trustees' meeting. After the Celebration, when a great mass of bills from all sources was presented almost simultaneously, they were paid, by authority of a special resolution, as fast as they could be audited in the manner before described and were submitted to the Trustees afterwards. Approved accounts payable from State and Subscription funds were paid by checks signed by the Treasurer, Mr. Isaac N. Seligman, and countersigned by the President or Acting President. Approved accounts payable from the City Fund were forwarded to the Department of Finance of the City of New York and paid direct by the warrant of the City Comptroller. All accounts were printed in the Official Minutes of the Commission.

Services  
of Mr.  
Seligman  
Recognized

The financial transactions of the Commission were greatly facilitated by the accommodation extended to it by the banking house of J. & W. Seligman & Co. of which the Treasurer of the Commission, Mr. Isaac N. Seligman, is a member. By their courtesy, accounts were paid as soon as approved; and later, accounts payable from State funds were collated from time to time and forwarded to the State Comptroller at Albany,



with a requisition for reimbursement signed by the President and Secretary of the Commission.

At the meeting of the Trustees on December 8, 1909, the President of the Commission said with reference to Mr. Seligman: "To Mr. Seligman, our Treasurer, we owe a large debt of appreciation and gratitude. He accepted the great responsibility of the Treasurership with the same generous spirit with which he has cooperated in other public affairs of a public and philanthropic nature and his reputation in the financial world has been a source of strength to the Commission. His firm, in advancing large sums of money for the immediate requirements of the Commission, has been of inestimable help in facilitating the transaction of the Commission's business affairs."

On February 2, 1910, the Trustees authorized the Auditing Committee to select an Auditing Company, subject to the approval of the Governor of the State representing the State Funds, the Mayor of New York representing the City Fund, and Mr. J. P. Morgan representing the Subscription Fund, to make the final audit of the accounts of the Commission; and with the approval of Governor Hughes, Mayor Gaynor and Mr. Morgan the Audit Company of New York was chosen. Their report, as of April 30, 1910, is given on the following pages. In Exhibits A to F, both inclusive, it will be noticed that certain transfers of funds from one account to another are recorded. Thus, in Exhibit A, a balance of \$148.73 which the Hudson Ter-centenary Joint Committee had on hand at the time of the incorporation of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, was transferred to the State Fund account next following. This amount therefore appears in the receipts and disbursements of both accounts. Similarly, in the receipts mentioned in Exhibit D appears \$42,530.58 "transferred from Subscription Fund." This is due to the fact that in the book-

Auditing  
of Ac-  
counts



keeping, accounts were temporarily classified under Chapter 448 of the Laws of 1909 amounting to more than the appropriation made by that law. Later a selection of accounts coming within the appropriation was forwarded to the State Comptroller for reimbursement and the excess over the appropriation was paid from the Subscription Fund account. In the disbursements under Exhibit E is an item of \$114,522.75 transferred from the City Fund to Subscription Fund. This item represents accounts temporarily paid out of the Subscription Fund and reimbursed by the City. As these transfers, in all amounting to \$157,202.06, appear on both sides of the accounts, the net results will be found in the Recapitulation in Exhibit G in which the transfers are deducted.

The following report of the Audit Company shows an excess of disbursements over receipts amounting to \$21,576.15, which amount has been advanced by the Commission's bankers. In addition to this liability, the Commission, according to a statement made by Mr. Ridder to the Trustees on May 4, 1910, has unpaid accounts amounting to from \$30,000 to \$35,000. The Commission has on hand some assets in the shape of parade paraphernalia but its merchantable value is problematical.

Following is the official audit of accounts of the Hudson Tercentenary Joint Committee and its successor the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, from December 5, 1905, to April 30, 1910, as made by the Audit Company of New York.

Report  
of Audit

Company The Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission,  
154 Nassau Street,  
New York City:

THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK  
165 Broadway

Dear Sirs:

Agreeably to your request, we have made an examination of the books and accounts of THE HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION COMMISSION, for the period from December 5, 1905, to April 30, 1910.

The results of this examination are presented, attached hereto, in seven Exhibits, as follows:



Exhibit "A"—Summary of receipts and disbursements, Hudson Ter-centenary Joint Committee, as of April 30, 1910.

Exhibit "B"—Summary of receipts and disbursements of the State Fund (Chapter 325 of the Laws of 1906) as of April 30, 1910.

Exhibit "C"—Summary of receipts and disbursements of the State Fund (Chapter 466 of the Laws of 1908) as of April 30, 1910.

Exhibit "D"—Summary of receipts and disbursements of the State Fund (Chapter 448 of the Laws of 1909) as of April 30, 1910.

Exhibit "E"—Summary of receipts and disbursements of the City Fund as of April 30, 1910.

Exhibit "F"—Summary of the receipts and disbursements of the Subscription Fund as of April 30, 1910.

Exhibit "G"—Recapitulation of receipts and disbursements of all funds as of April 30, 1910.

We found receipted vouchers and canceled checks for disbursements, as shown by the books, from the three State Funds and the Subscription Fund. The disbursements from the City Fund were made by the City and reported to the Committee. The unexpended balance in this Fund, as shown by the books, is in agreement with the City's records. The Hudson Ter-centenary Joint Committee Fund is shown as reported to you by that Committee.

The account with J. & W. Seligman, as shown by the books, has been reconciled with the statement received from that depository.

Very truly yours,

A. W. Dunning

President.

NEW YORK, May 9, 1910.

THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK

G. H. Bowers

Secretary.

### EXHIBIT "A"

#### SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, HUDSON TER-CENTENARY JOINT COMMITTEE, AS OF APRIL 30, 1910

##### *Receipts:*

General Subscriptions.....	\$1,830 00
Special Contributions.....	97 16

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\$1,927 16

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##### *Disbursements:*

Salaries.....	\$970 85
Stenography, Typewriting and Mimeographing.....	366 25
Printing and Stationery.....	314 24
Postage.....	62 25
Office Supplies and Expense.....	35 21
Press Clippings.....	9 63
Transferred to State Fund, Chapter 325, Laws of 1906.....	148 73

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\$1,927 16

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## EXHIBIT "B"

## SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE STATE FUND (CHAPTER 325 OF THE LAWS OF 1906) AS OF APRIL 30, 1910

*Receipts:*

State Treasurer of New York in accordance with provisions of Chapter 325 of the Laws of 1906.....	\$12,500 00
Interest on Bank Balances.....	373 29
Advance by J. & W. Seligman & Company.....	50
Transferred from Hudson Tercentenary Joint Committee.....	148 73
	<hr/>
	\$13,022 52
	<hr/>

*Disbursements:*

Salaries.....	\$9,572 30
Printing and Stationery.....	907 73
Office Furniture and Fixtures.....	604 81
Postage.....	329 00
Office Supplies and Expense.....	206 39
Stenography, Typewriting and Mimeographing.....	142 22
Traveling Expense.....	103 64
Telephone and Telegraph.....	78 53
Messenger Service.....	39 15
Press Clippings.....	30 34
Expressage.....	21 57
Traveling Expense — Construction of Floats.....	464 50
Labor — Construction of Floats.....	317 30
Fittings.....	12 65
State of New York — Bank Interest.....	573 29
	<hr/>
	\$13,022 52
	<hr/>

## EXHIBIT "C"

## SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE STATE FUND (CHAPTER 466 OF THE LAWS OF 1908) AS OF APRIL 30, 1910

*Receipts:*

State Treasurer of New York in accordance with provisions of Chapter 466 of the Laws of 1908.....	\$162,500 00
Less: Unexpended balance with State Treasurer.....	02
	<hr/>
	\$162,499 98
	<hr/>

*Disbursements:*

Salaries.....	\$10,518 76
Printing and Stationery.....	3,813 22
Postage.....	2,221 90



General Office Expense.....	\$282 72
Stenography, Typewriting and Mimeographing.....	1,819 48
Office Furniture and Fixtures.....	345 38
Traveling Expense.....	127 10
Telephone and Telegraph.....	415 10
Carfare and Messenger Service.....	106 58
Publicity and Press Clippings.....	4,092 45
Auditing.....	123 75
Express and Cartage.....	179 98
Badges, Flags and Posters.....	818 13
Brooklyn Committee.....	1,446 87
Naval Parade Committee — Steamer "Clermont".....	6,149 72
Children's Festival.....	8 50
Aeronautic Committee.....	1,116 31
Art and Historical Exhibits:	
Metropolitan Museum of Art.....	\$5,000 00
Brooklyn Institute of Art and Science.....	248 00
Bronx Botanical Garden.....	350 00
	<hr/>
	5,598 00
Music Festival.....	100 00
Upper Hudson Committee — General Expense.....	9 24
Invitation Committee.....	1,110 11
Banquet Committee.....	65 00
Hudson River Scenery Committee.....	85 26
Bronx Committee.....	21 50
Reception Committee — General Expense.....	18 40
Decorations and Reviewing Stands.....	11 50
Medals.....	72 50
General Commemorative Exercises Committee.....	38 84
Manhattan Citizens' Committee.....	57 70
Public Health and Convenience.....	1,382 47
Office Rent.....	1,342 00
Cost of Floats:	
Salaries.....	\$16,330 58
General Expense.....	4,856 81
Refitting Workshop.....	36 82
Watchmen.....	2,281 93
Construction — Labor and Material.....	62,853 25
Construction of Viaducts.....	4,343 53
Costumes.....	3,061 85
Trucks.....	4,575 20
Rental.....	1,500 00
Covering.....	1,078 88
Designs.....	4,900 00
Mechanical Effects.....	250 00
Banners.....	375 22
Insurance.....	31 50
	<hr/>

106,455 57



## The Hudson-Fulton Celebration

Lower Hudson Committee.....	\$1,000 00
New York Lake Champlain Ter-centenary.....	6,000 00
Labor — Refitting of Buildings.....	4,061 67
Materials — Refitting of Buildings.....	1,108 37
	<hr/>
	\$162,477 93

## EXHIBIT "D"

## SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE STATE FUND (CHAPTER 448 OF THE LAWS OF 1909) AS OF APRIL 30, 1910

## Receipts:

State Treasurer of New York in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 448 of the Laws of 1909.....	\$300,000 00
Less — Unexpended balance with State Treasurer.....	2,893 59
	<hr/>
	\$297,106 41
Interest on money deposited.....	7 15
Transferred from "Subscription Fund".....	42,530 58
	<hr/>
	\$339,644 14

## Disbursements:

Salaries.....	\$2,688 93
Printing and Stationery.....	1,026 21
Postage.....	1,679 75
General Office Expenses.....	793 40
Stenography, Typewriting and Mimeographing.....	1,026 43
Traveling Expenses.....	17 65
Telephone and Telegraph.....	113 70
Cars and Messenger Service.....	163 55
Publicity and Press Clippings.....	4,945 79
Auditing.....	89 25
Express and Cartage.....	29 31
Badges, Flags and Posters.....	140 40
Brooklyn Committee.....	3,747 73
Steamer "Clermont".....	8,100 00
Children's Festival.....	68 50
Aeronautic Committee.....	8,350 78
Art and Historical Exhibits:	
Metropolitan Museum of Art.....	\$5,000 00
American Museum of Natural History.....	500 00
New York Botanical Garden.....	162 17
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	151 85
	<hr/>
	5,816 02
Music Festival.....	7,780 51



## Upper Hudson Committee:

General Expense.....	\$3,569 14
Newburgh.....	31,833 69
Albany.....	17,999 86
Catskill.....	3,500 00
Kingston.....	6,999 96
Hudson.....	7,999 29
Poughkeepsie.....	9,500 00
Troy.....	15,000 00

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\$96,401 94

## Invitation Committee.....

34 62

## Banquet Committee.....

4,065 22

## Dance Committee.....

2,290 50

## Reception Committee:

General.....\$170 33

West Point.....813 95

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984 28

## Interest on money advanced.....

2,420 68

## Medals.....

2,410 00

## General Commemorative Exercises Committee.....

22 96

## Public Health and Convenience.....

15,764 98

## Office Rent.....

719 34

## Half Moon Committee.....

3 95

## Illuminations.....

12,382 00

## Military Parade.....

1,064 00

## Aquatic Sports.....

995 70

## Dedication Committee.....

14 54

## Public Safety Committee.....

190 00

## Cornwall Committee.....

1,244 63

## Queens Committee.....

2,508 50

## Stony Point Committee.....

1,000 00

## Legislative Committee.....

22,106 48

## Lower Hudson Committee.....

22,812 35

## Carnival and Historical Parade:

Standard Bearer.....\$3,642 00

Illuminations.....1,018 00

Torches, Reflectors, Etc.....3,500 00

Collation.....1,165 50

Saddle Horses.....295 00

Stenographing.....92 30

Salaries.....1,126 98

Music.....32,208 00

Miscellaneous and General Expense.....17,625 96

## Floats:

Refitting Workshop.....\$30 00

Watchmen.....2,203 90

Construction.....19,340 50

Construction of Viaducts.....653 00

Costumes.....7,563 51





Trucks .....	\$1,295 95	
Covering.....	94 78	
Designs.....	500 00	
Banners.....	410 00	
Properties.....	4,686 25	
Bracing.....	850 00	
Horse Blankets.....	1,075 63	
Care of Properties at Workshop.....	4,219 30	
	<u>\$12,922 82</u>	
		<u>\$103,596 56</u>
		<u>\$339,644 14</u>

## EXHIBIT "E"

## SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CITY FUND AS OF APRIL 30, 1910

*Receipts:*

City of New York in accordance with appropriation authorized April 2, 1909 .....	\$250,000 00	
Less—Unexpended balance with City Comptroller .....	2,000 52	
		<u>\$247,999 48</u>

*Disbursements:*

Printing and Stationery.....		\$124 00
Naval Parade Committee:		
Stenography and Typewriting.....	\$50 00	
Postage .....	55 50	
Carfare and Messenger Service .....	21 85	
Badges, Flags and Porters.....	870 75	
Clark Hire.....	230 00	
Printing and Stationery.....	244 40	
Stands, Decorations and Gating.....	6,545 42	
Music.....	513 00	
Collators.....	1,093 46	
Service of Naval Architect and Tugs .....	2,802 33	
Telephone and Telegraph.....	10 33	
Miscellaneous Expense .....	187 04	
		<u>13,522 08</u>
Children's Festival Committee:		
Stenography and Typewriting.....	\$160 00	
Clerk's Hire .....	52 80	
Postage .....	63 10	
Printing and Stationery.....	2,174 09	
Rent of Office and Furniture.....	165 25	
Illumination.....	103 25	



Stereopticon Screens and Views.....	\$3,374 30	
Suits, Models and Material.....	5429 14	
Cab Hire.....	287 50	
Instruction and Superintendence.....	1,902 00	
Badges, Flags and Posters.....	6,111 02	
		\$19,822 45
Decorations and Reviewing Stands.....		37,276 25
Illumination.....		60,410 15
Clermont Committee — Payroll, Supplies and Repairs.....		1,606 55
Atterman Committee:		
Printing and Stationery.....	\$221 25	
Postage.....	71 00	
		292 25
Office Rent.....		365 00
Transferred to "Subscription Fund".....		114,522 75
		<u>\$247,939 48</u>

## EXHIBIT "F"

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE SUBSCRIPTION FUND AS OF APRIL 30, 1910

*Receipts:*

General Subscriptions.....	\$261,186 97	
Proceeds from Banquet.....	6,375 68	
Proceeds from Sale of Medals.....	2,558 28	
Badges, Flags and Posters.....	2,158 38	
Royalty on Official Program.....	2,000 00	
Interest on Money on Deposit.....	537 87	
Proceeds from Sale of Office Furniture, Lumber, etc.....	222 42	
Transferred from City Fund.....	114,522 75	
		\$380,762 35
Advanced by J. & W. Seligman & Company.....		21,376 15

\$411,338 50*Disbursements:*

Salaries.....	\$5,584 18	
Printing and Stationery.....	3,378 92	
Postage.....	280 39	
General Office Expense.....	1,677 56	
Stenography, Typewriting and Mimeographing.....	3,513 54	
Office Furniture and Fixtures.....	11 00	
Traveling Expense.....	21 75	
Telegraph and Telephone.....	273 66	
Carfare and Messenger Service.....	47 25	
Publicity and Press Clippings.....	7,201 92	



Auditing .....	\$5,351 85	
Express and Cartage.....	20 48	
Badges, Flags and Posters.....	8,636 44	
Brooklyn Committee.....	1,082 37	
Naval Parade Committee.....	47,016 59	
Steamer "Clermont".....	4,034 38	
Children's Festival.....	29,637 15	
Aeronautic Committee.....	14,126 07	
<b>Art and Historical Exhibits:</b>		
Metropolitan Museum of Art.....	\$5,000 00	
Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Science.....	748 50	
New York Botanical Garden.....	487 63	
New York University.....	350 00	
American Museum of Natural History.....	500 00	
Printing and Miscellaneous Expense.....	3,036 83	
		10,122 96
Music Festival.....	8,942 75	
Invitation Committee.....	125 03	
Banquet Committee.....	9,414 65	
Bronx Citizens' Committee.....	1,817 65	
Reception Committee.....	34,526 72	
Decorating and Reviewing Stands.....	44,494 27	
Interest on Money Advanced.....	524 99	
Medals.....	257 16	
General Commemorative Exercises Committee.....	25 50	
Public Health and Convenience.....	7,568 55	
Half Moon Committee.....	935 07	
Military Parade.....	14,953 95	
Aquatic Sports.....	16,720 65	
Dedication Committee.....	940 12	
Public Safety Committee.....	4,894 60	
Cornwall Committee.....	1,255 00	
Queens Committee.....	1,069 85	
Stony Point Committee.....	135 47	
Lower Hudson Committee.....	1,016 48	
Richmond Citizens' Committee.....	4,751 32	
Manhattan Citizens' Committee.....	281 40	
Hudson River Scenery Committee.....	144 50	
Aldermanic Committee.....	632 75	
Ways and Means Committee.....	1,187 21	
Souvenir Program.....	1,149 03	
Hudson Monument.....	8 63	
Accidents.....	376 00	
Presentation to Governments.....	2,144 50	
<b>Carnival and Historical Parades:</b>		
General Expense.....	\$40,376 49	
Rents.....	2,333 33	
Care of Properties.....	4,087 81	
Music.....	276 00	



<b>Floats:</b>			
Construction.....	\$3,832 50		
Costumes.....	20,657 35		
Trucks.....	83 00		
		\$24,572 85	
			\$71,646 48
<b>Upper Hudson:</b>			
Newburgh.....	\$166 90		
General Expense.....	1,171 10		
			1,338 00
Office Rents.....			205 09
Transferred to State Fund, Chapter 448, Laws of 1909.....			42,530 58
			\$411,338 50

## EXHIBIT "G"

## RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF ALL FUNDS AS OF APRIL 30, 1910

<i>Receipts:</i>		
Hudson Ter-centenary Joint Committee.....	\$1,927 16	
State Fund, Chapter 325, Laws 1906.....	13,022 52	
State Fund, Chapter 466, Laws 1908.....	162,499 98	
State Fund, Chapter 448, Laws 1909.....	339,644 14	
City Fund.....	247,939 48	
Subscription Fund.....	38,762 35	
Gross Total Receipts.....	\$1,154,795 63	
Less — Transfers between Funds.....	157,202 06	
Net Total Receipts.....		\$997,593 57
<i>Disbursements:</i>		
Hudson Ter-centenary Joint Committee.....	\$1,927 16	
State Fund, Chapter 325, Laws 1906.....	13,022 52	
State Fund, Chapter 466, Laws 1908.....	162,499 98	
State Fund, Chapter 448, Laws 1909.....	339,644 14	
City Fund.....	247,939 48	
Subscription Fund.....	411,338 50	
Gross Total Disbursements.....	\$1,176,371 78	
Less — Transfers between Funds.....	157,202 06	
Net Total Disbursements.....		1,019,169 72
Balance — Overdraft advanced by J. & W. Seligman & Company.....		\$21,576 15





## CHAPTER V

### EVOLUTION OF PLAN OF CELEBRATION

Public  
Hearings  
Held

THE first question which arose in the formal deliberations concerning the Celebration was as to the form which the Celebration should take. At the first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Hudson Ter-centenary Joint Committee, held December 16, 1905, after a preliminary discussion of various ideas, it was decided to hold public hearings with a view to eliciting public opinion on the subject. Such hearings were therefore held in the City Hall, New York, on December 29, 1905, January 19, and January 26, 1906. At these hearings the plan of a World's Fair had its earnest advocates, but the suggestion elicited no public enthusiasm in the City of New York, in or near which the exposition would naturally be held; and the Commission felt that however excellent the reasons might have been for holding the long series of notable expositions by which the great historical anniversaries of the country had been commemorated in other cities since 1876, and however valuable those expositions might have been to the communities in which they were held and to the country at large, the form of a celebration in or near New York must be shaped by powerful local considerations. One of those considerations was that the Metropolis of the country was in itself a vast exposition. In it was concentrated the best of everything that the country could produce; and these products could be seen to better advantage in the shops of the manufacturers and dealers than in a conventional exposition. In the next place, the transportation facilities of the city at that time, with only two bridges across the East River, no tunnels under either the East or North Rivers, and only a single subway line, were so inadequate that it was thought to be very injudicious to attract



hither a large concourse of people who could not be accommodated for any protracted period with convenience and safety either to the visitors or the visited.

By the time of the incorporation of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, therefore, the idea of a World's Fair <sup>World's Fair Idea</sup> had definitely been eliminated, and with the appointment of <sup>Eliminated</sup> the Plan and Scope Committee on May 17, 1906, the ground was cleared for the formulation of a plan on original lines. The Chairman of the Plan and Scope Committee is the Hon. Frederick W. Seward, whose wide experience as Assistant Secretary of State and Acting Secretary of State in the administrations of Presidents Lincoln, Johnson and Hayes, in various diplomatic missions, in the New York Legislature and on the Yorktown Centennial Commission, was reflected in the broad conception of the plan of celebration finally adopted. The fundamental idea of this plan, as already stated in the Introduction to this Report, was that of a great non-commercial and educational commemoration, designed to instruct our own people in their history and to increase their civic pride; and also to cement more firmly our friendly international relations. An outline of this plan was presented in the preliminary report of the Plan and Scope Committee, June 13, 1906. The report closed with the announcement that the Committee by no means desired to have it considered final or ~~exhaustive~~, but would gladly welcome and consider any suggestion that might be offered for its modification or improvement. In response to this invitation, many suggestions were received from other committees and members of the Commission, as well as from different organizations and public spirited private citizens. All these were carefully considered and discussed by the Plan and Scope Committee and the Trustees. Several proved valuable and useful. While preserving the main outline of plan, there were yet many details involving questions of feasibility and cost, as well as of taste and propriety. In the debates over



them, some differences of opinion were revealed; but the general desire for success and harmony speedily reconciled them all; so that during the ensuing months the plan was gradually perfected and its scope widely enlarged, until it ultimately took the shape in which it was finally adopted. It then received the approval and cordial co-operation of the State, National and City Governments.

A Two  
Weeks'  
Celebra-  
tion

The plan as first submitted in June, 1906, contemplated a Celebration extending, in time, over a period of one week, and in geographical extent, throughout the Hudson Valley. It was thought at first that the naval vessels could go north only as far as Haverstraw Bay, but it was recommended that the replicas of the Half Moon and Clermont, with an escorting fleet, "proceed up the river as far as Albany, stopping opposite the riverside villages and cities and forming the center of local demonstrations. This," continued the report, "will permit not only the population bordering the historic river, but also our fellow citizens residing in the adjacent inland towns, to participate in the commemoration."

During the following year it was found that some of the naval vessels could navigate as far as Newburgh, and the report of the Plan and Scope Committee of June 26, 1907, was modified accordingly. The report also provided for commemorative exercises "in all the universities, colleges, and institutions of learning throughout the State of New York."

As public interest in the Celebration increased and the details of the plan developed, it became apparent that the concentration of the whole celebration into one week would seriously interfere with its success, particularly in the places north of New York City; for the events in New York would draw many residents of the State to that city and would prevent as full a participation in local celebrations elsewhere as might otherwise be possible. At the request, therefore, of the representatives of the Upper Hudson communities, the period of



the Celebration was extended to two weeks, the second week being devoted chiefly but not exclusively to celebrations north of New York City. The details of the events at and north of Newburgh were developed by the Upper Hudson Committee, whose work will be more particularly described in Chapters LI to LIX following.

It was first intended to have the Celebration begin on Monday September 20, 1909. This would have brought a celebration of one or two weeks' duration wholly within the ter-centenary of the period of Hudson's presence in New York waters, which extended from September 2 to October 4, 1609. In arriving at this date the Commission had the assurance of Forecaster Emery of the United States Weather Bureau of New York to the effect that, contrary to popular belief, the records for a number of years showed that rain had been less frequent during equinoctial week than during the week before, and that there had been even less rain in the week following the equinox. After conference, however, with those conversant with the currents of summer travel, it was decided to commence the Celebration on Saturday, September 25, with a view to accommodating those returning from their summer outings. The weather of the week following the equinox fully justified Mr. Emery's record of previous years, for, with the exception of a rainstorm Monday, September 27, and early on the morning of Tuesday, September 28, which delayed the starting of the Historical Parade in New York, the weather was delightful.

The program of the Celebration in its final shape was as follows:

#### CALENDAR OF EVENTS.

*Saturday, September 25, 1909.*

*Naval Rendezvous.* Formal recognition of the presence of American and Foreign Naval Vessels and Official Guests.

*Inaugural Naval Parade.* 10:30 A. M., formation of Escort Squadron with Half Moon and Clermont in Kill van Kull; naval parade to Stapleton, S. I.;

Outline  
of Daily  
Events





**Outline  
of Daily  
Events**

interchange of civilities between fleet afloat and Richmond Borough Citizens' Committee; 11 A. M., naval parade to point off the Bay Ridge shore, Brooklyn; exchange of civilities with Brooklyn Citizens' Committee; naval parade to point off Governor's Island; 1 P. M., parade of Escort Fleet and merchant fleet up the Hudson River encircling the fleet of war vessels; and passing in review before the Water Gate at 110th street.

*Official Reception of Half Moon and Clermont.* Formal reception of the replicas of the Half Moon and Clermont at the Water Gate at 110th street upon their arrival about 4 P. M.

*Evening Naval Parade.* In evening, repetition of the Inaugural Naval Parade.

*Illuminations.* In evening, illumination of the warfleet; illumination, lasting two weeks, of public buildings of New York; the great East River bridges, the line of march for the land parades, the most notable public monuments, private buildings, club houses, etc.; illumination of Grant's Tomb by search-lights; chromatic illuminations on river bank near 155th street.

*Religious Observances.* Religious observances by those accustomed to worship on the seventh day of the week.

*Sunday, September 26.*

*Religious Observances.* Religious observances by those accustomed to worship on the first day of the week.

*Concerts.* 4 P. M., organ recital in Great Hall of the College of the City of New York; 8.15 P. M., concert by Irish citizens in Carnegie Hall, New York; concert in Hippodrome by United German Singers of New York.

*Monday, September 27.*

*Decorations.* General decorations of public and private buildings.

*Exhibitions.* See pages 69-71.

*Aeronautics.* Beginning of aeronautical exhibitions by Wilbur Wright and Glenn H. Curtiss.

*Dedications.* Dedication Interstate Palisades Park at 11 A. M., at Alpine Landing, N. J.; dedication of monument to Henry Hudson on Spuyten Duyvil Hill in Bronx Borough at 2 P. M.

*Governor's Island Reception.* From 4 to 6 P. M., reception of official guests at the Headquarters of the Department of the East of the United States Army on Governor's Island.

*Official Reception.* At 8.30 P. M., official reception and literary exercises at the Metropolitan Opera House for the Delegates from Foreign Governments,



the Diplomatic Corps and the representatives of the United States Government. Music by the New York Banks Glee Club.

Outline  
of Daily  
Events

*Music Festivals.* In the evening, music festivals as follows: In Brooklyn Borough, at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory by the United German Singers, and in the Academy of Music a special concert by the Apollo Club; in Queens Borough, at the Astoria Scheutzen Park by the United German Singers of Long Island; in Richmond Borough, at the Happy Land Park, South Beach, by the United German Singers of Staten Island; and in Bronx Borough, at Crotona Park by the German Singing Societies and a chorus of school children.

*Richmond Borough.* On Staten Island an historical parade at Stony Brook, and ceremonies on the site of the first church on Staten Island founded by the Waldensians commemorating the first permanent settlement of the Island.

*Tuesday, September 28.*

*Historical Pageant.* Starting at 1 P. M., great historical pageant in New York City, forming at Central Park West and 110th street, and proceeding down Central Park West to 59th street, thence to Fifth avenue, and thence to Washington Square, passing in review at the Court of Honor on Fifth avenue between 40th and 42d streets.

*Music Festivals.* Music festivals in the Metropolitan Opera House by the German Liederkrantz, and at Carnegie Hall by the Arion Society at 8.15 P. M.

*Brooklyn Literary Exercises.* In evening, literary exercises in Brooklyn Borough in the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

*Bronx Borough Banquet.* In the Bronx in the evening a banquet to the guests of the Borough.

*Wednesday, September 29.*

*General Commemorative Exercises.* Commemorative exercises by universities, colleges, schools, museums and learned and patriotic societies throughout the whole State; in New York City, under the auspices of the Board of Education, special exercises in every elementary school, and in the evening illustrated lectures in 70 centers; similar observances in the Parochial, Settlement, Corporation, and private schools throughout the city; exercises in Albany in the Assembly Chamber of the Capitol at 8 P. M.

*Dedications.* Dedications of monuments, tablets, parks, and other memorials throughout the State. (For certain dedications in New York City and elsewhere, see pages 72-73.)

*Aquatic Sports.* On the river opposite New York, pulling races between the crews of foreign and American warships, and interstate contests between Naval Reserve crews. At Yonkers on the same day, motor boat races for classes 32 feet and under.



**Outline  
of Daily  
Events**

*Bronx Borough Day.* In the Borough of the Bronx military, civic and historical parade with floats and moving tableaux representing the principal events in the history of the City and the Borough. Route of parade along Washington Avenue from East 163d street to East 187th street.

*Children's Festivals in Richmond Borough.* Children's festivals in various parts of the Borough of Richmond. In the evening illustrated lectures in Tottenville, Stapleton, New Brighton, Port Richmond and other localities.

*West Point Reception.* Reception of official guests at the West Point Military Academy. Luncheon in the Memorial Hall, inspection of buildings and review of Cadet Corps.

*Official Banquet.* In the evening, official banquet in the new Banquet Hall of the Hotel Astor, New York City.

*Half Moon and Clermont.* The Half Moon and Clermont, accompanied by an Honorary Escort Squadron, proceed to Yonkers, and leave Yonkers at 6 P. M. for Tarrytown.

*Thursday, September 30.*

*Military Parade.* In Manhattan Borough, 1 P. M., military parade participated in by the Federal Troops of the Department of the East, the National Guard of the State of New York within the limits of New York City, the United States Navy and Marine Corps, the Naval Reserve, the veteran organizations, and the marines and sailors from foreign warships. Route the same as that given for the historical parade of Tuesday, September 28.

*Aquatic Sports.* At New York, motor boat races in five classes, one special and four 32-foot and under.

*Richmond Borough Banquet.* In the evening, banquet in the Ferry Terminal Building at St. George, Staten Island.

*Brooklyn Borough Reception.* In Brooklyn, international reception and ball in the Academy of Music.

*Half Moon and Clermont.* Arrival of these vessels with their escort at Ossining at 6 A. M.; departure about 4 P. M., proceeding along the west shore near Haverstraw, and thence to Peekskill.

*Cornwall.* Commemorative exercises in the public schools of Cornwall.

*Friday, October 1.*

*Naval Parade.* Naval parade from New York to Newburgh starting between 7.30 A. M., and 9.30 A. M., the slower squadrons starting first, so that all might arrive together at Newburgh at about 12.30 P. M. The Half Moon and Clermont, and escort, leaving Peekskill at 7 A. M. and proceeding to Cornwall, joining the Naval Parade upon arrival in Newburgh Bay.



*Brooklyn Historical Pageant.* Historical pageant of 54 floats in Brooklyn, proceeding from the Memorial Arch at the entrance to Prospect Park by way of the Eastern Parkway to Buffalo avenue. Outline  
of Daily  
Events

*Cornwall.* Ceremonies at Cornwall; arrival of the Half Moon and Clermont; civic and historical parade with floats representing the progress of the Hudson; an Indian camp on the shore; musical salute to Naval Parade; children's festival in Palmer's Park with tableaux, etc.; day fireworks and night fireworks.

*Newburgh Ceremonies.* Reception of fleet in Newburgh Bay with salute; ceremonies near Ramsdell Dock; landing of sailors and marines at southern end of city; parade to reviewing stand at the Court House; reception and luncheon to official guests; complimentary "shore dinner" for 5,000 paraders. In evening, illumination of city and vessels in the bay, and fireworks displays.

#### *Saturday, October 2.*

*Children's Festivals.* Children's day in public parks of Greater New York; children's pageants and festivals, consisting of historical plays, folk-dances and various other forms of instructive amusements in costume to the accompaniment of appropriate music.

*Bronx Borough.* In the afternoon, an athletic meet at Crotona Park Athletic Field.

*Carnival Parade.* In Manhattan Borough, in the evening, great carnival parade over the same route as that followed by the historical parade of September 28 and the military parade of September 30.

*Richmond Borough Pageant.* On Staten Island, a pageant, including 25 of the floats which took part in the Manhattan historical parade and about 5,000 persons. Line of march, Morning Star road to Innes street, thence by way of Nicholas avenue, Harrison avenue, Post avenue, Richmond avenue, Carey avenue, Bement avenue, Hyatt street, Central avenue, Arrietta street, Griffen street, and Bay street to Stapleton Park or Vanderbilt avenue.

*Yonkers.* Amateur rowing and canoe races beginning at 1 P. M.

*Stony Point.* Formal exercises at the Stony Point Battlefield State Reservation at 12.15 P. M., with the cooperation of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, official custodian, participated in by the Governor, prominent citizens, and military and civic organizations; dedication of the Memorial Arch erected by the Daughters of the Revolution.

*Newburgh.* In the morning the farewell to the fleet, a portion returning to New York and as many as practicable accompanying the Half Moon and Clermont, proceeding to Poughkeepsie. Thereafter races for motor boats in four classes.





**Outline of Daily Events**     *Poughkeepsie.* Reception of the fleet escorting the Half Moon and Clermont; regatta and aquatic sports; illuminations and fireworks.

*Sunday, October 3.*

*New York.* At 8.15 P. M., sacred concert in Carnegie Hall by the People's Choral Union and instrumentalists from Walter Damrosch's New York Symphony Society under the leadership of Frank Damrosch.

*Yonkers.* Special religious services in all the churches.

*Poughkeepsie.* In the morning special religious services in all the churches; in the afternoon, joint services in Eastman Park, with male chorus of 500 voices.

*Kingston.* Religious services in all the churches in the morning, and in the Sunday schools in the afternoon.

*Catskill.* Religious services in Catskill and throughout Greene County, with special observances and Autumn decorations.

*Hudson.* Religious ceremonies.

*Monday, October 4.*

*Yonkers.* Parade of historical floats and military and civic organizations of Mount Vernon, New Rochelle and Yonkers, together with firemen and local industries of Yonkers, reviewed by Governor Hughes. Reception to former residents and visitors in the evening.

*Poughkeepsie.* Great military, civic, industrial and historical parade, including twenty beautiful floats. In the evening, banquet and reception in honor of Governor Hughes.

*Kingston.* Exercises in the public schools and entertainment of the guests of the city.

*Catskill.* Special exercises in East Side Public School, with distribution of medals.

*Hudson.* Children's festivals.

*Tuesday, October 5.*

*Lower Hudson.* In Yonkers in the evening an automobile parade. During the day, parade of the floats from Hastings through Dobbs Ferry and Irvington to Tarrytown and North Tarrytown, accompanied by local organizations and fire companies.

*Poughkeepsie.* Farewell to the fleet. In Poughkeepsie the whole week devoted to Old Home Week reunions.

*Kingston.* 8 A. M., arrival of naval squadron with Half Moon, Clermont and historical floats; 9 A. M., reception of naval visitors; 11 A. M., parade of local and visiting military and civic organizations from Ulster, Delaware,



Ortsego and Sullivan Counties; 12 M., address by Governor Hughes; 1 P. M., luncheon to city guests; 4 P. M., unveiling of monument to Sir Thomas Chambers, Lord of the Manor of Fox Hall and one of the founders of Kingston; 5 P. M., unveiling of tablet in the Industrial Home; 8 P. M., pyrotechnic or electrical display; 9 P. M., reception to Governor Hughes and distinguished guests.

*Catskill.* Special exercises in West Side Public School, followed by outdoor tableaux.

*Hudson.* Children's festival continued.

## Wednesday, October 6.

*Queens Borough Day.* Ceremonies in Queens Borough with music and fireworks in all five wards.

*Lower Hudson.* In Yonkers, in the afternoon a parade participated in by all the departments of the city government, and in the evening the official banquet of the Yonkers Committee with invited guests. On the west side of the Lower Hudson a parade of the floats at Nyack, joined in by participants from Piermont, Grand View, South and Upper Nyack, accompanied by local organizations, fire companies and schools.

*Catskill.* 9 A. M., arrival of Half Moon and Clermont with naval escort; reception by official committee, also by delegation of Red Men in canoes, bearing gifts of corn, etc.; 9.30-11, band concerts; 10.30, reception of naval visitors by Catskill Committee; 12 M., address by Governor Hughes; 1 P. M., luncheon to guests; 2 P. M., parade of local and visiting military, fire, fraternal and other civic organizations; 3.30, special excursion for officers and men of Half Moon to haunts of Rip Van Winkle in Catskill Mountains, under auspices of Holland Society; 4-5, band concerts; 8 P. M.; fireworks and electrical display; 9.30 P. M., reception to Governor and guests.

*Hudson.* Children's festivals in daytime and fireworks in evening.

## Thursday, October 7.

*Lower Hudson.* At Yonkers, in the evening, concerts by singing societies and bands. During the forenoon a parade at Ossining, commencing at Scarborough, and joined in by participants from Briar Cliff and Croton-on-Hudson, with civic organizations, fire companies, etc.; in the afternoon, a water parade of the floats, manned by participants from Haverstraw, West Haverstraw and Stony Point off Haverstraw within a short distance of the shore. Also a land parade at Haverstraw, participated in by organizations from Haverstraw, West Haverstraw, Stony Point, Tuxedo, Ramapo, Slootsburg, Suffern, Spring Valley, Nanuet and Pearl River.



**Outline  
of Daily  
Events**

*Hudson.* 9 A. M., departure of Committee to meet flotilla; 10 A. M., reception of flotilla at city, with salutes, etc.; 11 A. M., land parade followed by luncheon to official guests; 4 P. M., unveiling of fountain; 7 P. M., official banquet at Hudson Theatre; illumination of fleet. During afternoon and evening reception in D. A. R. Chapter House.

*Albany.* 10 A. M., school children's festival and exercises; 2 P. M., aquatic sports on Hudson River in front of city; 3 P. M., grand decorated automobile parade on streets of the city; 8 P. M., "Fraternal Night," with an illuminated night parade, participated in by the various fraternal organizations of Albany with visiting organizations from other cities. During the week a military tournament participated in by all branches of the service in the United States army.

*Friday, October 8.*

*Lower Hudson.* In Yonkers, in the afternoon, literary competitions for prizes in the schools, and in the evening a great parade of labor organizations. During the day, parade of the floats at Peekskill, with industrial and other organizations, fire companies, schools, etc., joined in by Montrose, Crugers and nearby villages.

*Hudson.* 9 A. M., departure of flotilla. Old home reunions throughout county.

*Albany.* 9 A. M., naval parade to receive the Half Moon and Clermont; formal welcome at Riverside Park by Governor Hughes, Mayor Snyder and other officials; 1 P. M., Hudson-Fulton welcome parade; 8 P. M., display of fireworks in Beaver Park.

*Saturday, October 9.*

*Brooklyn Carnival Parade.* Close of festivities in Brooklyn Borough by grand carnival parade of the German, Austrian and Swiss Societies on the Eastern Parkway in the evening.

*Lower Hudson.* At Yonkers, aquatic and field sports during the day, and in the evening a carnival ending with fireworks. Water parade of the floats at Cold Spring with local participants, joined in by representatives from Brewster, Carmel and other villages, including participants from Garrisons, Highland Falls and West Point.

*Albany.* 8 A. M., naval parade to escort the Half Moon and Clermont leaving the city for Troy; 8 to 11 P. M., pyrotechnics at Grand View to denote the end of the celebration as a whole.

*Troy.* Arrival of the fleet from Albany, being met by the entire flotilla of the city of Troy; saluted by the Federal authorities at the Watervliet Arsenal. In Troy an elaborate land parade.



*Sunday, October 10.*

*Albany.* Hudson-Fulton Sunday with religious services in all churches.

Outline  
of Daily  
Events

*Cohoes.* 10.30 A. M., special services in all churches; 12.30 P. M., great outdoor meeting for children on Canvass street, with addresses by noted speakers, songs, etc.; 7.30 P. M., union historical service in the Reformed Dutch Church on Mohawk street.

*Monday, October 11.*

*Cohoes.* 2 P. M., arrival of fleet from Troy; general review of the boats; 8 P. M., military and historical parade with floats representing the Half Moon, the Clermont and an Indian wigwam and an old Dutch homestead; 9.30 P. M., illuminated parade on the Hudson River with display of fireworks.

EXHIBITIONS.

Exhibitions, either arranged with the direct cooperation and financial assistance of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission or having received its official sanction. Admission free except when otherwise stated.

Art, His-  
torical  
and  
Scientific  
Exhibi-  
tions

*American Geographical Society.* 15 West 81st street. Special exhibition of books and maps relating to Henry Hudson and Robert Fulton. Open from September 25 to October 9, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

*American Museum of Natural History.* Located in the blocks bounded by Central Park West, Columbus avenue, 77th street and 81st street. A special exhibit representing the Indians of New York, also an ethnological exhibit mainly devoted to the Iroquois Indians of New York State; on week days from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; on Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.; from September 25 until December 1.

*American Society of Mechanical Engineers.* Located at No. 29 West 39th street. Special exhibition relating to Fulton and steam navigation; from 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M. every day except Sundays and holidays.

*Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.* Situated on the Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, near the north entrance to Prospect Park. Special exhibition relating to past and present life of Indians on Long Island, from September 1 to December 31.

*Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Children's Museum.* Situated in Bedford Park, Brooklyn avenue. Special exhibition illustrative of the fauna of Long Island.

*Brooklyn Parks.* Labeling of the different species of trees native of the Hudson River Valley in Prospect Park, from the Plaza to the Willink entrance; in Bedford Park; in Highland Park, and in Tompkins Park.

*City History Club of New York.* Headquarters at No. 23 West 44th street,





**Art, Historical and Scientific Exhibitions**—Exhibition of pictures, maps, and drawings illustrating the early history of New York.

*College of the City of New York.* Situated at St. Nicholas avenue and 139th street. Exhibition of charts, views, manuscripts and relics representing old New York.

*Fraunce's Tavern.* Located at the corner of Pearl and Broad streets, New York City. Exhibition by the Sons of the Revolution of portraits, historical relics and other objects covering the period of the American Revolution.

*Long Island Historical Society.* Corner of Pierrepont and Clinton streets, Brooklyn. Exhibition of books, manuscripts, maps and relics of the periods of Hudson and Fulton.

*Metropolitan Museum of Art.* Located in Central Park at Fifth avenue and 82d street. Loan exhibition of paintings by Dutch artists, contemporaries of Hudson; also of paintings, furniture, silver, pewter, pottery and glass made in this country or used here from about 1625 to 1815, the year of Fulton's death. Exhibition for two months beginning September 20. Open on Saturday from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Sunday from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M.; other days from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.; free every day except on Monday and Friday.

*National Arts Club.* Located at No. 15 Gramercy Park. Exhibition under the joint auspices of the National Arts Club and the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, comprising paintings, drawings, early engravings, or other pictorial or art objects illustrating Aboriginal, Colonial, Revolutionary, Nineteenth Century, and Twentieth Century New York. Open one month from September 20.

*New York Aquarium.* Located in Battery Park. The largest aquarium in the world. Tanks containing fish indigenous to the Hudson River so marked.

*New York Botanical Garden.* Located in Bronx Park. Native trees of the Hudson Valley growing within the Botanical Garden labeled with the letter "H," standing for Hudson.

*New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.* Located at No. 226 West 58th street. Exhibition of books, manuscripts and paintings.

*New York Historical Society.* Located at No. 170 Central Park West. Official Robert Fulton Exhibition of the Celebration, consisting of portraits, miniatures, manuscripts and relics relating particularly to Robert Fulton.

*New York Public Library.* At Lenox branch, Fifth avenue and 70th street. An exhibition of views, prints, maps, books, manuscripts and other objects of interest relating to the Hudson River and Valley and to early steam navigation on the river. At each of the forty-one circulation branches throughout the city, exhibitions of pictures and views of appropriate interest. Lists of books in each particular branch that are of interest in this connection, and books likely to be called for by readers who are interested in this subject.



*New York Zoological Park.* Situated in Bronx Park. Mammals, birds and reptiles most prominent in the valley of the Hudson in 1609 specially indicated by the official flag of the Commission. Park open daily from 9 until half an hour before sunset. Admission fee of 25 cents on Mondays and Thursdays. Band concerts on Sunday afternoons.

Art, Historical and Scientific Exhibitions

*Reformed Dutch Church.* Exhibition in chapel of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of St. Nicholas, at Fifth avenue and 48th street, comprising articles connected with the long history of the church which was organized in 1628.

*Van Cortlandt Mansion.* Located in Van Cortlandt Park. Exhibition of portraits, autographs, maps and relics illustrating the colonial and early American periods of American history, under auspices of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York. Open on week days from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Sundays from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.

*Washington's Headquarters.* Located at 160th street and Edgecomb avenue, New York. Special loan collection of Colonial and other relics under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of New York and the Washington's Headquarters Association.

#### COMMEMORATIVE EXERCISES.

Special religious, patriotic and literary exercises with the official recognition of the Commission as follows:

Commemorative Exercises

*Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.* At Brooklyn Academy of Music, Friday evening, September 24. Literary exercises and music.

At the Central Museum, Tuesday evening, September 28, illustrated lecture on the "Hudson-Fulton Anniversary."

*City Hall, New York.* On Wednesday afternoon, September 29, at 2.30 o'clock, patriotic exercises under the auspices of the National Society of Patriotic Women of America and the State Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration.

*College of the City of New York.* Wednesday, September 29, papers on Hudson's discovery, early cartography and steam navigation; presentation of bronze bust of Fulton; students' procession through the historically named gates of the campus, followed by speeches; special literary and musical exercises in the Great Hall.

*Columbia University.* Sunday, September 26, 4 P. M., religious ceremonies in St. Paul's Chapel. Wednesday, September 29, 8 P. M., lectures. Thursday, September 30, in the afternoon, students' games. Sunday, October 3, at 4.30 P. M. final exercises.

*Cooper Union.* (New York.) Wednesday, September 29, 4 P. M., illustrated lecture on Robert Fulton and his achievements.



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Exercises

*Cornell University.* (Ithaca.) Tuesday, September 28, addresses on geographic conceptions of America in 1609, and the economic and political conditions of Europe at the same period. Wednesday, September 29, address on Hudson's discovery. Thursday, September 30, address on steam navigation. Exhibitions of maps, models, pictures, etc., relating to Hudson and Fulton periods.

*Fishkill-on-Hudson.* Tuesday, October 5, ceremonies by the Rombout-Brett Association, commemorating the discovery of the Hudson River in 1609, and the building of the Roger Brett and Catharyna Rombout Manor House in 1709.

*Hobart College.* (Geneva.) Tuesday, September 28, addresses on industrial inventions, etc. Thursday, September 30, address on the relation of mechanical inventions to democracy.

*New York Public Schools.* Wednesday, September 29, under the auspices of the Board of Education, special exercises in every elementary public school in New York City. In the evening free public lectures at 70 different centers.

*New York University.* Wednesday, September 29, lectures on the literature of the first two centuries of New York; conditions determining New York's greatness; political and educational history of New York; Fulton and steam navigation; the physiography of the Hudson Valley, etc. Dedication of a bust of Robert Fulton in the Hall of Fame. Also exercises in connection with the University schools in Washington Square.

*Reformed Dutch Church.* (New York.) Special commemorative services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., on Sunday, September 26, in its churches at Second avenue and 7th street, Fifth avenue and 29th street, Fifth avenue and 48th street and West End avenue and 77th street.

*Union Theological Seminary.* (New York.) Special exercises on Wednesday, September 29, in the Adams Chapel.

*West Point.* Commencing about a week before the Celebration, commemorative exercises in the Children's School with exhibition of Indian and Dutch relics and illustrative material. On Wednesday, September 29, reception to official Guests of the Commission. Exhibition of historic maps, books, prints, etc., in the Library. Dress parade in the afternoon. Friday, October 1, artillery salutes to Naval Parade. Flags displayed from Fort Putnam and Constitution Island. Small flags on West Point and Constitution Island to indicate where famous Revolutionary chain was fastened.

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## DEDICATIONS.

The dedication of the following parks and memorials with the official recognition of the Commission.



*Cornwall.* On Wednesday, September 29, a playground.

*Hudson.* On Thursday, October 7, a fountain.

*Kingston.* On Tuesday, October 5, a monument to Sir Thomas Chambers, Lord of the Manor of Fox Hall, and one of the founders of Kingston, and a tablet in the Industrial Home.

*Newburgh.* On September 29, replica of an equestrian statue of Gen. Anthony Wayne.

*New York: City Wall Bastion Tablet.* On Wednesday, September 29, by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, a tablet at No. 48 Wall street, New York, marking the site of a bastion in the old city wall.

*New York: Fort Amsterdam Tablet.* On Wednesday, September 29, by the New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, a tablet on the United States Custom House, marking the site of Fort Amsterdam and its successors.

*New York: Fort Tryon Tablet.* On Wednesday, September 29, by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, a monument erected through the generosity of Mr. Cornelius K. G. Billings on the site of Fort Tryon, on Fort Washington avenue.

*New York: Hudson Monument.* On Monday, September 27, at 2 P. M., the Henry Hudson Monument, erected by private subscriptions on Spuyten Duyvil Hill.

*New York: Verrazzano Bust.* On Wednesday, October 6, by the Verrazzano Monument Committee, a bust of Verrazzano, the Italian navigator, in Battery Park.

*New York: Washington Heights Tablet.* On Wednesday, September 29, by the Washington Heights Chapter, D. A. R., a tablet at 147th street and Broadway, marking the site of the "first line of defense" on Washington Heights in 1776.

*New York: Washington Heights Tablet.* On Wednesday, September 29, by the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, D. A. R., a tablet at Broadway and 159th street, marking the site of "the second line of defense" on Washington Heights in 1776.

*Palisades Interstate Park.* On Monday, September 27, dedication of the Palisades Interstate Park, by the Commissioners of the Park, at Alpine Landing, New Jersey.

*Stony Point Arch.* On Saturday, October 2, during the ceremonies at Stony Point Battlefield State Reservation, the Memorial Arch erected by the New York State Society of the Daughters of the Revolution.





## SOCIAL AFFAIRS.

Social  
Affairs

The following events accorded official recognition by the Commission:

*Explorers' Club Dinner.* On Thursday evening, September 30, the Explorers' Club dinner at the Hotel Astor.

*German-American Banquet.* German-American banquet, at Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Thursday evening, October 7.

*Harlem Banquet.* Tuesday, September 28, commemorative banquet by Harlemites in Harlem Casino, 8 P. M.

*Holland Society Banquet.* September 22, at Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, banquet by the Holland Society.

*Metropolitan Museum of Art Reception.* Reception at the opening of the Exhibition of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, on Monday, September 20.

*Naval Reception at Columbia University.* On Saturday afternoon, October 2, fête champêtre in honor of the Naval Guests of the Commission on the grounds of Columbia University.

*Netherlands Banquet.* Banquet of the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce in America and the Netherland Club of New York, at Hotel St. Regis, Thursday evening, September 23.

*Pilgrim Society Banquet.* October 4 at Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, banquet by the Pilgrims.



## CHAPTER VI

### OFFICIAL INSIGNIA AND PUBLICATIONS

THE principal official insignia and publications of the Commission were the Official Seal, Official Medal, Official Badge, Official Flag, Official Poster, Official Program (general), Official Souvenir Program of Historical Parade, Official Souvenir Program of Carnival Parade, Official Souvenir Postal Cards, and the elaborate and very valuable catalogues issued by the museums in connection with the art, historical and scientific exhibitions. The postage stamp issued by the United States Government at the solicitation of the Commission, and the lithographic reproductions in colors of Köhler's watercolor drawing of the Half Moon, given to the Commission by distinguished Hollanders for presentation to the public schools, may also be mentioned among these memorials of permanent educational value.

The Official Seal, used only by the Commission to attest official documents, is circular in form, two and one-fourth inches in diameter. In the foreground is a classical, draped female figure, symbolizing the genius of the Hudson River, standing upon the prow of a boat supporting under her right hand a shield bearing the name and date "Henry Hudson, 1609," and under her left hand a similar shield bearing the name and date "Robert Fulton, 1807." Upon the prow of the boat is the date "1909." In the middle distance is the Hudson River, and upon it, above the respective shields, Hudson's ship, the Half Moon, and Fulton's steamboat, the Clermont. In the background are the Palisades of the Hudson River. And in the border surrounding the whole are the words and date: "Seal of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission 1906."

The Official Medal of the Commission was issued under the supervision of the Medal Committee of which Mr. Henry W.



**Official  
Medal**

Cannon is Chairman, and Edward D. Adams, LL.D., is Vice-Chairman. During the temporary absence of both Mr. Cannon and Dr. Adams, Mr. Archer M. Huntington was Vice-Chairman. In publishing the Medal, the Commission had the valuable cooperation of the American Numismatic Society, whose official imprint the Medal bears. Studies for this medal were begun by the Numismatic Society's Committee on Publication of Medals in the spring of 1908 and the essential elements of the design were then submitted to Mr. Emil Fuchs\* of London who undertook the composition and sculpture. When completed, Mr. Fuchs' design was submitted to the Commission, and adopted as the official commemorative Medal of the Celebration. For the following description of the Medal we are indebted to Dr. Adams:

The Hudson design represents Henry Hudson and a group of sailors on the "Half Moon," watching the hoisting of some heavy article from outside the ship. As the log of the vessel refers to sending for fresh water and the return of a boat with an abundance of fresh fish, the incident may well have occasioned the interest portrayed on the medal. In the background is a faint suggestion of the high banks of the Hudson River. In a panel at the bottom is seen the vessel with her Dutch name,

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\* Emil Fuchs, the sculptor, painter and medallist, of Austrian birth, a resident of London during the past ten years, and a visitor to New York during the past three winter seasons, has received the highest recognition for his various productions.

As a medallist he has been best known in this country by the two medals he modeled for the Hispanic Society of America, and by the medal made by him for The American Numismatic Society to commemorate its Fiftieth Anniversary. His exquisite marble, in low relief, entitled "Chansons Religieuses," was much admired when exhibited in New York three years ago.

In England he has designed, by royal command, the portrait medals known by the following titles: Queen Victoria, King Edward VII, Queen Alexandra, Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Henry of Battenberg; also the Coronation Medal (a popular edition, in several sizes, which reached an issue of 980,000), Science, Art and Music Medal, and the South African War Medal.

By similar direction he designed the portrait of King Edward VII, now in use on the postage stamps of Great Britain.

Mr. Fuchs has also designed and executed, among other works, the portrait medals of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Governor-General of Canada, Earl Grey, Field Marshal Sir George White (defender of Ladysmith).



HALVE MAENE. Encircling the upper margin is the legend, <sup>Official Medal</sup> DISCOVERY OF O HUDSON RIVER BY O HENRY HUDSON O A. D. MDCIX. In the circles dividing the legend, are an astrolabe, jack-staff and sextant. On the lower left, THE AMERICAN | NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, below a circle bearing the seal of that Society; and on the right, below a similar circle containing the seal of the Commission, HUDSON-FULTON | CELEBRATION COMM: The artist's name, E. Fuchs, is inscribed below the coil of rope.

The Fulton design is classical in its characteristic features. It shows a parapet extending across the field from which rise two columns with fluted bases; from each end of the parapet sculptured bands follow the curve of the rim until they join the columns; in the opening at the left is a view of New York as seen from the Hudson in 1807, and at the right the sky-line of the city as seen to-day from the Jersey shore. Between the columns hangs a portrait of the inventor, below which ROBERT FULTON | 1765 1815 — the dates of his birth and death. Seated in front of the columns are three draped figures; that in the center, facing, represents the genius of Steam Navigation, and holds in her lap a model of the "Clermont." At the right is the figure of History, with a scroll across her lap and in her right hand a pen. At the left is that of Commerce, resting her right hand on an anchor. In exergue in three lines, FIRST USE OF STEAM IN NAVIGATION | ON THE HUDSON RIVER | 1807. The name of the artist, E. Fuchs, appears on the step below the feet of History.

To give variety to the design, one side of the medal, the Fulton, was treated in a classical manner befitting the education and character of the engineer, while the other side was given an aspect of dramatic action, as appropriate to the daring navigator and discoverer whose career ended in a tragedy of mutiny and mysterious death.

The details of the design required great care to assure historical accuracy. Eminent astronomers were consulted, col-





Official  
Medal

lections of instruments used in navigation were examined, and the identification of those in use three hundred years ago was verified by approved records and authorities. The artist made several visits to Holland and obtained official sanction for his representation of the "Half Moon" and the costumes of her navigator and sailors. Engravings and paintings of about 1609 were studied, and a copy made of the form and rigging of the vessel selected as the type of the original "Half Moon" as now reproduced. A plaster model of the interior of the vessel was obtained from the marine architect who designed the replica now afloat on the great river.

The spelling of the names as they were written in 1609 was a detail requiring much investigation.

Heinrick was replaced by Henry, on the evidence that Captain Hudson was an Englishman, that his name was written Henry three times in the contract for his employment by the Dutch East India Company, and was similarly signed to that paper, notwithstanding the facts that the document was prepared by a Dutch lawyer, written in the Dutch language, and executed in Amsterdam.

The proper spelling of the name of the vessel was not so readily determined. The publications of Holland spelled the name "Halve Maen," but it was admitted that the ancient form and that undoubtedly used when Captain Hudson sailed from Amsterdam was "Halve Maenc." Having the highest naval authority for this latter form of spelling, the dies for the medal were prepared accordingly. When about to strike the first medals, papers were received from Holland illustrating the floating of the new "Half Moon" in Amsterdam, and describing the details of her construction and shipment to New York. In all these accounts her name was spelled "Halve Maen." Although in great haste to make a timely issue, the striking of the medals was immediately stopped, awaiting a cable answer to the inquiry as to how the name was spelled upon



the ship sent here. The cable answer from the Dutch authority was reassuring, as he not only reasserted his previous statement in favor of the final "e" as the form prevailing in 1609, but gave the information that the name would not be upon the ship at all. Upon the arrival of the "Half Moon" a careful inspection was made and it was found, as is sometimes done in other departments of human activities, that the old adage "When in doubt, do nothing" had apparently been availed of, as, sure enough, the stern was decorated with a design of a new or crescent moon, but without any text in ancient or modern form to assure us, notwithstanding any possible doubts, that the design really represented the "Half Moon."

There were likewise difficulties in representing accurately the shape of the "Clermont." The best evidence was obtained from the pictures of the port of New York of one hundred years ago, available in various museums; and an important print of that period was used in making the design for the medal. The Clermont Committee of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission had much difficulty in determining the appearance and mechanical details of the successful "Clermont." Research among old records brought to light from time to time unexpected information, so that several changes were made in the location of the paddle-wheel, the smoke-stack and the number of masts and their rigging. The plaster design of the medal, even after its delivery to the die-makers was twice altered as changes were successively made by the Committee in charge of the construction of the replica of the "Clermont."

In portraiture the medal is limited to the bust of Robert Fulton, reproduced by the kind permission of his grandson, from the painting by the American artist, Benjamin West, now in the possession of Robert Fulton Ludlow.

In the case of Henry Hudson it was concluded after most diligent search and inquiry at the British Museum and at the

Official  
Medal



**Official  
Medal**

museums of Holland, as well as, of course, at the offices of the English Muscovy Company and of the Dutch East India Company, former employers of Hudson, that no authentic portrait of Henry Hudson exists. While it would have been easy to appropriate a type of an English seaman of that date for an imaginative portrait, it was thought best, in the interest of permanent historical records, as such a medal must necessarily be, not to introduce into the design anything that required the explanation that it really was not what it pretended to be. The absence of any portrait of Hudson is undoubtedly due to the tragedy of his last voyage and the long concealment of his death.

The physical features of the Hudson River, probably nearly as they were when viewed by the explorers, are outlined in the background of the "Half Moon" as now seen looking up the river from the vicinity of Grant's Tomb.

The Fulton design includes the sky-line of New York as recently seen from the Jersey side of the river, and a view of lower Manhattan island from the river, taken from a print of about 1807.

The Medal Committee of the Commission was appointed to arrange for the striking of the official commemorative medal, to arrange for the presentation of such copies as are to be given to distinguished rulers, and to attend to the sale of copies to be otherwise disposed of to the members of the Commission or the public.

By official announcement regarding its Official Medal the Commission authorized the issue of nine varieties of this medal, all from the same design, but intended by their size and metal for various purposes. The most important in artistic and intrinsic value were limited in issue, and designed for presentation to the distinguished guests of the Commission; others were limited in edition and issue to the members of the Commission and Citizens' Committees upon their individual subscription therefor. Souvenir medals of different sizes and metals were provided for the Official Aides, the guests at the



official banquet, the sailors of all the visiting fleets, and as prizes for school children and sporting events. Official Medal

Other issues were prepared for public sale, subject to a royalty to the Commission; one, the four-inch bronze medal, selling at \$2 each, was deemed entitled to appreciation as a work of art, of historical interest, and a worthy and enduring souvenir of an occasion of unusual importance. The other issues to the public were designed as pocket pieces or for personal decoration, and to be sold at 25 cents and 10 cents each. The official schedule of these issues as finally made, and all of the same design, is as follows:

SIZE	GOLD	SOLID SILVER	SILVER PLATED HARD METAL	BRONZE	ALUMINUM
4 inches.....		Commission and Principal Guests.		Public Sale.	
3 inches.....	Heads of Nations and the American Num. Soc. (2).	The American Numismatic Society.			
2½ inches.....		Citizens' Committees and Official Aides.		Official Ban- quet and Aquatic Games.	
2 inches.....		Other Guests and Aquatic Games.			Public Sale.
1½ inches.....		Aquatic Game.	Awards of Merit for Public School.	Aquatic Games.	
1¼ inches.....		Aquatic Games.	Visiting Sailors and Public Sale.		

Under the terms of the agreement with the Commission, the Numismatic Society prepared the original dies, three inches in





**Official  
Medal**

diameter, and struck therefrom for the members of that Society only, two examples in native gold from California, and one hundred examples in solid sterling silver numbered from one upwards. The dies were then delivered to the Commission to be used only for striking such medals in native Alaskan gold as might be required for presentation to the head of each nation represented in the Hudson-Fulton Celebration by one or more of its naval vessels. After such use these dies are to be deposited in the Museum of the Numismatic Society.

The one hundred numbered silver medals from these three-inch dies were offered by circular of July 27, 1909, to the members of the Society and were promptly taken.

To protect the design from infringement, and thereby to enhance the value of the medals and augment the royalty on its sale accruing to the Commission, application was made for a patent under the laws of the United States, which was duly issued, September 7, 1909, and all the rights thereunder were vested in the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission.

By reason of the importance and distinctive character of each design, neither supplementing the other, and because the events commemorated occurred two hundred years apart, the faces of the medal do not properly come under the customary designation of obverse and reverse. There is no reverse to describe or illustrate the obverse; each side is complete by itself. Chronologically the Hudson side would be the obverse and the Fulton side the reverse. Practically this technical relation will change according to the artistic tastes or sympathies of the observer. In order to facilitate the exhibition and examination of each side, from time to time, as may be desired, some of the cases prepared by the Commission for the presentation examples have been made to hang or stand, so that the medal may be reversed in position.

The medallion art is as old as that of Numismatics, and the examples that have been preserved, in gold, silver, bronze and iron, equal, if they do not excel in artistic value, the best speci-



mens of ancient coinage with which the world is familiar. As <sup>Official Medal</sup> in sculpture and painting, there have been periods of decadence and renaissance. Its finest examples have been produced under the fostering care and generous encouragement of patrons of art in those countries where the fine arts have been most developed. As a record of important events in all branches of human endeavor, the medal, because of its enduring materials, the difficulties of its execution, and the convenience of its preservation, has been recognized as one of the most reliable records of historical interests, and one of the favorite forms of expression of public sentiment.

This medal, like the famous Waterloo\* medal in England, prepared by the Royal Mint, but never struck, marks a development of the medallion art in this country that by the accuracy of its historical detail, the balance and grace of its composition, and the delicate refinement of its low relief, establishes an example highly creditable to the efforts of the American Numismatic Society for a better and wider appreciation of the glyptic art in its application to coinage and medals.

To the foregoing description by Dr. Adams may be added the statement that all the medals except those struck in gold for presentation to the heads of governments were made by the Whitehead & Hoag Company of New York City and Newark, N. J. The gold medals presented to the heads of Governments which sent naval vessels to the Celebration were executed by Tiffany & Co. of New York City. The Board of Trustees on October 13, 1909, directed that all the dies for the medals should be deposited in the Museum of the American Numismatic Society. Sets of the Medals were presented to the American Numismatic Society, New York; British Museum, London, England; Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, New York; Congressional Library, Washington, D. C.; Met-

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\* By Pistrucci, the Italian designer of the St. George and dragon gold coins of Great Britain.



ropolitan Museum of Art, New York; New York Historical Society, New York; New York Public Library, New York; New York State Library, Albany; Rijks Museum, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; United States Military Academy, West Point; United States Mint, Philadelphia, Pa., and United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

**Official  
Badge**

Matters relating to the Official Badge, Official Flag and Official Poster were in the hands of the Committee on Badges, Flag and Poster, of which Mr. August F. Jaccaci is Chairman and Mr. Louis Annin Ames is Vice-Chairman.

The Official Badge was designed by Mr. Chester Beach of New York and was issued with variations as to metal and ribbon to distinguish its use by Commissioners, Official Guests, Official Aides and Members of Citizens' Committees.

The Commissioners' Badge consisted of a solid sterling silver medallion, about one and a half inches in diameter, suspended from an orange, white and blue ribbon (the colors under which Hudson sailed), which in turn was suspended from a silver bar bearing the word "Commissioner," and all of which was backed by a broad blue ribbon about six inches long. The medallion represented on the obverse profile portraits of Hudson and Fulton, surrounded by the legend: "Henry Hudson. 1609. Robert Fulton. 1807," and the date of the Celebration, "1909." The portrait of Hudson was, of course, imaginary, as no actual portrait of the explorer is known to exist. Upon the reverse of the medallion was represented a standing, draped, female figure, wearing a winged cap, and holding in her extended right hand a model of the Half Moon ship, while in her extended left hand she held a model of the Clermont steamboat. This figure represented the Spirit of Progress and was modeled after the central figure in Mr. Blashfield's design for the Official Poster, mentioned hereafter. In the background were represented some of the buildings of New York City. Surrounding all were the words: "Hudson-



Fulton Celebration. N. Y." When in action as a Committee-official man, the wearer removed the blue back ribbon and substituted <sup>Badge</sup> a white ribbon, indicating that for the time being he was acting authoritatively as a member of a committee. The title of his Committee was indicated by a celluloid button bearing its name. A Chairman was indicated by gold fringe on his white and blue back ribbons. This badge, including both the white and the blue back ribbons, enclosed in a leather pocket case stamped in gold "Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission. Commissioner," was furnished to Commissioners at a cost of \$2.75 each, sent by registered mail. The Committee button cost 10 cents additional.

The Badge of the Official Guests was identical with the Commissioners' Badge, except that upon the bar was the word "Guest," and the back ribbon was of a golden yellow color instead of blue. These badges were furnished to the Official Guests gratuitously.

The medallion and bar of the Badge for Official Aides was of solid green bronze and upon the bar was the word "Aide." The orange, white and blue front ribbon was the same as on the Commissioners' Badge, but there was no back ribbon. The case was stamped in gold "Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission. Aide." This badge was sent to Aides by registered mail, in leather case, at a cost of \$1.60, or in leatherette case at a cost of \$1.35.

The medallion and bar of the Badge for Citizens' Committees were of solid, government finish, bronze. Upon the bar were the words "Citizens' Committee." The orange, white and blue front ribbon was the same as on the Commissioners' Badge, but there was no back ribbon. The case was stamped in gold "Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission. Citizens' Committee." This badge, in leatherette case, was sent by registered mail at a cost of \$1.30. The badges were manufactured by the Medallie Art Company, of New York, and were protected by copyright.





**Official  
Badge**

In accordance with a resolution of the Trustees, Commission badges were sent to the five Foreign Correspondent Councillors of the Commission, namely, Dr. A. Bredius, Director of the Mauritshuys Museum, The Hague; Hon. C. G. Hooft, Director of the Fodor Museum, Amsterdam; Hon. D. Hudig, Assistant in Naval Drawings, etc., Rotterdam; Dr. W. Martin, Professor at the University, Leiden; and Dr. E. W. Moes, Curator of Prints at the Rijks Museum, Amsterdam. Two badges each were sent to the Worcester, Mass., Museum, the Chicago Art Institute, the Smithsonian Institution, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. One set of dies was sent to the American Numismatic Society, one set to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and one set to the New York Historical Society, all of New York City.

**Official  
Flag**

The Official Flag was designed by Mr. Frank D. Millet and Mr. C. Y. Turner, with the collaboration of Mr. Jaccaci and Mr. Ames, Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Committee on Badges, Flag and Poster. It consisted of a horizontal tricolor of orange, white and light blue (reading from the top downward) — the colors being those of the Dutch flag in 1609. In the center of the white stripe were the plain red initials H. F., standing for Hudson and Fulton, surrounded by a green wreath. The design was protected by patent, but any reputable manufacturer who would agree to comply with the specifications prepared by the Committee, prescribing the design, colors, grade of materials and retail price, was permitted without charge to make and sell the flag. It is estimated that between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 flags of this design were sold by the entire trade.

The Official Colors — orange, white and light blue — were also used extensively and gave the keynote to the color schemes of the Celebration generally.

**Official  
Poster**

The Official Poster was designed by Mr. E. H. Blashfield. It was 19 by 26 inches in size and was copyrighted. It repre-



sented in the center the personification of the Spirit of Progress <sup>Official</sup> — a draped, standing, female figure, wearing a winged hat <sup>Poster</sup> and holding in her right hand a model of the Half Moon and in her left hand a model of the Clermont. At her right stands an ideal figure of Henry Hudson, holding a globe in his right hand, while his left hand, holding his hat, rests on the hilt of his sword. From his belt protrude the butts of two pistols. On the opposite side stands a figure representing Robert Fulton, whose crossed hands, one of which holds his beaver hat, rest on the head of a cane. Above the figures is the legend: "Hudson-Fulton Celebration. 1609, 1807," the dates being above the figures of Hudson and Fulton respectively. At the bottom are the dates of the Celebration: "September 25 to October 9, 1909."

These posters, to the number of 77,814, were printed and distributed free. Of these, 66,494 were furnished with paste-board tubes for protection. The railroads received 52,896. Of the remainder, Mr. Ames distributed 3,338; Mr. Simon Brentano, of Brentano's, 2,000; and Mr. P. T. Wall, of the Shippers and Travelers' Exchange, 1,000. Every request for one poster or more was acted upon and all details of the distribution were attended to by Mr. Jaccaci. The correspondence involved reached many thousands of letters received and as many sent, and about 4,000 postal cards. Four thousand five hundred posters were mailed from Mr. Jaccaci's office. After the 77,814 copies had been distributed hundreds of requests for posters were received from schools, colleges, libraries, etc., but on account of the cost and difficulty of distribution no more were printed.

In the summer of 1909 an arrangement was made with the Sackett & Wilhelms Company, of No. 73 Fifth avenue, New York, to print the poster design in reduced form on envelopes for public sale at the rate of \$3 per thousand, the printers to pay the Commission a royalty of 10 per cent; also to reproduce the design in colors, 2 by 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches in size, upon pasters and



tags, and in black halftone process on blotters, pasters and tags, for public sale, paying to the Commission a similar royalty on all sales.

Official  
Pro-  
grams

Pursuant to resolution of the Board of Trustees, the Committee on Memorials, of which Mr. Tunis G. Bergen is Chairman, made arrangements in the summer of 1909 with Redfield Brothers, Inc., No. 311 West Forty-third street, New York, for the printing and public sale of Official Programs and Souvenirs as follows:

Official Program:  $9\frac{1}{4}$  by 12 inches in size, 32 pages and cover, illustrated; retail price, 25 cents; royalty to the Commission,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents a copy on all copies sold over 30,000 in number.

Historical Pageant Souvenir: 7 by 10 inches in size, 64 pages and cover, printed in colors, illustrating the 54 floats of the Historical Parade with an historical sketch of each incident portrayed; cover inlaid with pictures of Half Moon in colors, and embossed; bound with silk cord; retail price, 50 cents a copy; royalty to Commission,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  cents a copy on all copies sold over 26,000 in number.

Carnival Pageant Souvenir:  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in size, 64 pages illustrating the 50 floats in the Carnival Parade with a description of each subject portrayed; retail price, 10 cents a copy; royalty to Commission, 1 cent a copy on all copies sold over 55,000 in number.

Souvenir Post-cards: 72 in number, representing the Historical and Carnival floats, Henry Hudson, the Half Moon, Robert Fulton, the Clermont and the official poster design; printed in 10 colors; price \$25 a thousand; royalty to Commission \$1.75 a thousand on all cards sold over 150,000 in number.

These publications were edited by the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Commission and were copyrighted. Advertisements in them were expressly prohibited. The sale of these publications was a great disappointment and after the Celebration the publisher asked to be relieved from paying any royalties



to the Commission, with the result that the Commission compromised by accepting \$2,000.

In response to representations made to the Postmaster-General of the United States, the Hon. Frank H. Hitchcock, by the Hon. William S. Bennett, the Hon. Herbert Parsons, and the Hon. J. Van Vechten Olcott, Members of Congress from the State of New York, in behalf of the Commission, the United States Government issued a commemorative postage stamp of the denomination of two cents. The design, executed by the artists of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, was based upon suggestions made, upon invitation of the Postmaster-General, by Dr. George Frederick Kunz and the Assistant Secretary of the Commission. The stamp was oblong in shape, and seven-eighths of an inch by one and three-fourths inches in size, being one of the largest postage stamps ever issued by the Government. In the border at the top of the design were the words "Hudson-Fulton Celebration" with the dates "1609" and "1909." Below this inscription in a curved line appeared the words "U. S. Postage." At the bottom on each side was a prominent Arabic numeral "2" with the words "Two cents" in a panel between the figures. In the center was engraved a picture showing the Palisades of the Hudson River in the background, with the Half Moon sailing up the river and the Clermont steaming in the opposite direction. In the foreground was an Indian in a canoe, and in the distance, just discernible, a canoe with four other Indians. In its entirety, the design commemorated the Hudson River and the three stages of the science of navigation — aboriginal navigation, sail navigation ushered in by Hudson and steam navigation ushered in by Fulton. At the Postoffice Department in Washington the stamp was regarded as one of the most artistic ever issued by the Government. Fifty millions of stamps were printed, and the sale began on the opening day of the Celebration, Saturday, September 25, 1909.





Half  
Moon  
Pictures

Among the conspicuous manifestations of the generous interest taken by Hollanders in the Celebration was the presentation of a thousand beautiful colored pictures of the Half Moon to the Commission by Messrs. J. T. Cremer, J. P. Van Eeghen and R. Van Rees, as indicated in the following letter:

“AMSTERDAM, 6th September, 1909.

*“To the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, New York:*

“The undersigned have the honor to inform your Committee that they intend, through your kind intermission, to present to the schools of New York:

“One thousand reproductions of a water color drawing representing the ‘Halve Maen’ sailing up the Hudson River.

“As citizens of Amsterdam and Honorary Foreign Councillors of your Commission, they wish herewith to assist in keeping before the coming generations of Americans, the memorable fact that your glorious river was discovered and New Amsterdam founded by men bent on discovery, who hailed from Amsterdam and sailed under the colors of Amsterdam, of the Orange ‘Prinsenvlag,’ of the Netherlands tri-color with the badge of the Amsterdam Chamber of the ‘Oost Indische Compagnie’ and with the ‘Geus’ on the jackstaff.

“They kindly request you to distribute for them these reproductions, which they intend bringing along with them on the ‘Nieuw Amsterdam,’ leaving Rotterdam on the 11th inst. The original was handed by the editor to the member of your Commission, Mr. Tunis G. Bergen, who was so kind as to visit us

“We are gentlemen,

“Yours very sincerely,

“J. T. CREMER,

“Representative of the government of the Netherlands  
at the Hudson-Fulton Celebration; Vice-President of  
the Netherlands Hudson-Fulton Commission.

“J. P. VAN EEGHEN,

“Chairman of the Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce;  
Vice-President of the Netherlands Hudson-Fulton  
Commission.

“R. VAN REES,

“Treasurer of the Netherlands Hudson-Fulton Com-  
mission.”



These pictures, 19 by 26 inches in size, were reproductions of a water color painting by Mr. H. J. Köhler of The Netherlands, the original of which was presented to the Commission as stated in the above letter. In accordance with a resolution of the Trustees adopted May 4, 1910, the pictures were sent by the Commission on May 17, 1910, for distribution among the public schools of the following named cities and villages along the Hudson River:

Half  
Moon  
Pictures

Cities: Albany, Cohoes, Glens Falls, Hudson, Kingston, Newburgh, New York, Poughkeepsie, Rensselaer, Troy, Watervliet and Yonkers.

Villages: Athens, Castleton, Catskill, Cold Spring, Corinth, Cornwall, Coxsackie, Croton-on-Hudson, Dobbs Ferry, Fishkill, Fishkill Landing, Fort Edward, Green Island, Hastings-on-Hudson, Haverstraw, Hudson Falls, Irvington, Matteawan, Mechanicville, North Tarrytown, Nyack, Ossining, Peekskill, Piermont, Red Hook, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Schuylerville, South Glens Falls, South Nyack, Stillwater, Tarrytown, Tivoli, Upper Nyack, Victory Mills, Wappingers Falls, Waterford and West Haverstraw.

The pictures for the schools in the City of New York were sent direct to the headquarters of the Board of Education. Those for other cities and for villages were sent to a representative of the Commission in each place.



## CHAPTER VII

### THE BUILDING OF THE HALF MOON

**A**MONG the active preparations in the year before the Celebration, none involved objects of greater popular interest than the building of the facsimiles of Hudson's ship, the Half Moon, and Fulton's steamboat, the Clermont.

Contem-  
plated  
from the  
first

The building of the Half Moon, either in Holland or America, was contemplated from the very outset, as appears from the minutes of the first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Hudson Tercentenary Joint Committee on December 16, 1905, at which it was "recommended as an instructive and picturesque feature of the water celebration that a facsimile of the Half Moon be built, in Holland if possible, otherwise in America, and that it should arrive in the harbor and proceed up to Albany and return, duplicating the anchorages of the original ship, with local demonstrations en route." In the summer of 1906, the Assistant Secretary of the Commission, by whom the foregoing recommendation was made, visited Holland and made researches in the museums and libraries with a view to preparing authentic data for the construction of the vessel if it should be determined upon. On November 26, 1906, the late Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U. S. N., then Chairman of the Naval Parade Committee, recommended that plans be secured for building the Half Moon and Clermont so as to permit estimates to be made of the time and cost of construction, but the preparations for building the Half Moon on the American side of the ocean were eventually discontinued as the result of the very agreeable intimation that the people of Holland would like to contribute the Half Moon to the Celebration.



On January 17, 1908, Jonkheer R. de Marees van Swinderen, then Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Netherlands to the United States, called in his personal capacity at the office of the Secretary of the Commission in order to express the great interest which the people of Holland took in the approaching Commemoration and to inform himself concerning the plans of the Commission before returning to his own country. The Minister was given very full information concerning the Commission's plans and in the informal discussion which ensued and in which, it was inferred, he desired to elicit some suggestion as to an acceptable form of participation, the building of the Half Moon was suggested and met with his favor. A few weeks later, Jonkheer van Swinderen returned to the Netherlands and became Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in which official position, the event showed, he forwarded the plan for building the Half Moon in Holland and presenting it to the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission.

Meanwhile, on January 22, 1908, Mr. Tunis G. Bergen, with a view to fostering the feeling of international good will and promoting cooperation, proposed the election of five distinguished Hollanders as Foreign Correspondent Councillors, and on May 27 they were elected. (For their names, see Chapter LXII.) This cooperation was further promoted by Mr. Bergen and Mr. August F. Jaccaci, members of the Commission, by correspondence and personal visits to Holland.

The interest of the Hollanders crystallized into definite form at a meeting of a small number of prominent citizens held in the Hague, April 11, 1908, upon the invitation of Vice Admiral A. G. Ellis, Adjutant Extraordinary of Her Majesty the Queen, Baron Æ. Mackay, Minister of State, and the Hon. J. C. de Marez Oyens, ex-Minister of Water Department, Commerce and Industry. The result of this meeting was the formation of the Netherlands Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission with His Royal Highness, the Prince of the Nether-





Dutch  
Offer  
Half  
Moon

lands, Duke of Mecklenburg, as Patron, and the decision to build the Half Moon. (The members of this Commission, whose names are given in Chapter LXII following, were elected Honorary Foreign Councillors of the New York State Commission on June 23, 1909.)

The generous purpose of the Netherlands Commission was communicated to the New York Commission in the following letters:

THE HAGUE, *April the 18th, 1908.*

To MR. EDWARD HAGAMAN HALL, *Assistant Secretary to the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Committee:*

DEAR SIR.—As you may know there is a Committee in formation in Holland, whose object is to make their countrymen participate in the Hudson-Fulton Celebration next year, by presenting a model of the "Halve Maan" (the vessel used by Hudson in 1609) to the American Central Committee. As you may know there is no model of that ship existing and now the Dutch should very much like to have a drawing representing the idea your Committee has formed of what the "Halve Maan" has been and some information thereabout.

We should be very well able to carry out our own idea of the vessel by constructing a ship of 80 tons burden after another model of the period, but we are afraid that in doing so we might disappoint the American people, who, no doubt, have formed an idea of their own as to what the Hudson vessel was like. Therefore we should be very much indebted to you if you would be so kind as to send us the desired information to my address, being as follows:

Jonkheer Roell, Vice Admiral Retired of the Royal Dutch Navy, A. d. C. to Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, 3 Bosch street, The Hague, Holland.

Believe me truly yours,  
J. E. ROELL.

THE HAGUE, *April 23, 1908.*

EDWARD HAGAMAN HALL, Esq., *Assistant Secretary of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, New York City:*

DEAR SIR.—Since my visit at your office in January last, great changes took place with me and instead of returning to Washington as Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, I stay in my own country as its Minister of Foreign Affairs. In that way I will only be able to show from this side of the water my great



interest in the coming celebration, the preparations of which have been trusted to you. As I told you, I had every reason to believe that a participation in those festivities would meet amongst the Holland people with great enthusiasm, and I now am glad to tell you that a Committee has been formed and that the construction of the Half Moon is intended to be executed on one of our wharves. You will soon get an official notice from that Committee but I thought it better to anticipate on that, in order to prevent that your own Committee may take the building of the old "dreadnought" in hands on the American side.

Believe me, sir, sincerely yours,

R. DE MAREES VAN SWINDEREN.

As stated in Admiral Röell's letter, no contemporaneous <sup>Research</sup> picture or model of the Half Moon was known to exist, but <sup>Concern-</sup> the researches made in behalf of the New York Commission <sup>ing</sup> had prepared it to give a satisfactory reply to the Admiral's <sup>Vessel</sup> inquiry. A careful analysis of Juet's Journal of Hudson's voyage supplied sufficient data to determine the Half Moon's masting, rigging, draft and certain other details, some of which were different from those erroneously given by Murphy in his monograph on "Henry Hudson in Holland" and commonly accepted. Her tonnage was ascertained from the archives of the Amsterdam and Zealand Chambers of the Dutch East India Company; and her type having been determined, vignettes of vessels of the same type on maps of contemporary voyages suggested many exterior details. Capt. John Smith's Sea Grammar suggested some details of the interior. The substance of these researches, having been approved by Naval Constructor William J. Baxter, U. S. N., and by Admiral Coghlan, were communicated by the latter to Admiral Röell under date of May 12, 1908.

Meanwhile the Hollanders had been making independent researches of their own, in the course of which they found the complete plans of the Half Moon's sister ship, the Hope, which was built by the Dutch East India Company, and which was rigged, fitted, inventoried and cost the same as the Half Moon. They also found a unique engraving made by J. San-



redam and published in Amsterdam in 1606 by Willem Jansz' Blaeu, representing the water front of Amsterdam with many ships of different types, including the type of the Half Moon; and they found guidance in Nicholas Witsen's "Present and Past Day Shipbuilding," published in Amsterdam in 1671. From these data, together with some models of old ships found in a private collection in Amsterdam, particulars gained from the East India Company's papers, and doubtless other aids of which we have not been advised, the Hollanders formed their own conception of the Half Moon.

Happily, the results of these two independent investigations agreed, and on June 1, 1908, Admiral Röell wrote to Admiral Coghlan: "I was pleased to see that the information you gave coincides with our own investigations about said vessel. We are now ready to fulfill our plan of constructing a ship entirely similar to the Half Moon."

Building  
the Half  
Moon

From the data thus gathered, the plans of the Half Moon were prepared by the late Mr. C. L. Loder, Director of Shipbuilding of the Netherlands Navy Department, and from these plans the replica was built at the Royal Ship Yards at Amsterdam, under the general direction of Admiral Röell, Chairman of the Technical Committee for Building the Half Moon, and under the immediate supervision of Assistant Engineer of the Navy E. J. Benthem. For material, the Dutch Government gave the Committee some great balks of oak timber which had lain submerged in water in the wet dock at the Navy Yard for over a hundred years. The dates were stamped on them. These were dried and sawed up to make the timbers. The knees are natural knees. Her planking is about four inches thick on the sides, and she has 36 tons of ballast in her. She cost \$40,000. The keel was laid October 29, 1908, and the ship was launched April 15, 1909. She was taken by water to Rotterdam and there placed on board the Holland-America Line steamship Soestdyk, by which she was brought to New York, arriving July 22, 1909. The Soestdyk proceeded to the



Navy Yard in Brooklyn, where the Half Moon was hoisted from her cradle and was placed in her native element again July 23. As the Half Moon was built of selected oak and was a real vessel in every respect, she could have sailed the seas as well as her prototype, but she was brought over on the deck of a modern steamship as a matter of convenience.

In anticipation of the arrival of the Half Moon, the Hon. A. M. Beauprè, American Ambassador to the Netherlands, wrote to the Secretary of State at Washington, under date of June 2, 1908, communicating the request of Admiral Röell that the Half Moon and her furnishings be exempted from the United States customs duties; and on June 24 the Federal authorities very courteously instructed the Collector of Customs at New York to admit the vessel duty free.

Upon her arrival the Half Moon became the special charge of the Commission's Half Moon Committee, of which Capt. <sup>Arrival in New York</sup> Herbert L. Satterlee, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is Chairman; and by the courtesy of Rear Admiral (then Captain) J. B. Murdock, U. S. N., Commandant of the Navy Yard, and with the invaluable personal attention of Naval Constructor Baxter, she was cared for at the Navy Yard until put into commission for the celebration. On August 30, Shipwright Benthem arrived, and during the next three weeks supervised the rigging of the vessel and otherwise completing her preparation for the Celebration. A few days before the Celebration opened, the warship Utrecht, of the Royal Netherlands Navy, arrived and supplied the crew for the Half Moon, Lieutenant-Commander W. Lam personifying Henry Hudson, and Lieutenant A. de Bruijne taking the character of Hudson's Mate. The crew of 20 men were dressed in costumes of the period of Hudson's voyage.

We may now describe the Half Moon as she set forth from the Navy Yard on Saturday, September 25, 1909, to take part in the opening ceremonies of the Celebration, reserving to future





chapters an account of the ceremonies attending her formal presentation and subsequent movements.

Description of  
Half  
Moon

The principal dimensions of the Half Moon are as follows:

	Old Amsterdam measure		Metric measure	English measure	
	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Meters</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Inches</i>
Length from stem to stern (betwen perpendiculars)	63	0	17.832	58	6
Greatest breadth of beam.....	17	5	4.940	16	2.5
Depth of hold from upper side of clamps to right line of 'tween-deck.....	6	4	1.801	5	10.9
Draft forward.....	6	2	1.749	5	8.8
Draft aft.....	7	6	2.135	7	0
Displacement* about.....	4,230 cubic ft.		95.9 cu. M.	3,386.8 cu. ft.	

The hull of the new Half Moon is tarred below the water line and has a uniform brownish color above with the exceptions noted hereafter. In general form, the hull has a full round bow and a full broad bottom. From the bow projects an ornamental galleon or beakhead. At the forward extremity of the beakhead is the figure-head — a red lion with golden mane. The bow of the ship is painted green with red and yellow ornaments in the shape of little sailors' heads. Three anchors are hauled up to the channels, two on one side and one on the other. The sides of the ship fall in rapidly above a line about midway between the upper and lower decks, giving her cross-section a pear-shape. The high forecastle at the bow and the high poop aft further add to her quaint appearance. The sides of the poop are painted sky blue with white clouds. The high pear-shaped stern is beautifully carved and decorated. In the uppermost panel of the stern upon a blue background studded with yellow stars, is a yellow crescent moon with the profile of the "Man in the moon" in the concavity of the crescent. In the panel below this, above the windows of the

\* The tonnage of the Half Moon was stated in the records of the Amsterdam Chamber of the Dutch East India Company to have been 40 lasts, equal to about 80 tons.



Captain's cabin, are the arms of Amsterdam with its three crosses, the arms of the Seven Provinces (the red lion on a gold background) and the monogram of the Amsterdam Chamber of the Dutch East India Company. The latter consists of the initials "V. O. C.," standing for "Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie" (United East India Company), surmounted by the initial "A" standing for Amsterdam. The five knees supporting the transom are carved to represent human heads and painted yellow. Above the stern is an ornate lantern.

The vessel has a bowsprit bearing a "blinder" or water-sail, <sup>Masts,</sup> called in Hudson's Journal a sprit sail — a square sail attached <sup>Sails and</sup> to a yard hung under the bowsprit, but no headsails; a fore- <sup>Flags</sup> mast bearing a square foresail; a foretopmast bearing a foretopsail; a mainmast bearing a mainsail; a maintopmast carrying a maintopsail; and a mizzen-mast carrying a mizzen-sail. The mizzen-sail, unlike the other sails, is lateen rigged — that is to say, it is a triangular sail attached to a long yard slung diagonally across the mizzen-mast. The latter has no topmast. The foremast rakes forward, while the mainmast rakes backward, the object of this divergence being to give more distance between the topsails and allow more vent for the full sail. She also has a complement of bonnets — additional strips of sail-cloth designed to be attached to the mainsail and foresail to enlarge their area. At the tops of the foremast and the mainmast are crow-nests.

Upon the bowsprit is a staff carrying a jack — a small flag of orange, white and blue, the colors being arranged alternately and radiating from the center. At the foretop is the flag of Amsterdam — a tri-color of red, white and black with the arms of Amsterdam in the white field. At the maintop is the flag of the United Seven Provinces — upon a gold field, a red lion rampant, bearing in one forepaw a sword and in the other seven arrows. The mizzen-mast is surmounted by a small vane. From a staff at the stern floats the flag of the East India



Company. This is the national tri-color of orange, white and light blue (reading downward). In the center of the white stripe is the monogram of the Amsterdam Chamber of the East India Company before described.

Half  
Moon's  
Decks

The ship has two full decks and a poop-deck. The uppermost of the two full decks is called the upper-deck and beneath it is the "tusschendeck," or 'tween-deck. Below the 'tween-deck is the hold. We will describe the interior beginning at the bottom:

The hold, 5 feet 10.9 inches deep, just allows a man of average height to stand erect on the bottom of the ship without striking his head on the timbers of the deck above. It is open from stem to stern without compartments, and, being mostly below the water line, has no ports, the only access and ventilation being through the fore and main hatches.

The 'tween-deck space is very cramped, as there is scarcely four feet space between the deck and the planking of the upper deck. At the forward end are the hawse-holes for the anchor. Upon this deck are the two "heavy guns" of the little craft projecting from portholes on either side of the ship, about midway between the foremast and mainmast. These pieces are of 800 pounds each and about 8 centimeters calibre. On the walls are rammers, sponges, gunners' ladles, match-tricks, ball extractor, lanterns and pikes. Nearly opposite the mainmast on either side is another porthole. Against the mast is stowed one of the water casks. Just abaft the mainmast on the starboard side is a little pantry, the berth of the steward and a closet. In the corresponding position on the port side is a kitchen or galley. This latter contains a tiled fireplace with brass-topped andirons, a pair of iron tongs and a poker. A brass fire-chain suspended from the top of the fireplace holds the pots and kettles over the fire. Outside the fireplace on a shelf, are a brass skimmer, a brass snuffer, and various kitchen utensils. Under the shelf are peat and wood for fuel. On the wall is a sulphur-stick box. Back of the galley is the



berth of the cook and another closet. Aft of the latter is a Half Moon's Decks sailroom. Between the mainmast and mizzen-mast is the spindle of the windlass which comes down through the upper deck. Just abaft the mizzen-mast the after part of the ship is divided off by a bulkhead. On the starboard side within this compartment is the powder magazine containing the gunner's necessities; and opposite to it on the portside is the iron-plated breadroom for foodstuffs. In the space between the magazine and breadroom plays the tiller of the rudder. At the forward end of the tiller is fastened a whipstaff or jack-tiller, a sort of wooden handle or lever which goes up vertically through the upper deck just abaft the mizzen-mast and by which the ship is steered from the upper deck. In the stern, on either side of the sternpost, is a porthole.

At the forward end of the upper deck is the forecabin, the sleeping-place of the crew, containing five berths. Each berth can hold two men if necessary. In the forecabin, after the manner of the ancient time, there are three brass tablets bearing inscriptions, which, translated, read as follows: "Honor thy father and thy mother," "Do not fight without cause," and "Good advice makes the wheels run smoothly." Between the forecabin and the mainmast is stowed the ship's boat—a chunky little rowboat with half round ends, about 12 feet long and 5 feet wide. Near the rail are two swivel-guns, pieces of 100 pounds each with a calibre of 3.2 millimeters. Just back of the mainmast is a great wooden post or bitt, carved in the shape of the head and bust of a man and fitted with a block or pulley through which pass some of the halyards used to hoist the yards. This block was variously called the "big man-servant," the "silent servant," and the "knight"—"knight-head" in English. Through the deck on the port side over the galley on the deck below issues the smokestack of the fireplace, which can be unshipped at will. About midway between the mainmast and mizzen-mast is the windlass.





Captain's  
Cabin

Just back of the latter is the ship's pump. Directly abaft the mizzen-mast, where the whipstaff connecting with the tiller comes up through the deck, and, protected by a little roof or hood, is the standing-place of the steersman. Before him is the binnacle, containing the compass; and above him, within his reach, is the ship's bell. Immediately behind the steersman's platform is the Captain's cabin - an apartment about 5 feet 3 inches high, lighted by four windows, two in the stern and one on each side. This compartment is provided with a berth, two or three closets, a table with a movable top, and a bench divided by four little partitions into four seats. In the overhang of the stern is a conveniency. In that cabin are the following articles:\*

One antique iron-bound treasure chest, with key; 1 antique medicine chest; 2 large pewter tankards; 2 large pewter plates; 5 small pewter plates; 3 large pewter mugs; 5 small dram cups (pewter); 1 pewter inkwell and sandbox, oak stand; 2 goose-quill pens; 11 pewter spoons; 1 brass astrolabe; 1 brass sundial; 1 hour glass in wooden frame; 2 single candlesticks; 2 brass candle snuffers; 1 brass hanging lamp and bracket; 1 brass firebox, with flint, steel and tinder; 2 ball padlocks; 1 pair steel dividers; 1 leather case, containing five navigating implements; 1 cross-staff; 1 mortar and pestle; 1 small earthenware jug; 1 globe; 1 leather case containing silver combination compass and sun-dial; 1 chart of the world, 1584; 1 facsimile copy on vellum of contract between Henry Hudson and East India Company; 1 volume bound in vellum, psalms and catechism, dated 1571; 1 Bible bound in vellum, dated 1568; 1 volume itinerary of Jan Van Linschoten, dated 1596; 1 vellum-bound volume, "H. Bullinger, Huysboec," dated 1563; 1 volume Asher's "Henry Hudson the Navigator," published by the Hakluyt Society; and 1 small sand-glass in wooden frame.

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\* Subsequently deposited with the New York Historical Society.



Above the Captain's cabin is the poopdeck, the after portion of which is occupied by the cabin of the Mate — a smaller and simpler apartment than the Captain's cabin. It is lighted by a small window on either side and contains a berth and cupboard. This cabin is painted green.

Such was the appearance of the strange little craft, as, with billowing sails and fluttering colors, she sailed from the Navy Yard on Saturday, September 25, past the masterpieces of modern naval architecture, to take her place in the triumphal procession which was to celebrate the famous voyage of her prototype — a gracious testimonial of the affection of the Dutch motherland for the great State which has grown from her infant colony, and a powerful object lesson of the hardihood of the navigators and pioneers who broke the wilderness 300 years ago.

The Half Moon returned from her voyage up the river and anchored at the Water Gate off 115th street, New York City, on Monday, October 11. On the same day the Dutch crew were relieved from duty and returned to the Utrecht, which sailed immediately for the West Indies. In the afternoon Capt. Satterlee obtained a tug from the Navy Yard and towed the Half Moon down to the Harbor, where she was tried under sail in a puffy southerly breeze, to test her on all points. It was found that she would sail to within about ten points of the wind. As the helm has only four points play to starboard or port, it was impossible to put her about with the helm, and she was put about in the manner in which ships of her period were handled; that is, the braces were slacked away and the lateen sail set and her stern swung off so that her head came around, when the lateen sail was hiked up and the braces tightened. As she has very little keel and no center-board, she makes a great deal of leeway, and her best point of sailing is down the wind, where she can make about seven knots. Capt. Satterlee is of the opinion that she cannot make over

Half  
Moon's  
Sailing  
Qualities



four knots on the wind, and she probably sails just as well as the original did.

After the foregoing experiment, the Half Moon was placed in temporary winter quarters in the New York Navy Yard, the canvas and bunting being stowed in the hold, the archaeological objects being placed in the New York Historical Society, and other loose articles being stored in a fireproof warehouse. At the present writing (May, 1910) the vessel is carefully protected at the Navy Yard, her final disposition not having yet been determined.\* (For an account of the formal presentation of the Half Moon to the Commission and the names of the donors, see the chapter on the Inaugural Naval Parade.)

Final  
Disposi-  
tion of  
H. M.  
1660.

\*At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Commission held June 10, 1910, the following resolution was adopted:—

WHEREAS, it is the desire of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission to make immediate and permanent provision for the preservation and care of the replica of the Half Moon, not only as a highly prized testimonial of the devotion and generosity of the people of the Netherlands to the people of the State of New York, but also as an object lesson in the history of the development of the science of navigation; and

WHEREAS, the corporate body of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission is limited by its charter to a period of ten years for the purpose of its organization; and

WHEREAS, the Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park, New York, Commission, a perpetual corporation created by the State of New York, having by law jurisdiction over extensive lands and waters including the river occupied by Henry Hudson in the original Half Moon, and possessing ample financial resources, has formally requested the honor of acting as the permanent official custodian of the Half Moon; therefore be it

Resolved, that the Chairman of the Half Moon Commission be and he be fully authorized and directed, upon the passage of a Concurrent Resolution by the Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park, New York, Commission, accepting the terms of the resolution, to deliver the Half Moon to said Commission of the Palisades Interstate Park, New York, Commission, as a perpetual trust for the people of the State of New York upon the following conditions:—

1st, That the Half Moon shall ordinarily be kept floating upon the Hudson River in its State of New York;

2d, That the Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park, New York, Commission, shall keep in repair, protect and conserve the vessel with the most possible care;

3d, That the public shall be permitted to visit and inspect the vessel under suitable regulations, and

4th, That with the approval of the Governor of the State of New York the vessel be permitted to take part in public ceremonies relating to the science of navigation or to the Hudson River in the State of New York.

The conditions of the foregoing resolution having been formally accepted by the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, the Half Moon was delivered to that Commission on Friday, July 15, 1910, and was anchored in the Hudson River.



## CHAPTER VIII

### THE BUILDING OF THE CLERMONT

**I**MMEDIATELY upon the merging of the Hudson ter-centenary and the Fulton centenary movements, as recorded in Chapter I, the building of a facsimile of Fulton's pioneer steamboat, the *Clermont*, became a part of the Commission's plans as naturally as had that of the *Half Moon*. This task fell to the Naval Parade Committee, of which Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U. S. N., was Chairman until his death, December 5, 1908, and of which Capt. Jacob W. Miller has been Chairman since. After her construction, the new *Clermont* became the charge of the *Clermont* Committee, of which Mr. Eben E. Olcott is Chairman. The researches in regard to the *Clermont* were conducted chiefly by Admiral Coghlan, Naval Constructor Wm. J. Baxter, U. S. N., Capt. Miller, Mr. Olcott, Mr. Frank E. Kirby and Mr. J. W. Millard. Messrs. Kirby and Millard, naval architects and engineers, drew the working plans, and Mr. Millard was the Commission's Inspector of Construction. The vessel was built at Mariners Harbor, Staten Island, by the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company.

It is a curious fact that the Naval Parade Committee had greater difficulty in determining the appearance of the *Clermont*, which was built in 1807, than in determining the appearance of Henry Hudson's *Half Moon*, which entered the river in 1609. There is no contemporary picture or drawing to be found in Europe or America of either the *Half Moon* or the *Clermont*, but, as intimated in the preceding chapter, there are so many references to the masting, rigging and draught of the *Half Moon* in Juet's *Journal* of Hudson's voyage, that with the aid of contemporary pictures of the harbor of Amsterdam and its shipping, the *Half Moon* could be accurately





**Research Concerning the Clermont** reconstructed. But in making the facsimile of the Clermont not only did the Committee lack contemporaneous pictures of the vessel, but authentic descriptions of its details were also almost entirely lacking; and still further, the Clermont being a pioneer vessel, it was not one of a type and no aid could be drawn from the appearance of other vessels of that period. The anomaly was thus presented of a greater difficulty in reconstructing a vessel 100 years old than in reconstructing a vessel 300 years old. The plan adopted by the Commission, being the product of the most critical and painstaking technical and historical research, is, therefore, of great interest not only to persons interested in marine matters but also to historians and the public generally.

In pursuing their researches, the Committee found a great many persons who offered information about what they believed to have been the original Clermont, but this information was generally found to apply to the boat after she was remodeled, and as the Celebration was designed to commemorate the beginning of steam navigation, the Committee determined to arrive as nearly as possible at the appearance of the pioneer vessel.

A document bearing on the original size of the Clermont was a letter written by Fulton three months after her first trip, in which letter he suggested how she should be altered. This highly interesting document reads as follows:

WATERBURY, November the 25th 1807

Dear Sir:

I have received your letter of the 12th inst. after all accidents and delays our boat has cleared 5 per cent on the capital expended and as the people are not discouraged but continue to go in her at all times, and even increasing in numbers I think with you that one which should be complete would produce us from 8 to 10,000 dollars a year or perhaps more and that another boat which will cost 15,000 dollars will also produce us 10,000 dollars a year therefore as this is the only method which I know of gaining 50 or 75 per cent I am on my part determined not to dispose of any portion of my Interest on the North river but I will sell so much of my funds as will pay my part of rendering this boat



complete and for establishing another so that one will depart from Albany and one from New York every other day and carry all the passengers. It is now necessary to consider how to put our first boat in a complete state for 8 or 10 years — and when I reflect that the present one is so weak that she must have additional knees and timbers, new side timbers deck beams and deck, new windows and cabins altered, that she perhaps must be sheathed, her boiler taken out and a new one put in her axels forged and Iron work strengthened with all this work the saving of the present hull is of little consequence particularly as many of her Knees Bolts timbers and planks could enter into the construction of a new boat, my present opinion therefore is that we should build a new hull her knees and floor timbers to be of oak her bottom planks of 2 Inch oak her side plank two Inch oak for 3 feet high She to be 16 feet wide 150 feet long this will make her near twice as stiff as at present and enable us to carry a much greater quantity of sail, the 4 feet additional width will require 1146 lbs additional purchase at the engine moving 2 feet a second or 15 double strokes a minute this will be gained by raising the steam 5 lb to the inch as 24 Inches the diameter of the cylinder gives 570 round Inches at 3 lb to the inch — 1766 lb purchase gained to accomplish this with a good boiler and a commodious boat running our present speed, of a voyage in 30 hours I think better and more productive to us than to gain one mile on the present boat.

The new boat Cabins and all complete including our materials will cost perhaps.....	2000
Boiler.....	800
Iron work in the best manner and mens wages during the winter...	1200
	<hr/>
	4,000
To meet this I find that our copper boiler weighs 3230 lb which at 40 cents all the price paid by government will produce.....	1570
Profits of this year.....	1000
	<hr/>
	2570

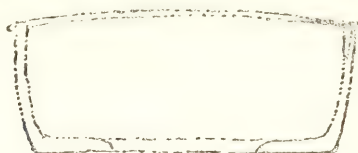
So that we shall have to provide about 1,500\$ added to 3,000 Bills against us in the Bank with this arrangement we shall have one Boat in complete play producing about 10,000 dollars a year to enable us to proceed with the second to come out in the spring of 1809, and then our receipts will be about 20,000 dollars a year.

Please to think of this and if you like it to try to contract with the carpenter at Hudson for the hull and let him immediately prepare his timbers, knees and planks —

Research  
Concern-  
ing the  
Clermont



She should be almost wall sided if 16 feet at bottom she need not be more than 18 on deck Straight Sides will be strong it fits the mill work and prevents motion in the waves — thus



It is now time to lay her up for the winter nothing should be risked from bad weather -- the gain will be telling the risque great.

I cannot be with you before the first week of January

Compliments to all friends write me again

Yours truly

Do not risque the engine in the winds and Waves of this Season.

Dimen-  
sions of  
Original  
Clermont

From the foregoing, it would appear that the original Clermont was 150 feet long and 12 feet wide, as with 16 feet beam she had "4 feet additional width;" but from Fulton's statement concerning his first boat in the specifications upon which he obtained his second patent October 2, 1810, which may be found in "A Sketch of the Origin and Progress of Steam Navigation" by Prof. Bennet Woodcroft, a distinguished authority on patents, printed in London in 1848, Fulton says that his first boat was 13 feet wide. His statement is as follows:

"My first steamboat on the Hudson's River was 150 ft. long, 13 ft. wide, drawing 2 ft. of water, bow and stern 60 degrees; she displaced 36,40 cubic ft., equal 100 tons of water; her bow presented 26 ft. to the water, plus and minus resistance of 1 ft.; running 4 miles an hour.



12.57 lbs. multiplied by 26, the bow of the boat .....	321 lbs.
Friction on 2,380 superficial ft. of bottom and sides, at 7.50 lbs. for 50 superficial ft. ....	352
<hr/>	
Total resistance of the boat, running 4 miles an hour .....	673
A like power for the propellers .....	673
<hr/>	
Total power felt at the propellers .....	1346
The boat running 4 miles an hour is 3 ft. a second; this is three times faster than the piston, hence multiplied by .....	3
<hr/>	
Necessary power of the engine, the piston running 2 ft. a second ..	4,038 lbs."

In the foregoing, Fulton says that his first boat was 150 feet long and 13 feet wide, drawing two feet of water, and all his calculations of displacement, immersed surface and resistance correspond with a boat of those dimensions. The Committee felt further assured that the calculation referred to the first boat because from it Fulton determined the size of his engine, and there was no doubt whatever about the engine. They also knew that the statement could not refer to the boat after she was enlarged because the official papers of her registry after her alteration showed that she was then 18 feet wide.

The facts concerning the registry of the original Clermont are briefly these: The Clermont was not enrolled at the time, of her initial trip on August 17, 1807, but on August 29, 1807, Fulton wrote to Chancellor Livingston a letter in which he said among other things, "I will have her registered and everything done which I can recollect." Five days later, that is, on September 3, 1807, he had her registered. This original enrollment cannot be found, but on May 14, 1808, Fulton enrolled the enlarged boat, and in that enrollment reference is made to that of September 3, 1807. The enrollment of May 14, 1808, in the New York Custom House, reads as follows:

"No. 108. Enrollment in conformity to an Act of Congress of the United States of America entitled 'An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same.

Registry  
of First  
Clermont





"Robert R. Livingston, of Clermont,  
"Columbia County, State of New York.

"having taken and subscribed to the oath required by the said Act and having sworn that he, together with Robert Fulton of the City of New York, are citizens of the United States, and sole owners of the ship or vessel called the North River Steamboat of Clermont, whereof Samuel Wiswall is at present master, and as he hath sworn he is a citizen of the United States, and that the said ship or vessel was built in the City of New York, in the year 1807, as per enrollment 173 issued at this port on the 31d day of September 1807, now given up. And Peter A. Schenck, Surveyor of the Port, having certified that the vessel being enlarged, the said ship or vessel has one deck, and two masts, and that her length is 149 ft; breadth 17 ft. 11 in. depth 7 ft. and that she measures 182 4/5 tons. That she is a square-sterned boat, has square truck; no quarter galleries and no figurehead. Hands and Seals May 14, 1828."

The importance of the foregoing is that it shows that the boat was 149 feet long and 17 feet 11 inches wide after she was enlarged. Nothing is said about lengthening, but she was "enlarged," from which statement and from previous evidence, of her length it was concluded that she was widened and had a poopdeck and other work added. The widening, as intimated in Fulton's letter of Nov. 20, 1807, was necessary to give her greater stiffness, her original beam of 12 or 13 feet being too narrow for stability. As to the differences between 12 and 13 feet beam and 149 and 150 feet length in the statements concerning the original boat, they are accounted for by the fact that the measurements probably referred to different points on the hull. For instance, the Custom House measurement in those days was from the fore-side of the stem to the afterside of the stern post at the upper deck; and as all of Fulton's boats appear to have had a raking bow and stern, the lines of rake carried up to the rail would make the Clermont 150 feet long.

Building  
the New  
Clermont

The Committee at length arrived at the conclusion that the original Clermont was 150 feet long and 13 feet wide, with 7 feet depth of hold; but owing to the dangers attending a boat of such narrow beam, it was determined to build the replica



16 feet wide on the bottom and about 18 feet wide at the deck. With that exception, the final plans were drawn exactly as the Clermont was ascertained to have appeared on her first trip. The actual dimensions of the replica, therefore, were as follows:

	Feet	Inches
Length over all .....	150	0
Length from fore-side of stem to after-side of stern post at upper deck .....	149	0
Breadth over water at upper deck .....	17	11
Breadth over plank at bottom .....	16	0
Depth from top of beam to top of ceiling to hull .....	7	0
Crown of deck beam .....		3

The keel of the Clermont was laid May 14 and she was launched on Saturday, July 10, 1909, the officers of the Commission, its guests, and the launching party embarking at Pier A, Manhattan, for the scene of the ceremony at Mariners Harbor, Staten Island. The U. S. S. Wasp officered and manned by the Naval Militia of New York preceded the flotilla and anchored in the Kill von Kull near the shipyard, while the gunboat Aileen followed with the officers of the Commission, the launching party and a detachment of the Naval Militia from the Second Battalion of Brooklyn. The latter, upon landing, acted as a guard of honor and patrolled the grounds around the ways. The navy tug Powhatan, the Supervisor of the Port's tug Cerberus, the Dock Department tug Manhattan, the United States Revenue tender Guide, and Launch A of the Department of Docks and Ferries carried guests. Many private yachts and launches, all as gay with colors as the official boats, either accompanied the latter or assembled in the waters near the shipyard. Mr. W. J. Davidson, President of the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company, received the official party at the landing and escorted them to the small launching platform erected at the bow of the Clermont. The party upon the platform included several descendants of Robert Fulton and Chancellor Livingston. The sponsor for the new Clermont was Mrs. Arthur Taylor Sutcliffe (born Alice Crary), a great-granddaughter of the inventor of the first Clermont; and her



**Launching the Clermont**—maids of honor were Miss Dorothy Camp, Miss Evelyn Knox, and Miss Katherine L. Olcott. They carried mountain laurel brought from the Catskill Mountains. A conspicuous object of historic interest upon the rail of the platform was the bell of the original Clermont.

The ceremonies attending the launching were very brief. Capt. Jacob W. Miller, Chairman of the Naval Parade Committee, presided, and spoke upon the subject "Time and Tide, Wind and Wave;" the Rev. Charles A. Cassidy offered prayer; and Mr. Davidson of the shipbuilding company, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, President of the Commission, made brief remarks. The following original ode was then read by Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson, editor of the Century Magazine:

THE ODE TO THE FULTON

River of Death, and the River of God—  
O'er all I dream the Clermont, the Clermont—  
Be ye great John, come now and let us tread—  
(Eternity about will be face to guest)  
Repulse away, O River of the Hudson,  
Thou shalt be known glory and a pearl  
  
Franchise the flag of Liberty and the air  
Unto the land of the new year old call;  
Lift up thy flag and the River of Power;  
Triumph to Freedom and the world of fully  
Of the best of the land of the river,  
Rich with the God's Party and the Peace.

Mr. Eben E. Olcott, Chairman of the Clermont Committee, then said:

"GEN. WOODFORD, PRESIDENT, AND GEN. MILLER.—It is interesting that, on this auspicious day, when, as a part of the old original Clermont, the bell, which was used before the days of the steam whistle to call torch passengers to the landings. It is my great pleasure to present this bell for the occasion. May it ring out a message as clear and true, both for this and future generations, as the inventor's own words, when, in speaking of the Mississippi and the great North West, he said, 'Although the prospect of personal emolument has been some inducement to me, Yet I feel infinitely more pleasure in reflecting on the numerous advantages that my country will derive from the invention.'"



While Capt. Miller's daughter, Mrs. R. B. Bowler, rang the old bell, the final strokes of the operation of "sawing-off" the king-planks of the cradle were executed and the Clermont began to slide down the ways into the water amid strains of music by the band, the blowing of steam whistles, the firing of salutes from the gunboats, and the cheers of the multitude. At the first movement of the vessel, Mrs. Sutcliffe broke upon the bow a bottle beautifully ornamented with silver filagree work and filled with water \* from the old Livingston well at Clermont-on-the-Hudson, at the same time naming the vessel in these words:

"I name thee Clermont, and again auspiciously proclaim to the American people the sentiments of Robert Fulton as expressed in an essay to the Friends of 'Mankind,' 'Industry: It gives abundance to a virtuous world and call mankind to unbounded fears of harmony and friendship. The liberty of the seas will be the happiness of the earth.'"

A picturesque incident of the launching, after a Japanese custom, was the release of a dozen carrier pigeons from a basket on the bow of the boat as she glided down the ways. Each of these aerial messengers bore a ribbon upon which were printed the dedicatory words of Mrs. Sutcliffe. One of the pigeons, released at 2.38 p. m., reached No. 312 West Eleventh street, New York, in fifteen minutes, having traversed a distance of ten miles at the rate of a mile in 60 seconds.

The new Clermont, as she took her place in the great naval parade of September 25, to begin her voyage over the route first traversed by steam by her namesake 102 years before, was a quaint looking craft in the midst of a fleet of gigantic

Appearance of the Clermont

\* The use of water instead of champagne in naming the Clermont was a delicate tribute to Fulton's well-known temperance principles as expressed in a letter which he wrote from London, October 29, 1805, and in which he said: "If there is intemperance in any one — I cannot be that person's friend, for I feel a kind of contempt for the being who is so imprudent as to extinguish the little sense which, till to the lot of man, in the poisonous fumes of undiluted liquors, such a person has not sense to be his own friend and does not merit the friendship of others."





**Appearance of the Clermont** modern steamships. She was an almost wall-sided craft with parallel sides, and painted a quaker drab color. Her bow and the under body of her transom stern were wedge-shaped. Her bottom was flat. She had two masts, the foremast carrying a square sail and the aftermast a fore-and-aft sail. She had no bowsprit or figurehead. There were two cabins, one forward and one aft. A plain open railing surrounded the deck. Inboard over the stern projected the tiller of the big rudder. The boiler, smokestack and the green-colored upper works of her single-cylinder engine, the latter an exact facsimile of the original engine made by Bolton and Watts, were in plain view amidships, while the fly-wheels were outside of the hull and in front of the uncovered bright vermillion paddle-wheels. Upon her stern were painted the words "Clermont, New York."

**Passengers on the Clermont** To add to the picturesqueness of her appearance, she carried as passengers several descendants of Robert Fulton and Chancellor Livingston, and many of these were dressed in the quaint and variegated costumes of a century ago. Upon the day when she entered Newburgh Bay there were on board all the then living grandchildren of the Inventor, the Rev. Robert Fulton Crary, D.D.(<sup>1</sup>), Mr. C. Franklin Crary (<sup>1</sup>), Mrs. Hermann H. Cammann, nee Ella C. Crary (<sup>1</sup>); and Mr. Robert Fulton Ludlow (<sup>1</sup>); also the great-grandson of Chancellor Livingston Mr. John Henry Livingston (<sup>2</sup>), the owner by inheritance of the Chancellor's famous country seat, "Clermont." Robert Fulton was impersonated by the Rev. C. Seymour Bullock; and Fulton's fiancée at the time of the trip of the original Clermont, Miss Harriet Livingston, was impersonated by Mr. Bullock's daughter, Miss Evelyn Livingston Bullock. The character of Chancellor Livingston was taken by Mr. Robert Reginald Livingston (<sup>2</sup>). Others in the party either throughout the whole trip of the Clermont or for a part of the time were: Governor Charles E. Hughes and staff; General Stewart L. Woodford, President of the Commission; Mr. Eben E. Olcott, Chairman of the Clermont Committee; Prof. Granville Barnum,



Capt. A. Bedell Benjamin, Rev. and Mrs. Chas. E. Berg, Capt. <sup>Passen-</sup>John Birmingham, Dr. J. N. Bishop, Mrs. Robert Fulton <sup>gers on</sup>Blight (1), Miss Florence Brownne (1), Miss Bull, Mrs. C. Sey- <sup>the Cler-</sup>mour Bullock, Mrs. Edward L. Bullock and children, Mr. (1) <sup>mont</sup>and Mrs. (1) Edward Crary Cammann, Mr. and Mrs. (1) Hermann H. Cammann, Mr. H. Schuyler Cammann (1), Miss Dorothy H. Camp, Mr. Robert S. Clarkson (1), Mr. Charles Franklin Crary (1), Miss Amy Crary (1), Miss Cornelia Fulton Crary (1), Rev. (1) and Mrs. Robert Fulton Crary, Mr. Robert Fulton Crary, Jr. (1), Miss Mary Livingston Delafield (2), Mr. Joseph Devlin (1), Mr. Francis Lewis Gould, Capt. Ira Harris, Rev. Sanford Culver Hearn, Mrs. Charles E. Hughes and party, Mr. Richard Hunt (2), Mr. Frank E. Kirby, Mr. Russell Kirby, Mr. (2) and Mrs. John Henry Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. (2) Frederick W. Longfellow, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Ludlow, Master Richard Morris Ludlow, Mr. (1) and Mrs. Robert Fulton Ludlow, Mr. Alfred R. Mandeville (1), Mr. Harry Marvel, Miss Merrit, Mr. J. W. Millard, Prof. Otis Montrose, Miss Katherine L. Olcott, Rev. Angelo Ostrander, Mrs. Henry Parish (2), Mr. Henry G. Pickering, Mrs. Herbert Pinkham and daughter, Rev. George Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. (2) Charles Mandeville Reynolds, Miss Katherine North Sague, Miss Georgiana Schuyler, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Miss Anita Merle Smith, Hon. William Smith, Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, Mr. and Mrs. (1) Arthur Taylor Smedley, Miss Almira Livingston Troy, Miss Name Troy, Miss Anna T. Van Santvoord, Supervising Inspector General George H. Uhler, Mrs. Weaver, Miss Beatrice Weaver, Mr. Joseph F. Webber, Mr. James F. Winans (1), Mrs. Joseph E. Winters, Miss Mary Ray Winters.

(1) Descendant of Robert Fulton.

(2) Descendants of Cornelius Livingston.

(3) Widow of a grandson of Robert Fulton.

(4) Descendant of Charles Brownne, who built the original Clermont.

(5) Descendant of pilots of the original Clermont.



## CHAPTER IX

### REVIEWING STANDS AND DECORATIONS

A few weeks before the Celebration opened, physical preparations were made on an elaborate scale for the erection of official reviewing stands, the public decorations, and the illuminations. These preparations within the limits of New York City were made under the direction of the Committee on Reviewing Stands and Decorations of which Mr. Charles R. Lamb is Chairman, the Naval Parade Committee of which Capt. Jacob W. Miller is Chairman, and the Committee on Illuminations of which Hon. William Berri is Chairman.

Official  
Review-  
ing  
Stands

The line of march for the three great land parades in Manhattan Borough -- the Historical Parade on Tuesday, September 28, the Military Parade on Thursday, September 30, and the Carnival Parade on the night of Saturday, October 2 -- was from Central Park West and 110th street, down Central Park West to Central Park South (or 59th street), thence to Fifth avenue, and thence down Fifth avenue to Washington Square; and the Official Reviewing Stands for these parades were erected on this route at the following points: The Court of Honor was located on Fifth avenue between 40th and 43d streets, with seats and boxes for 6,600 persons on the west side of the avenue in front of the New York Public Library and boxes for 300 persons on the east side of the avenue on the sidewalk between the columns of the Colonnade. Stands for contributors to the Subscription Fund of the Commission were located on the east side of Central Park West between 60th and 63d streets, accommodating 6,000 persons, and on the west side between 60th and 61st streets accommodating 2,000 persons. An overflow stand for the Commission, seating 2,000 persons, was located on Central Park South immediately west



of Fifth avenue. The stand for the Members of the Legislature was on Central Park South between Seventh and Eighth avenues; and stands for the Board of Aldermen were located at Madison Square, and on Central Park West between 63d and 66th streets. The tickets to the seats at the Court of Honor, the Contributors' stands on Central Park West, and the overflow stand on Central Park South were distributed directly by the Presiding Vice-President of the Commission to the Members of the Commission, the Contributors and those who helped the Commission in other ways, and to the representatives of the press; and through the Chairman of the Reception Committee to the Official Guests. Tickets to the Legislative stand were distributed by the Legislative Committee and those to the Aldermanic stands by the Aldermanic Committee. These tickets were all issued gratuitously, the Commission erecting no stands to which an admission fee was charged.

The Court of Honor at which the officers of the Commission and the Official Guests reviewed the pageants, consisted first of 36 detached columns arranged in a double colonnade, 18 on each side of Fifth avenue, along the curb lines from 40th street to 42d street. The white columns were in the modified Roman style, to harmonize with the columns of the New York Public Library, and each was surmounted by a gilded sphere, making the total height of each column about 60 feet. From capital to capital — along the curb lines, across the avenue, and diagonally — were festoons of laurel and smilax, intermingled with electric lights. At the curb line, in front of the seats on each side, was a border screen of California privet, interspersed with flowering plants. This screen was not only intended for ornamentation, but was purposely used instead of a substantial fence or railing in order that it might easily be broken through in case of a panic — an event which happily did not occur. Above the rising tiers of seats on the west side of the avenue, supported by standards surmounted by the

Court of  
Honor





official flags of the Commission, wide breadths of awning stained with the official colors of the Celebration — orange, white and blue — were hung after the manner of the royal canopies at the Roman games and triumphs. In the midst of the seats on the west side rose a tower containing a set of tubular chimes upon which were played the airs of all nations. At the top of the rear tier of seats was another border of California privet, which was bespangled at night with electric lights. The whole effect was very dignified, impressive and beautiful.

Scheme  
of Dec-  
orations

The plan of the other stands was very simple and effective. In front of the lowest and foremost tier of seats was a railing three feet high, divided by equidistant posts into squares, and each square was crossed by two diagonal bars, a vertical bar and a horizontal bar, intersecting and producing a conventional classical design. At intervals of about 20 feet along the railing were flagpoles, displaying the official Hudson-Fulton Celebration flags. Each pole was surmounted by a silver half moon, and upon each pole, just below the flag, was firmly fastened a shield bearing, upon alternate poles, a representation of the Half Moon ship and a representation of the Clermont steamboat, executed in orange, white and blue. Where draperies were possible the official colors were also used.

The public authorities, in granting permits to private parties to erect reviewing stands, required them, at the request of the Commission, to conform to the foregoing design, and plans were furnished gratuitously by the Commission to contractors for private stands in order that there might be harmony of design.

The Court of Honor and the general plan above described were designed by Mr. Charles R. Lamb.

Reviewing stands were also erected at convenient places in the other Boroughs under the auspices of the Borough Committees for reviewing the local parades.

In addition to the official stands, every available space on the line of march in Manhattan was occupied by the stands of



societies or private parties, so that the avenues through which the parades passed were gay with decorations and animated by the presence of hundreds of thousands of spectators.

For the reviewing of the naval parades of Saturday, September 25, the official reception of the Half Moon and Clermont, and the landing of the officers from the fleet during the Celebration, an official stand in the nature of a Water Gate was erected on the river front in Riverside Park, opposite 110th street, under the direction of the Naval Parade Committee. This Water Gate, designed by Mr. Henry F. Hornbostel and Mr. J. Otis Post, was approached from the landward side by a footbridge of 60-feet span crossing over the tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and leading from the elevated ground of Riverside Park to the head of the broad staircase leading down to the platform near the water level. The staircase was flanked by two pylons, 90 feet high, consisting of clustered columns of the Doric order, each pylon being surmounted by a globe. Upon the platform, which was 200 by 70 feet in area, were arranged about 500 seats for the officials and the official guests of the Commission. At each end of the platform, a breakwater extended out into the river 150 feet, enclosing a harbor about 180 feet wide. Within the harbor were three landing floats connected by movable bridges with the official platform. Under the main staircase were toilet rooms, and a telegraph and telephone booth. Festoons of electric lights and bunting adorned the pylons and platform, the latter also being embellished with flagpoles bearing flags and escutcheons. At the outer end of each breakwater was a flagpole for signalling purposes. The color scheme was orange, white and blue — the platform and bridge being painted orange, the plaster work of the pylons white, and the draperies blue. The Water Gate was not only artistic in itself but it was also admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was built, and its use effectively demonstrated the desirability of a permanent ceremonial portal at the water side of this maritime metropolis.



## CHAPTER X

### ILLUMINATIONS AND PYROTECHNICS

THE combined official and unofficial electric illuminations in New York City during the Celebration were on a scale never before paralleled and were generally conceded to have marked an era in spectacular lighting. Those under the direction of the Committee on Illuminations of the Commission of which Hon. William Berri is Chairman, were executed under a joint contract by the New York Edison Company, the United Electric Light and Power Company, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, the New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company and the Richmond Light and Railroad Company, the equipment in all the boroughs being erected by the Tucker Electric Construction Company.

Official  
Electric  
Illumi-  
nations

The general plan of the Committee was to illuminate the City Hall in Manhattan and the Borough Halls in Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx and Richmond as civic centers, with additional embellishments upon the five principal bridges and some of the principal public monuments. The apportionment of lights was about as follows:

<i>Manhattan Borough.</i>		<i>Lights.</i>
City Hall.....		3,500
Line of Marcher Central Park West, from north foot to Central Park South, thence to Fifth Avenue and thence to Washington Square.....		55,500
Statue of Liberty.....	Searchlight	
Grant's Tomb.....	Searchlight	
Soldiers and Sailors' Monument.....		1,500
Washington Arch.....		1,500
Riverside Drive Via Rect.....		5,000
<i>East River Bridges.</i>		
Brooklyn Bridge.....		13,000
Manhattan Bridge.....		11,000
Williamsburgh Bridge.....		11,000
Queensborough Bridge.....		14,000



## *Brooklyn Borough.*

Borough Hall .....	3,600
Soldiers and Sailors' Monument.....	1,500
Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences .....	7,200
Water Tower, Prospect Park.....	600

## *Queens Borough.*

Borough Hall .....	1,200
Jamaica Town Hall.....	900
Flushing Town Hall.....	900

## *Bronx Borough.*

Borough Hall.....	2,500
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## *Richmond Borough.*

Borough Hall.....	2,640
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157,132

In addition to the official illuminations above named, there were, of course, the usual brilliant illuminations of the city, and elaborate private illuminations by the owners of large office buildings, stores and dwelling houses -- all combining to convert the city into a veritable City of Light.

In working out the plans for the official illuminations, photographs of all the buildings, monuments and bridges which it was proposed to decorate by illumination were first secured and upon these photographs were painted the outlines of the electric lights. These photographs, after approval by the Illuminations Committee, were submitted to the Chairman of the Committee on Decorations as to form and then to the Department of Water, Gas and Electricity for the approval of Chief Engineer Chas. F. La Combe in charge to secure necessary permits from the city. When possible, the designs were also submitted to the architects of the various structures. The result was an electrical display of great variety and wonderful beauty which excited the admiration of every one and made a spectacle which had never been presented in New York before on so grand a





scale. The route of march, illuminated for a distance of six miles on each side by continuous lines of electric lights sustained on iron poles especially erected for the purpose, was as bright as day, and the Court of Honor, with its glittering columns and its sparkling canopy, looked like a scene in fairy-land. Across the East River and the Manhattan Hollow Way, the great bridges appeared suspended in midair like vast festoons of sparkling gems, supported at their ends on pillars of lights. And the public buildings and monuments stood out in glowing outlines like the creations of fancy rather than the substantial masses that they really were. These illuminations were not for a night only, but continued throughout the two weeks of the Celebration.

Chro-  
matic  
Scintilla-  
tions

At 155th street and Riverside Drive, a spectacular exhibition of chromatic illumination was given nightly under the auspices of the Commission by the so-called Ryan Scintillator. The equipment for this display consisted first of a row of about 20 powerful search-lights, furnished with glasses of different colors. In front of these projectors were several perforated steam pipes, both vertical and horizontal, some 100 feet high, supplied with steam from a 200-horse power boiler. The steam, expelled through the apertures in the pipes, made a diffusing screen of vapor upon which the colored rays from the search-lights were projected, producing all the colors of the rainbow combined with the fantastic effects of the aurora borealis. Occasionally the steam curtain was reinforced by the explosion of smoke-producing bombs. A regular program of exhibition taking about an hour was given twice every night during the Celebration. The effects produced were very beautiful.

Illumi-  
nation  
of the  
Fleet

To these illuminations were added under naval auspices on Saturday evening, September 25, a never-to-be-forgotten spectacle upon the Hudson River opposite Riverside Park. Here in midstream, for a distance of nearly ten miles, from 42d street



on the south to Spuyten Duyvil Creek on the north, the dusk of early evening shrouded the great international fleet of war vessels — the largest war fleet with one exception ever gathered together in one place — their presence being revealed only by their faintly silhouetted forms, the few lights necessary for their safety, and the occasional signals sounded or flashed from ship to ship. Then by prearrangement, at eight bells, the whole fleet burst into outlines of light, as if suddenly touched with the propitious augury of St. Elmo's fire — the masts, decks, water lines and other chief features glowing with thousands of sparkling electric globes. And for hours these ponderous, death-dealing machines, lying peacefully on the bosom of the Hudson in friendly association, scintillated like the airy fabrics of a magician or the unsubstantiated dreams of an oriental fairy tale. It was a scene of exquisite beauty which will never be forgotten by the millions of people who thronged to the river side to see it. The illumination of the fleet was repeated the following Saturday night, October 2.

On Saturday night, September 25, brilliancy was added to the scene on the river at New York by an elaborate display of fireworks under the auspices of the Commission. In order that these might be seen to the best advantage by the throngs assembled on the sloping banks of Riverside Park, and at the other points along the water front, it was arranged that the fireworks should be discharged from four floats anchored at intervals of 1,000 feet along the opposite New Jersey shore. The pyrotechnics themselves were very brilliant, but were somewhat disarranged by an extraordinary and unforeseen occurrence. On that night there was a remarkable "magnetic storm" — by which term is to be understood a disturbance of the magnetic equilibrium of the earth which affects telegraphic communications but has no apparent effect upon the weather. One of the telegraph companies, attributing the disturbance of its wires to the floats anchored near a telegraphic cable crossing



the Hudson River, cut the floats from their moorings and left them to drift helplessly down the river. This episode served only to dislocate but not to diminish the volume of fireworks discharged.

Signal  
Fires a  
Disap-  
point-  
ment

Another feature of the Commission's plans for illuminations had a less fortunate issue. The Board of Trustees of the Commission in October, 1908, designated by resolution a certain fireworks company as "official pyrotechnists" of the Celebration and not only patronized them for the fireworks in New York City but also commended them to the communities along the river to the northward. The Commission had two well-intentioned objects in view in doing this: One was to guarantee to the cities and villages along the river certain standard programs of pyrotechnics at reasonable and fixed prices. The other was to secure concerted action in the burning of a chain of signal fires from the mountain tops and promontories along the river from Staten Island to Troy on the night of Saturday, October 9, to close the Celebration. Much sentiment had been aroused by the plan for the beacons; for signal fires had flashed along the coast when Henry Hudson navigated American waters in 1609; and in the days of the American Revolution bonfires on the mountain-tops of the Highlands had given warning of the approach of the enemy and called patriots to the defense of their country. Furthermore, great expectations had been aroused by the descriptions given by the pyrotechnists of these beacon fires, which were not to be bonfires of ordinary combustibles, but were to be made of imported peat and scientifically prepared materials, which would burn according to price from two to four hours even in a rain storm and would "closely resemble the Pillars of Fire of Bible times." In several of these fires, however, the pyrotechnists used American peat which was so wet that it would not burn, and in those cases in which the combustibles did burn the beacons did not equal the expectations. In the communities along the Upper



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Hudson, particularly, the failure of the beacon fires was a great disappointment.

As a whole, however, the decorations and illuminations were the most notable of their kind ever seen in this country -- a characterization which applies not only to New York City but also to the cities to the northward in which the displays, in their proportionate scales, were as elaborate and brilliant as those in the Metropolis.





## CHAPTER XI

### INVITATIONS TO OFFICIAL GUESTS

Cooperation of  
Federal  
Government

**D**URING President Roosevelt's administration, the President of this Commission conferred informally with him concerning the cooperation of the United States Government in the Celebration, but while Mr. Roosevelt, as President, as a New Yorker, and a descendant of Dutch ancestors, expressed his cordial sympathy with the commemoration, the uncertainty concerning the Commission's financial resources at that time precluded any definite arrangements for Federal cooperation. Soon after President Taft's inauguration in March, 1909, however, the appropriations by the New York State and New York City governments together with other resources had guaranteed the necessary financial support, and Mr. Taft assured the President of the Commission and those who accompanied him to the White House, that he would direct the various departments of the Federal Government to cooperate with the Commission in the fullest measure possible. The response to these instructions by the members of the Cabinet was most hearty and cordial. To the cooperation of the Department of State was largely due the standing which the Celebration was given in the eyes of foreign governments and the consequent attendance of foreign representatives.

The official invitation list of the Commission was not large, and included only the following:

Official  
Guests

#### *Federal Officials.*

The President of the United States.  
The members of the President's Cabinet.  
The Vice-President of the United States.  
The Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
The Justices of the United States Supreme Court.  
The Surgeon-General of the United States Navy.



- The Hon. Truman H. Newberry, Ex-Secretary of the Navy.  
 Major-General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., Commanding the Department of the East.  
 Major-General Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A., Commanding the Department of the Lake.  
 Col. Hugh L. Scott, U. S. A., Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy.  
 Hon. William Phillips, Third Assistant Secretary of State.  
 Capt. J. B. Murdock, U. S. N., Commandant of New York Navy Yard.  
 Capt. Commander Worth G. Ross, United States Revenue Cutter service.  
 Hon. William Loch, Jr., Collector of the Port of New York.  
 The Hon. Whitlaw Reid, American Ambassador to Great Britain, home on leave of absence.  
 The Hon. Charles S. Francis, American Ambassador to Austria, home on leave of absence.

*Foreign Officials.*

- The diplomatic representatives of every foreign government accredited to the government of the United States at Washington.  
 Special delegates from every foreign government so accredited.  
 Naval representation from the maritime nations so accredited.  
 The consular representatives of foreign governments in New York.  
 All the members of the Netherlands Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission.  
 The Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada.  
 The Premier of the Dominion of Canada.

*New York State Officials.*

- The Governor of the State.  
 The Lieutenant-Governor of the State.  
 The Secretary of State.  
 The State Comptroller.  
 The State Treasurer.  
 The Attorney-General.  
 The State Engineer and Surveyor.  
 The members of the Legislature.  
 The members of the Lake Champlain Tercentenary Commission.

*New York City Officials.*

- The Mayor of the City of New York.  
 The Borough Presidents.



The members of the Board of Aldermen.  
The Comptroller.

*Special Guests.*

The Governor of the State of New Jersey, the only other State bordering on the Hudson River.

The Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, in which Robert Fulton was born.  
Mrs. Joseph B. Cogolan, widow of the late Rear-Admiral Joseph B. Cogolan, U. S. N.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, poetess at the official reception.

**Form of  
Official  
Invitation**

The official invitations, executed by Quayle & Son of Albany for the State Printers, the J. B. Lyon Co., were 9 by 12 inches in size, and consisted of a two-leaved invitation bound in a bristol-board cover. On the front page of the cover was the seal of the Commission reproduced in gold, over a half-wreath of laurel.

The first page of the invitation was headed by the coat-of-arms of the State of New York under which was engraved in plain script a form with appropriate blank spaces which, when filled in and signed, read as follows, in the invitation to the British Ambassador for instance:

The Hudson-Fulton  
Celebration Commission  
of the  
State of New York  
has the honor to invite  
His Excellency  
The Right Honorable James F. [redacted], O.M.,  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Great Britain  
to attend the Tercentenary of  
the Discovery of the Hudson River by  
Henry Hudson in 1609  
and the Centenary of his  
First Successful Navigation by Steam by  
Robert Fulton in 1807  
which will be celebrated in New York  
from September 25th to October 9th, 1909

STEWART L. WOODFORD,

*President.*

HENRY W. SACKETT,  
*Secretary.*

JOSEPH H. CHOATE,  
*Chairman of Invitations Committee.*



The second page was blank. At the top of the third page was the heading:

THE HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION COMMISSION

HEADQUARTERS THE TILMONT CLUB, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., U. S. A.

under which were the names of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and members of the Invitations Committee of the Commission. The fourth page was blank.

On May 6, 1909, the invitations to the foreign governments and to the foreign diplomats accredited to the United States Government were delivered to the Department of State which had very courteously consented to transmit them to their destinations. They were accompanied by an eight-page circular of information, 9 by 12 inches in size, printed on hand-made paper, briefly describing the Commission and the purpose of the Celebration, emphasizing the international significance of the Celebration, and giving an outline of the program. In the following paragraphs, an intimation was given that the entertainment of the foreign guests would be without expense to the visitors:

"In view of the extraordinary significance of the events to be commemorated, the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, by authority of the Government of the State of New York and the Government of the City of New York, and with the official countenance of the United States Government, has invited all Foreign Governments accredited to the United States to participate in the ceremonies of the Celebration by the presence of official representatives and vessels of their navies. The Naval, Diplomatic and other official representatives of Foreign Nations, as well as the consular representatives of the Federal and State Governments, will be Guests of Honor of the Commission, and will be accorded hospitality, both of a public and private character, from the time of their formal reception on Saturday, September 25th, 1909, until the close of the Celebration.

"The Celebration, with respect to the ceremonies and the magnitude of the population in whose presence they will be enacted, will be the most brilliant of its kind that has ever been held in America. The City of New York alone





will furnish an attendance of over 4,000,000 persons, and it is expected that from one to two millions more will attend from other parts of the country.

"For the Naval parade, participated in by both foreign and American vessels, and for the aquatic sports designed for the crews of all the ships, the Harbor of New York and the Hudson River offer a superb theatre. Prior to the Naval parade on Friday, October 1st, the combined fleets will lie at anchor in the Hudson River opposite Riverside Park and the Mausoleum of General Grant, in New York City, and will be the focus of public attention on the river."

State  
Department  
Letters

The invitations to the foreign governments were forwarded by the United States Secretary of State with the following letter of instruction:

"HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION.

Department of State,

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1909.

*"To the Diplomatic Officers of the United States:*

"GENTLEMEN: You will address the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government to which you are respectively accredited as follows:

"From Saturday, September 25th, to Saturday, October 9th, 1909, there will be celebrated at the City of New York and along the Hudson River the three-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the river by Henry Hudson in 1609, and the one-hundredth anniversary of the first successful application of steam to the navigation of the river by Robert Fulton in 1807.

"The Celebration will be in charge of a Commission consisting of four hundred prominent citizens appointed by the Governor of New York. The officers of this Commission, comprising twenty-one of the leading citizens of New York City, have sent to my Government, with a request that it be delivered through the diplomatic channel, an invitation addressed to the Government of ——— to be represented at the celebration 'by its official representative and a vessel of its navy.'

"Under the instructions of my Government, I have the honor to transmit the invitation to you with the expression of my Government's hope that the Government of ——— may find it convenient to accept it. I am to explain to Your Excellency that by the expression 'its official representative' is meant the sending of an official representative from ——— and not the designation of its diplomatic representative at Washington, to whom a separate invitation has been extended.



“Accompanying the invitation, Your Excellency will find a printed program containing full information regarding the Celebration and the exercises set apart for each day.

“I am also to say that the State of New York has appropriated \$200,000, and the City of New York \$200,000, to defray the expenses of this Celebration, and that the diplomatic, naval, and other official representatives of foreign nations will be guests of honor of the Commission, and will be accorded hospitality, both of a public and private character, from the time of their formal reception on Saturday, September 25th, until the close of the celebration.”

“The invitation and program are enclosed herewith.

“I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

P. C. KNOX.

“Enclosures as above.”

The Executive Officers of the Commission, the Committee on Invitations and the Committee on Reception arranged a system as nearly perfect as possible by means of which, upon the receipt of acceptance, the Reception Committee was promptly notified and immediately assumed the responsibility of arranging for the proper reception of the arriving guests and their subsequent entertainment. The operation of this system will be more fully described in the following chapter.



## CHAPTER XII

### ENTERTAINMENT OF OFFICIAL GUESTS

UPON no committee devolved duties of a nature more delicate and responsible than those of the Reception Committee, of which the Hon. Seth Low, former Mayor of the City of New York and former President of Columbia University, was Chairman: for upon the attentions of this Committee largely depended the character of the impressions of the Celebration and of New York hospitality which the representatives of the foreign governments would carry away with them.

Work at  
Committee  
Head-  
quarters

The headquarters of the Committee were established in the Hotel Astor, where, with the purpose of conserving the financial resources of the Commission, as few rooms were taken and as few clerks were engaged as were possible. It may be stated here, however, for the benefit of the Commission's successors in any kindred undertaking, that the experience of its Reception Committee demonstrated with great force the necessity of having enough room space and enough personal help to carry on simultaneously all of the different functions described hereafter. As it was, our Committee had so little room and was so short-handed that all the active members of the Committee and the entire clerical force were overworked for substantially six weeks. Mr. Low himself worked every night until midnight or later, from the beginning of September until the Celebration opened, and on one evening twenty members of the Reception Committee staff were at their headquarters until half-past two o'clock in the morning. With any less willing and efficient helpers than the Committee was able to command the work could not have been done at all; but by dint of indefatigable work, the responsible duties of the Committee were



discharged to the evident satisfaction of the guests. The Commission is particularly indebted to Mr. William J. Moran, the Secretary of the Reception Committee, whose personal qualifications, reinforced by his experience as Secretary to Mr. Low when the latter was Mayor of New York, made him a most efficient coadjutor of the Chairman.

The work of the Reception Committee divided itself into six parts:

1. The ascertainment of the names of the coming guests;
2. The meeting of the arriving guests and their assignment to hotels;
3. The furnishing of instructions, badges, medals, cards, etc., to the guests;
4. Arrangements for the transportation of guests to the various functions;
5. The provision of aides to escort the guests to the official functions; and
6. Arrangements for formal receptions by the Commission and by Federal, State and City officials.

The first function of the Committee was to ascertain and make a careful record of the names of the expected guests. Acceptances received by the Committee on Invitations were promptly forwarded to the Reception Committee, but it required no little correspondence to learn just who were coming. This, however, was accomplished through the cooperation of the United States Department of State, so that by the first week in September the Committee was pretty well advised as to what guests had to be provided for, although new guests were reported almost up to the opening of the Celebration, and the Moorish and Italian delegates arrived after the Celebration began.

The names of the guests, as soon as learned, were systematically entered in a multiple card catalogue, the several sets of

Bureau  
of  
Records





cards, by cross-references, indicating at a glance the names and formal titles of the guests, the governments which they represented, the hotels at which they were lodged, their escorts, and many other details of the attentions to be paid to them.

Meeting  
Arriving  
Guests

Warned by the experiences of public celebrants in other cities, the Reception Committee took especial pains to see that every guest was suitably received by a special representative of the Committee upon arrival in the city and escorted to his hotel. Every official delegate except two or three was thus met. Those who came by sea — with the single exception of the Special Delegate from Haiti who arrived without the Committee's being able to learn how he was coming—were met down the bay. Through the courtesy of the Collector of Customs, the "privileges of the Port" were offered to all guests arriving from foreign countries and in no case, so far as the Commission has knowledge, were any guests delayed by Custom House formalities. The Diplomatic guests were brought from Washington by a special car to Jersey City where they were met by the Commission's special representatives. Thence they were taken under the river in special cars to 23d street, New York City, and thence in taxicabs to their hotels.

An interesting incident of the coming of foreign guests was the arrival of the Moorish delegation. A few days before the Celebration opened, the Commission was advised by the Department of State that the Special Delegate of the Sultan of Morocco with three Secretaries and four servants, would arrive by steamship in Boston, and that on account of their unfamiliarity with the language and customs of this country it would be advisable to meet them in Boston. The delegates were therefore met at Boston, and upon landing they presented the following letter of introduction from the American Minister at Tangier.



TANGIER, September 16th, 1909.

Meeting  
Arriving  
Guests*To the President of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, New York:*

SIR:--I have the honor to inform you that the Bearers hereof, Sid Laarbi Zenhashi, private secretary of His Shereefian Majesty, and Sid Mohamed ben Abdelam Ben Jelul, one of the chief notables of the city of Fez, have been nominated by His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco, to represent him at the Hudson-Fulton Celebration. These gentlemen are accompanied by Dr. Holtzmann, one of His Shereefian Majesty's physicians, in the capacity of Interpreter, and are attended by several servants. These Representatives are being sent to the Celebration by His Majesty the Sultan, as a proof of his high regard for the American people. I have not failed to inform these Delegates of our high appreciation of this honor and of the pleasure with which their visit will be welcomed by the Commission, under your Presidency.

I have the honor to be, Sir

Your obedient servant,

H. PERCIVAL DODGE,  
*American Minister.*

{ Seal of  
American Legation }  
{ Tangier. }

The members of the Moorish party were taken to Harvard University and around Boston before being brought to New York. From New York, the Delegates who were charged with a message from the Sultan to the President of the United States, were taken to Washington, and, after the discharge of their mission, brought back to New York.

The foregoing is cited as an example of the efforts made by the Committee in behalf of the Commission to show every attention to arriving guests.

Upon arrival, the guests were assigned to quarters in the principal hotels of the city. This was a work of great difficulty and delicacy, but was accomplished to the very general satisfaction of all concerned. In this part of its hospitality, the Commission had the very public-spirited cooperation of the hotel proprietors, who, notwithstanding the extraordinary demands which they well knew in advance would be made



upon their accommodations by the paying public, most generously offered to entertain the official guests of the Commission without charge as their contribution to the success of the Celebration. The hotels thus cooperating were the Hotel Astor, Hotel Belmont, Hotel Brevoort, Holland House, Hotel Imperial, Hotel Knickerbocker, Hotel Manhattan, Murray Hill Hotel, Hotel Netherland, Park Avenue Hotel, The Plaza, Hotel Saint Regis, Hotel Savoy, Hotel Walcott and Hotel Waldorf-Astoria. At the meeting of the Trustees of the Commission on October 13, 1909, the Chairman of the Reception Committee publicly stated that all the guests were entertained acceptably at the hotels and nothing but satisfaction had been heard from the guests as to their treatment. The action of the hotels, he said, had been very public-spirited and he wished to bear testimony to the fact that they had carried out their generous offer of hospitality according to the highest interpretation of its spirit. As a slight recognition of their very valuable services, an official silver medal, four inches in diameter, was presented to each hotel.

Instruc-  
tions,  
Badges,  
Cards,  
etc.

The guests having arrived and having been duly installed in their hotels, the next duty of the Reception Committee was to give them the necessary instructions for their movements, furnish them with their official badges and passport cards, their official programs, official medals and the like. The amount of detail involved in this branch of the work was enormous, but was accomplished with only an occasional failure.

Among the documents placed in the hands of each guest was a leaflet of "Information for the Official Guests of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission," which divided the functions of the Celebration into four groups.

Func-  
tions Di-  
vided in-  
to Four  
Groups

Group A consisted of "Official Functions," which the guests were definitely expected to attend, namely: The paying of their respects to the Vice-President of the United States, the Governor of New York State, the Mayor of New York City,



and the President of the Commission at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel at 10 A. M., Saturday, September 25; the review of the naval parade and the presentation of the Half Moon and Clement, at the Water Gate at 110th street and Riverside Park at 2 P. M., September 25; the Official Reception and Welcome to the Guests of the Commission at the Metropolitan Opera House on Monday evening, September 27, at 8.30 o'clock; and the Official Banquet to the guests at the Hotel Astor on the evening of Wednesday, September 29. The guests were informed that for these functions escorts would be provided for the Vice-President; the Governor of New York; the Mayor of the City; Mr. Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court of the United States; the Attorney-General of the United States; the Secretary of the Navy; the Secretary of Commerce and Labor; the Governors of New Jersey and Pennsylvania; and for the Special National Delegates, the Diplomatic Guests, and the Flag and Ranking Officers of the Visiting Fleets.

Group B comprised "Official Entertainments" which, it was stated, had been provided for the pleasure of the guests and which it was hoped that they would find it agreeable to attend; but attendance on these was not *de rigueur*. These entertainments included the concerts by the United Irish Societies in Carnegie Hall and the United German Societies in the Hippodrome on Sunday evening, September 26, the Historical Pageant of Tuesday afternoon, September 28, the Liederkrantz Concert at the Metropolitan Opera House Tuesday evening, the Military Parade of Thursday, September 30, the Naval Parade to Newburgh on Friday, October 1, and the Carnival Parade on Saturday, October 2.

Group C consisted of "Entertainments on Invitation," and included invitations for a limited number of guests to a reception by Major-General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., on Governor's Island, Monday, September 27; a reception by Col. Hugh L. Scott, U. S. A., at the West Point Military Academy on Wed-

Functions  
Divided  
into Four  
Groups





Functions  
Divided  
into Four  
Groups Tuesday, September 29; a reception and ball in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on invitation of the Brooklyn Citizens' Committee on Thursday evening, September 30; and a garden fête at Columbia University on the invitation of the Alumni Association of the United States Military Academy Saturday afternoon, October 2.

Group D embraced "Unofficial Entertainments." Under this head the leaflet said: "These are found described in the Official Program, and may be participated in at the pleasure of the guests, as they find it convenient. Methods of reaching many of these entertainments are indicated in the Booklet issued by the Public Health and Convenience Committee of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission. Accompanying this is the Official Program and the Booklet of the Public Health and Convenience Committee."

The primary object in thus dividing the various features of the Celebration into groups, indicating those which were *de rigueur* and those which were entirely optional with the guests, was to make the program, with respect to the guests, as flexible as possible and allow them the largest freedom of movement. It also relieved the guests from the possible embarrassment of constant attendance by the escorts of the Commission, and, on the other hand, greatly simplified the escort work of the Reception Committee. There were also several incidental advantages from this various classification, as, for instance, it permitted any foreign delegate, without violation of proprieties, to absent himself from the Historical Parade, if, upon examination of the Official Program which was given to him in advance, he felt that his susceptibilities would be affected by any of the subjects portrayed in the pageant.

Every guest was furnished with an official badge of the character described in Chapter VI. A four-inch silver medal, as described in the same chapter, was given to every Admiral and



ranking officer, special delegate, diplomat and consul; and a two-inch medal was given to every naval officer below the grade of Admiral or ranking officer. Every guest was given a passport card admitting him to the official functions, and he was also given a series of official pamphlets apprising him fully of the details of the various features of the Celebration.

The Reception Committee made arrangements for the trans-Transportation of guests, so that all could attend the various func- tioning in a becoming manner. This task was made especially difficult by the fact that the men-of-war, when anchored in the river, stretched over a distance of about ten miles from 42d street to beyond Spuyten Duyvil Creek. It thus became necessary to make suitable arrangements for the transportation of the Admirals and other officers in command, for the large number of junior officers and for the men, although the arrangements for the men were made by the Naval Committee. An automobile was placed at the exclusive service of each Admiral and ranking officer, and subsequently the Chairman of the Reception Committee received the assurance from almost all of them that it had added greatly to their pleasure. Floats were provided by the Naval Committee at different points on the riverside, and from several of these floats to the nearest subway station a so-called "ferry service" was established, by which an omnibus ran every fifteen minutes from the landing stage to the subway station, and another omnibus from the subway station to the landing stage. At 155th street, for example, the distance so covered was a mile and a half, and the number of passengers carried reached into the thousands. Mr. John Naughton deserves special mention for the great ability with which he organized and carried on this service. Some of the specially distinguished guests who were on shore were also furnished with automobiles. For the ordinary transportation, arrangements were made with the various taxicab companies serving the hotels at which the guests stayed, to



issue coupon tickets, to be redeemed by the Committee after the Celebration at 10 per cent discount. These coupons were printed in books of the value of \$20, which were furnished to every guest, and, in case of need, the supply was replenished. Out of the total outlay made by the Reception Committee, probably more than \$25,000 was for transportation, but no single feature of the work of the Committee did more to make the entertainment a success than the admirable transportation system which was devised. The work done by an association of taxicab operators acting under the direction of the Committee was most efficiently and conscientiously done. At the Trustees' meeting on October 13, 1909, the Chairman of the Reception Committee quoted Rear Admiral Schroeeder, commanding the American fleet, as saying that he had never been so well cared for in any part of the world; and similar intimations were given by representatives of other navies.

Official  
Escorts  
for  
Guests

As already indicated, an important branch of the Committee's duties was the provision of Aides as escorts for the guests upon arrival in New York, to conduct them to their hotels, and during the Celebration to escort the guests to and from the official functions. This work was made practicable when the Trustees, by resolution adopted September 15, 1909, divided the various events of the Celebration into the four groups before mentioned and cut down the official functions to four in number. It proved entirely practicable to provide Aides for this small group, when it would have been entirely impracticable to provide escorts for a week at a time. It is believed that all the guests appreciated the freedom which the flexibility of the arrangements permitted.

The services of the many gentlemen who consented to act as Aides to the Reception Committee were invaluable, and the Commission is under great obligation to them for the fidelity and good judgment with which they performed the duties assigned to them.



A few of the guests, the date of whose arrival was unknown to the Commission, or who arrived privately some days in advance of the Celebration, paid their devotions to the Commission by calling in uniform at the Headquarters of the Commission, and later, in compliance with their instructions from home, paid their respects to the chief civil magistrate and chief military authority within this jurisdiction. As soon, however, as any of the guests made their arrival known, they were acquainted with the arrangements already made both for their receiving the respects of the officials here and for their paying theirs in return. These arrangements constituted the sixth department of the Reception Committee's duties.

On the arrival of the guests at their hotels, the cards of the Governor of the State, the Mayor of the City, the President of the Commission, and the Chairman of the Reception Committee were immediately left for them, and they were invited to attend a reception at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, September 25, when Governor Hughes, Mayor McClellan, General Woodford and Mr. Low were present to receive their return calls. The Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Sherman, was also present at this time in another room, so that the guests had the opportunity, first of all, to pay their compliments to the representative of the United States.\*

It also fell to the Reception Committee to make the details of the arrangements for the Official Reception in the Metropolitan Opera House on Monday evening, September 27, and

\* Much to the regret of the Commission, the President of the United States was unable to attend the Hobson-Tulsa Celebration. To the representative of the Commission who conveyed the invitation to him in Washington soon after his inauguration, he expressed the deepest interest in the commemoration, but said that for reasons of public policy he had made preparation for an extended journey through the States to the Pacific coast immediately after the adjournment of Congress, and that it would be impossible for him to chance them. As a testimony of his sympathy, however, he directed the heads of the various Federal departments to cooperate with the Commission to the fullest extent possible.





Cere-  
monial  
Recep-  
tions

for the Receptions at Governor's Island on Monday afternoon, and at West Point on Wednesday afternoon.\* This involved preparing and distributing invitations, and seeing to it that vehicles were at command to serve the guests both in going and coming. The Committee was greatly helped in the matter of the Reception at Governor's Island by the courtesy of Admiral Mardock, of the Navy Yard, in placing a tug at the Committee's disposal to transport the guests to and from the Island, from the foot of West 40th street. It is pleasant to relate that when this boat returned, and again when the train arrived from West Point on Wednesday evening, so many taxicabs were available for returning guests that no one was obliged to wait more than three minutes.

In assigning seats to the guests on the stage at the great function at the Metropolitan Opera House, and in innumerable other matters involving delicate questions of diplomatic etiquette, the Committee had the invaluable aid of the Hon. William Phillips, then Third Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, who, upon the request of the Commission, was sent to New York to lend his cooperation in person.

Following is a list of the Official Guests whom the Commission had the honor of entertaining, together with their addresses while in New York:

List of  
Official  
GuestsREPRESENTATIVES OF THE EXECUTIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, THE STATE  
OF NEW YORK AND THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Name	Office	Address
Hon. James S. Sherman	Vice-President of the United States	Hotel Marlborough
Hon. Charles E. Hughes	Governor of the State of New York	Hotel Astor
Hon. George B. McClellan	Mayor of the City of New York	City Hall

\* For further reference to these events, see Chapter XVI.



ALPHABETICAL LIST OF COUNTRIES SENDING SPECIAL DELEGATES TO THE HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION AND THE NAMES OF THEIR DELEGATES

Official  
Guests

Country	Name	Hotel
Argentine Republic	Señor Don Jabo Carrión	Hotel Belmont
Belgium	Count de Buissart	Hotel Belmont
Chile	Señor Don José Francisco Vascón	Hotel Astor
	Naval Delegate Rear Admiral Lander Pérez Gaitan	Hotel Astor
Colombia	Señor Eduardo Pombo	
	Señor Francisco A. Gutiérrez	
Costa Rica	Dr. Juan J. Ulloa	66 Beaver st., N. Y.
Cuba	Brigadier-General Gerardo Machado	Hotel Astor
Dominican	Count C. Mollie	Hotel Netherlands
Ecuador	Señor Don Esteban Carbo	Hotel Savoy
France	M. Jean Gaston Darboux, Perpetual Secretary of Academy of Sciences	Hotel St. Regis
Germany	Groß Admiral von Koester	Hotel Astor
	Kapitän-Lieutenant Lothar von Mueller, Adjutant	
Great Britain	Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Seymour, G. C. B.	H. M. S. "Inflexible"
Guatemala	Licentiate Don Manuel Arroyo and Dr. Don José	
	Mata	Hotel Astor
	Licentiate Don Juan Mata C.	Hotel Astor
Haiti	Professor Horace E. Howard	Hotel Brevoort
Honduras	Mr. Alan O. Clephane	Hotel Knickerbocker
Italy	Vice Admiral Altonzo di Braccio	Hotel Savoy
Japan	His Imperial Highness Prince Kunikida Kuni	The Plaza
Luxemburg	Mr. Maurice Peckart	St. Regis
Mexico	Señor Don Carlos Pereyra	Hotel Astor
	Captain Manuel E. Izaguirre (Second Delegate)	Hotel Astor
Morocco	Sid Lashin, Ben Zenbache and Sid Mohammed Ben Abdelham Ben Jelul	
The Netherlands	Mr. J. T. Cremer	The Plaza
Norway	Señor Don Pio Bolanos	66 Beaver st., N. Y.
Norway	Mr. O. Gude	Hotel Netherlands
Panama	Señor Don Ramon M. Valdez	Hotel Knickerbocker
Paraguay	Mr. Rodman Wanamaker	Care Consulate, 329 Broadway
Peru	Mr. Eduardo Higginson	25 Broad st.
Salvador	Señor Don Federico Méndez	Hotel Astor
Turkey	His Excellency Yusef Zia Pasha	Waldorf-Astoria
	Colonel Aziz Bey (Second Delegate)	Waldorf-Astoria
Uruguay	Señor Don Rafael J. Foalbe	Hotel Manhattan
Venezuela	Señor Don Eduardo de Lima	Waldorf-Astoria
	Manuel Aguila (Second Delegate)	Waldorf-Astoria



List of  
Official  
GuestsVISITING FLEETS,  
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN, IN ALPHABETICAL LIST, ACCORDING TO THEIR  
COUNTRIES-----  
AMERICA

## U. S. S. "CONNECTICUT," FLAGSHIP.

Rear Admiral Searles Schuchler, U. S. N., Commander-in-Chief, United States Atlantic Fleet.

*Personal Staff*

Captain A. W. Grant, Chief of Staff.

Lieutenant-Commander Poling McLean, Art and Fleet Ordnance Officer.

Lieutenant-Commander F. L. Bennett, Fleet Post Office.

Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Holden, Aid and Flag Secretary.

Lieutenant R. D. Wines, Aid and Flag Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Sinclair Gannon, Aid.

Lieutenant O. W. Fowler, Art and Fleet Athletic Officer.

*Fleet Staff*

Medical Inspector J. M. Wilson, Fleet Surgeon.

Pay Inspector Samuel McGowan, Fleet Paymaster.

Major Dixon Williams, Fleet Marine Officer.

Assistant N. C., L. B. McBride, Special Duty.

## U. S. S. "GEORGIA," FLAGSHIP.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, U. S. N.

*Personal Staff*

Lieutenant S. C. Rowan, Flag Lieutenant.

Ensign A. K. Atkins, Aid.

## U. S. S. "VERMONT," FLAGSHIP.

Captain S. P. Conley, U. S. N.

*Personal Staff*

Lieutenant W. M. Hunt, Flag Lieutenant.

Lieutenant J. D. Wainwright, Aid.

## U. S. S. "MINNESOTA," FLAGSHIP.

Captain Hugo Oberholzer, U. S. N.

*Personal Staff*

Lieutenant R. L. Berry, Flag Lieutenant.

Lieutenant C. J. King, Aid.

Captain W. A. Merrill, commanding "North Carolina."

Captain J. C. Fremont, commanding "Mississippi."



Captain W. C. Cowley, commanding "Connecticut."  
 Captain C. J. Badger, commanding "Kansas."  
 Captain Alfred Reynolds, commanding "Montana."  
 Captain J. M. Foley, commanding "Iowa."  
 Captain C. McR. Winslow, commanding "New Hampshire."  
 Captain Alex. Sharp, commanding "Virginia."  
 Captain F. L. Fletcher, commanding "Vermont."  
 Captain F. L. Bessy, commanding "Wisconsin."  
 Captain R. M. Doyle, commanding "Missouri."  
 Captain W. B. Caperton, commanding "Maine."  
 Captain T. M. Potts, commanding "Georgia."  
 Captain C. J. Bousch, commanding "Ohio."  
 Captain J. T. Newton, commanding "Nebraska."  
 Captain W. I. Chambers, commanding "Louisiana."  
 Captain D. W. Coliman, commanding "New Jersey."  
 Captain T. D. Griden, commanding "Rhode Island."  
 Commander H. McL. P. Hays, commanding "Celtic."  
 Commander C. H. Harlow, commanding "Panther."  
 Commander Harry Phelps, commanding "Culgoa."  
 Commander W. S. Sims, commanding "Minnesota."  
 Commander H. B. Wilson, commanding "Chester."  
 Commander S. S. Wood, commanding "New York."  
 Commander A. L. Fox, commanding "Salem."  
 Commander W. L. Howard, commanding "Bismarck."  
 Commander Roger Welles, executive, "New Hampshire."  
 Commander H. A. Jones, executive, "Idaho."  
 Commander G. R. Sizem, executive, "Missouri."  
 Commander G. W. Kline, commanding "Canton."  
 Commander G. F. Cooper, executive, "Rhode Island."  
 Commander E. T. Witherspoon, executive, "Nebraska."  
 Commander Victor Bliss, executive, "North Carolina."  
 Commander A. H. Davis, executive, "Georgia."  
 Commander Frank Marble, executive, "Vermont."  
 Lieutenant-Commander C. R. McVay, Jr., commanding "Yackton."

List of  
 Official  
 Guests

#### U. S. S. "FREDIE."

Commander Frank W. Kellogg, U. S. N.

#### U. S. S. "DIXIE."

Lieutenant Paul Foley, U. S. N.

### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

#### "PRESIDENT SARMIENTO."

Captain Abunda.

### FRANCE

#### "JUSTICE."

Contre-Admiral Le Ford.





List of  
Official  
Guests

Capitaine Darcy.  
M<sup>re</sup> J. Hugot, Bordin.  
Commissaire Le Boileau.  
Médian Principal Fossard.  
Lieutenant Richard.  
"JUSTICE."  
Capitaine de Vaisseau Le Fèvre.  
"LIBERTÉ."  
Capitaine de Vaisseau Hugot.  
"VÉRITÉ."  
Capitaine de Vaisseau Tréhou.

*Personal Staff*

## GERMANY

Großadmiral von Koetter.  
Kapitanleutnant Erich von Müller, Admittant.  
Korvettenkapitan Rettemann, Naval Attache.  
(Hotel Astor.)

"VICTORIA LOUISE."  
Kapitan zur See Mauve.  
"HERTHA."  
Kapitan zur See Engelhardt.  
"BREMEN."  
Fregattenkapitan Goette.  
"DRESDEN."  
Fregattenkapitan Varentzapp.

## GREAT BRITAIN

H. M. S. "INDEFATIGABLE."  
Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Edward S. Seymour, G. C. B.

*Staff*

Chief of Staff, Captain Douglas R. L. Nicholson.  
Secretary, Francis C. Alton, C. B.  
Flag Commander, Lieut. B. Lother-Crofton, D. S. O.  
Commander, Frederick A. Powlett.

H. M. S. "INDEFATIGABLE."  
Captain Henry H. Tucker.  
H. M. S. "DRAKE."  
Rear Admiral Fredensck T. Hamilton, C. V. O.

*Personal Staff*

Secretary, R. Clinton Baker.  
Flag Lieutenant, James M. Pison.  
Engineer, Captain Albert L. L. Westaway.

H. M. S. "DRAKE."  
Captain Hon. Hubert G. Brand, M. V. O.



H. M. S. "ARGALL."	List of
Captain Cecil F. Lambert.	Official
H. M. S. "DUKE OF EDINBURGH."	Guests
Captain Hon. Robert F. Boyle, M. V. O.	

## ITALY

"ERNA."
Capitano Baggio Ducarne Filippa.
"ETRURIA."
Capitano Leonardi, M.

## MEXICO

"MORELOS."
Captain Manuel Catellinos.

## NETHERLANDS

"UTRECHT."
Captain G. P. van Hecking Colenbrander.

MEMBERS OF THE NETHERLANDS HUDSON-FULTON COMMISSION AND OTHER  
GUESTS FROM THE NETHERLANDS

S. Alsberg.....	Plaza Hotel
Baron J. d'Aulnis de Bourouill.....	Plaza Hotel
Hon. E. J. Bonthem.....	Plaza Hotel.
Hon. J. T. Cremer.....	Plaza Hotel.
Lieutenant de Meester.....	Plaza Hotel.
Hon. E. P. de Monchy, R.....	Plaza Hotel.
Mr. Adrian Gips.....	32 Broadway.
Hon. J. Heldring.....	Plaza Hotel.
Lieutenant-Commander Lam.....	Plaza Hotel.
Hon. J. Ryppeida Wiedama.....	Plaza Hotel.
Johannes O. Reuchlin.....	Plaza Hotel.
Mr. F. C. Stoop.....	Plaza Hotel.
H. Teixeira de Mattos.....	Plaza Hotel.
Captain Van der Pant, R. N. A.....	Plaza Hotel.
Hon. S. P. Van Eeghen.....	Plaza Hotel.
Captain Van Hecking Colenbrander.....	H. M. S. "Utrecht."
Hon. W. F. Van Leeuwen.....	Plaza Hotel.
Hon. R. Van Kees.....	Plaza Hotel.
Mr. C. M. Van Ryn.....	Plaza Hotel.
M. Westerman.....	Plaza Hotel.



**List of Official Guests** MEMBERS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE CELEBRATION, IN ALPHABETICAL LIST ACCORDING TO THEIR GOVERNMENTS

Country	Name	Hotel
Argentine Republic.....	Señor Don Epifanio Portela, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .....	Hotel Belmont
Austria-Hungary.....	Baron Louis Ambroz, Chargé d'Affaires of Austria-Hungary.....	Hotel Netherland
Belgium.....	M. Le Comte de Bousseret, Appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Belgium.....	Hotel Belmont
Bolivia.....	Señor Don Ignacio Calderon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia.....	Hotel Knickerbocker
Brazil.....	Lieutenant Commander D. R. Marques De Azevedo, Naval Attaché of Brazil.....	Hotel Marlborough
Chile .....	Señor Don Anibal Cruz, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Chile.....	Waldorf-Astoria
China.....	Dr. Wu Tong-fang, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of China.....	Hotel Savoy
Costa Rica.....	Señor Don Joaquín Bernardo Obelo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Costa Rica.....	Hotel Belmont
Cuba.....	General Carlos García-Velas, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Cuba.....	Hotel Astor
Denmark.....	Count Moller, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Denmark.....	Hotel Netherland
Dominican Republic.....	Mr. Antonio L. Prieto, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the Dominican Republic.....	Park Avenue Hotel
France.....	M. Tefevre-Pons, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the French Republic.....	Hotel St. Regis
Germany.....	Count von Wedel, Imperial German Chargé d'Affaires ad Interim.....	Hotel Astor
Great Britain.....	Mr. H. W. Kennard, Second Secretary of Embassy.....	Hotel Belmont
Greece.....	Mr. L. A. Coromilas, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Greece.....	Waldorf-Astoria
Guatemala.....	Señor Dr. Don Luis Toledo Herarte, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala.....	Hotel Astor
Haiti.....	Mr. H. Paulus Samson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Haiti.....	Hotel Brevoort
Honduras.....	Dr. Luis Lazo A, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Honduras.....	Hotel Knickerbocker



## MEMBERS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS - (continued)

Country	Name	Hotel	List of Official Guests
Italy.....	Marchese Paolo Di Montagliari, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Italy.....	Hotel Savoy	
Japan.....	Mr. Keishiro Matsui, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Japan.....	The Plaza	
Mexico.....	Senor Don Ballino Davalos, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Mexico.....	Hotel Astor	
The Netherlands.....	Jonkheer J. Loudon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of The Netherlands.....	The Plaza	
Nicaragua.....	Senor Dr. Don Rodolfo Espinosa, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua.....	Hotel Knickerbocker	
Norway.....	Mr. O. Gude, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Norway.....	Hotel Nederland	
Panama.....	Mr. C. C. Arosemena, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Panama.....	Hotel Knickerbocker	
Peru.....	Mr. Felipe Pardo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru.....	9 East 30th street	
Portugal.....	Viscount de Alte, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Portugal.....	Hotel Manhattan	
Russia.....	Mr. B. Kroupensky, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Russia.....	22 Washington sq. N.	
Salvador.....	Senor Don Federico Melia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Salvador.....	Hotel Astor	
Siam.....	Phra Ratanayapin, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Siam.....	Hotel Manhattan	
Spain.....	The Marquis of Villalobar, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain.....	Waldorf-Astoria	
Sweden.....	Mr. W. A. F. Ekengren, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Sweden.....	Hotel St. Regis	
Switzerland.....	Dr. Paul Ritter, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Switzerland.....	Holland House	
Turkey.....	A. Rustem Bey, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Turkey.....	Waldorf-Astoria	
Uruguay.....	Senor Alberto Nin Friar, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Uruguay.....	Hotel Manhattan	
Venezuela.....	Senor Don P. Ezequiel Rojas, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Venezuela.....	Waldorf-Astoria	





List of  
Official  
Guests

## GUESTS OF THE COMMISSION FROM WASHINGTON

Hon. David J. Brewer, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.....	Murray Hill Hotel
Hon. George W. Wickersham, Attorney General of the United States.....	
Hon. George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.....	Hotel Belmont
Hon. Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor.....	On board "Tulip"
Hon. Huntington Wilbur, Assistant Secretary of State.....	Holland House

## GUESTS OF THE COMMISSION, NEW YORK STATE

Lieutenant-Governor Horatio White.....	Waldorf-Astoria
Secretary of State of New York, Samuel S. Koenig.....	237 East 9th street
Attorney-General Edward R. O'Malley.....	Hotel Belmont
State Engineer and Surveyor Frank M. Williams.....	Hotel Imperial
State Treasurer Thomas B. Dunn.....	Hotel Imperial
Comptroller of the State of New York, Charles H. Gaus.....	Hotel Imperial
Chairman Legislative Sub-Committee, Hon. Jonathan P. Aldis.....	Murray Hill Hotel

## GUESTS OF THE COMMISSION INVITED AS INDIVIDUALS

Hon. John Franklin Lori, Governor of New Jersey.....	Hotel Astor
Hon. Edwin S. Stuart, Governor of Pennsylvania.....	Waldorf-Astoria
Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, guest of Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low.....	30 East 64th street
Mrs. J. B. Coghlan.....	Hotel Astor
Surgeon-General of the United States Navy Wyman.....	Waldorf-Astoria
Ex-Secretary of the United States Navy, Thomas H. Newberry.....	Plaza Hotel
Major-General Leonard Wood, U. S. Army, Commanding Department of the Last.....	Governor's Island, N.Y.
Major-General Frederick Dent Grant, U. S. Army, Commanding Department of the Lakes.....	Hotel Manhattan
Colonel Hugh L. Scott, U. S. Army, Superintendent of U. S. Military Academy at West Point.....	Hotel Astor
Senor Don Pedro Gonzalez, Exon, Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on Special Mission to United States from Nicaragua.....	Hotel Knickerbocker
Hon. William Harp, Third Assistant Secretary of State.....	Hotel Astor
Captain J. B. Mangels, Commandant of New York Navy Yard.....	Navy Yard, New York
Captain Commander Worth G. Root, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, Washington, D. C.....	Hotel Waldorf
Hon. William Loeb, Jr., Collector of the Port of New York.....	Custom House

GUESTS OF THE COMMISSION INVITED AS MEMBERS OF THE LAKE CHAMPLAIN  
TER-CENTENARY COMMISSIONS*Members of the New York Commission*

Hon. John H. Booth.....	Hotel Knickerbocker
Hon. James A. Folsom.....	314 East 19th street, New York City
Hon. James J. Frawley.....	21 Park row, New York City



Hon. Henry Wayland Hill	Hotel Knickerbocker	List of
Hon. Wallace Knapp	Hotel Knickerbocker	Official
Hon. Louis C. LaFontaine	Hotel Knickerbocker	Guests
Hon. Howland Pell	7 Pine street, New York City	
Hon. John B. Riley	Hotel Knickerbocker	
Hon. William R. Weaver	Hotel Knickerbocker	
Hon. Walter C. Witherby, care of Mr. Black	Pelham Manor, N. Y.	

*Members of the Vermont Commission*

Hon. George T. Jarvis	Waldorf-Astoria
Hon. George H. Prouty	Waldorf-Astoria

## GUESTS OF THE COMMISSION, CITY OF NEW YORK

Herman A. Metz, Comptroller of the City of New York.  
 Patrick F. McGowan, President of the Board of Veterans.  
 John F. Ahern, President of the Borough of Manhattan.  
 Bird S. Coler, President of the Borough of Brooklyn.  
 John F. Murray, President of the Borough of the Bronx.  
 Lawrence Greener, President of the Borough of Queens.  
 George Cronwell, President of the Borough of Richmond.  
 Timothy P. Sullivan, Chairman of the Aldermanic Committee.

## CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES IN NEW YORK CITY

Country	Name	Address
Argentine Republic	Hon. José Vicente Fernandez, Consul General	81 Wall street
Austria-Hungary	Hon. Alexander von Nuber, Consul General	123 East 17th street
Belgium	Hon. Pierre Mili, Consul	N. E. cor. Fifth avenue and 15th street
Bolivia	Hon. José Antonio Acha, Consul General	21 State street
Brazil	Hon. José Joaquim Gomes de Sá, Consul General	17 State street
Chile	Hon. Ricardo Sanchez-Cruz, Consul General	43 Exchange place
China	Hon. Wengshu S. Ho, Consul	18 Broadway
Colombia	Hon. Carlos M. Sarria, Consul General	78 Broad street
	Hon. Genaro Payan, Acting Consul General	24 State street
Costa Rica	Hon. Dr. Juan I. Ulloa, Consul General	65 Beaver street
Cuba	Hon. Mariano Rocafort, Consul General	69 Wall street
Denmark	Hon. Martin Julius Charles Theodor Clausen, Consul	135 Pearl street
Dominican Republic	Hon. Fabio F. Fiallo, Consul General	31 Broadway
Ecuador	Hon. Felisimo Lopez, Consul General	11 Broadway
France	Hon. Etienne Marie Louis Lafel, Consul General; M. H. Goiran, Deputy Consul	35 South William street



List of  
Official  
GuestsCONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES IN NEW YORK CITY (*continued*)

Country	Name	Address
Germany.....	Hon. Rudolph Franken, Consul General....	11 Broadway
Great Britain.....	Hon. Courteav Walter Bennett, Consul General; Reginald Walsh, Consul.....	2 State street
Greece.....	Hon. D. N. Botassi, Consul General.....	35 South William street
Guatemala.....	Hon. Doctor Ramon Barrochea, Consul General.....	4 Stone street
Haiti.....	Hon. Louis Joseph Simon, Consul General....	31 Broadway
Honduras.....	Hon. Genarino Morales, Consul General....	66 Beaver street
Italy.....	Hon. Annunzio Rastrelli Massaglia, Consul General.....	230 Lafayette street
	Gustavo di Rosa, Acting General Consul....	Waldorf-Astoria
Japan.....	Hon. Kotichi Midzuno, Consul General....	60 Wall street
Liberia.....	Hon. Edward G. Merrill, Consul.....	24 Stone street
Mexico.....	Hon. Cyetano Romero, Consul General....	32 Broadway
Monaco.....	Hon. M. Heilmann, Consul.....	35 South William street
Netherlands.....	Hon. J. R. Planten, Consul General.....	116 Broad street
Nicaragua.....	Hon. Pio Bolanos, Consul.....	66 Beaver street
Norway.....	Hon. Christopher Ravn, Consul General....	17 State street
Panama.....	Hon. Manuel de Obaldia, Consul General....	18 Broadway
Paraguay.....	Hon. Felix Ascalone, Consul General.....	309 Broadway
Persia.....	Hon. H. H. Topakvan, Consul General.....	501 Fifth avenue
Peru.....	Hon. Eduardo Higginson, Consul General....	25 Broad street
Portugal.....	Hon. Luis de Sousa Monteiro Ferreira de Castro, Consul General.....	17 State street
Russia.....	Hon. Baron Albert de Schlippenbach, Consul General.....	22 North Washington Sq.
Salvador.....	Hon. Ernesto Scherrikow, Honorary Consul....	42 Broadway
Siam.....	Hon. Ladin Tewarom? Hildrich, Consul General.....	14 East 60th street
Spain.....	Hon. Antonio Diaz Miranda y Arango, Consul General.....	18 Broadway
Sweden.....	Hon. Magnus Clarholm, Consul.....	17 State street
Switzerland.....	Hon. Jacques Bertschmann, Consul.....	18 Exchange place
Trinidad.....	Hon. J. de la Bonaera, Consul General.....	102 West 54th street
Turkey.....	Hon. Mandji Bey, Consul General.....	99 Pearl street
Uruguay.....	Hon. Alfredo Metz Green, Consul.....	29 Broadway
Venezuela.....	Hon. Jacinto Lopez, Consul General.....	80 Wall street



LADIES FROM JAPAN ACCOMPANYING THE OFFICIAL GUESTS OF THE HUDSON-  
FULTON CELEBRATION COMMISSION

List of  
Official  
Guests

Her Imperial Highness Princess Kuniyoshi Kuni.  
Madame S. Nakasaki, Dame d'honneur to the Princess

VISITORS FROM THE NETHERLANDS ACCOMPANYING THE OFFICIAL GUESTS  
FROM THE NETHERLANDS

Mrs. J. T. Cremer.....	Plaza Hotel
Mrs. E. P. de Monchy.....	Plaza Hotel
Mrs. J. Heldring.....	Plaza Hotel
Mrs. Joubheer O. Reuchlin.....	Plaza Hotel
Mrs. C. F. Stoop.....	Plaza Hotel
Miss Van Eeghen.....	Plaza Hotel
Mrs. F. W. van Leeuwen.....	Plaza Hotel
Mrs. R. Van Rees.....	Plaza Hotel
Miss Van Rees.....	Plaza Hotel
The Messrs. van Leeuwen.....	Plaza Hotel

OTHER LADIES ACCOMPANYING OFFICIAL GUESTS OF THE COMMISSION

Mrs. James S. Sherman, wife of the Vice-President of the United States.....	Hotel Manhattan
Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, wife of the Governor of the State of New York.....	Hotel Astor
Mrs. George B. McClellan, wife of the Mayor of the City of New York.....	Washington Sq. North
Mrs. David J. Brewer, wife of Justice Brewer of the U. S. Supreme Court.....	Hotel Murray Hill
Mrs. Meyer, wife of the Secretary of the Navy.....	Hotel Belmont
Mrs. Wickersham, wife of the Attorney-General.....	
Mrs. Huntington Wilson, wife of Assistant Secretary of State.....	Holland House
Mrs. O. Gude, wife of the Minister of Norway.....	Hotel Netherland
Mrs. W. A. F. Ekengren, wife of the Chargé d'Affaires of Sweden.....	Hotel St. Regis
Mrs. K. W. Kennard, wife of the Second Secretary of the British Embassy.....	Hotel Belmont
Mrs. Paul Ritter, wife of the Minister of Switzerland.....	Holland House
Mme. Pescatore, wife of the special representative of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.....	Hotel St. Regis
Mrs. John Franklin Fort, wife of the Governor of New Jersey.....	Hotel Astor
Mrs. Horace White, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of New York.....	Waldorf-Astoria
Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, wife of Major-General Grant, U. S. A.....	Hotel Manhattan
Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, wife of Colonel Hugh L. Scott, U. S. A.....	Hotel Astor
Mrs. Thomas B. Dunn, wife of the State Treasurer of New York.....	Hotel Imperial
Mrs. Samuel S. Koenig, wife of the Secretary of State of the State of New York.....	237 E. 7th street
Mrs. Frank M. Williams, wife of the Engineer of the State of New York.....	Hotel Imperial
Lake Champlain Ter-centenary Commission:	
Mrs. John B. Riley.....	Hotel Knickerbocker
Mrs. William R. Weaver.....	Hotel Knickerbocker
Mrs. Henry W. Hill.....	Hotel Knickerbocker





Mrs. John H. Booth . . . . . Hotel Knickerbocker  
 Mrs. Walter C. Witherbee, Miss Witherbee, care of Mrs. Black . . . . . Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Appre-  
 ciation  
 of the  
 Guests

At the close of the Celebration the official guests were very punctilious in calling *pour prendre congé*, either in person or by card. In one way or another all expressed themselves highly pleased with their entertainment. Many of them also wrote letters. Want of space prevents the reproduction of all of these very courteous communications, but the following examples suffice to indicate the general sentiment of the guests.

From the  
 Belgian  
 Minister

Belgium's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, M. le Comte Conrad de Buisseret, wrote:

LEGATION DE BELGIQUE  
 (coat of arms)  
 A Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 12, 1909.

SIR.—Allow me to express to you, as President of the Commission of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, my heartfelt gratitude for the kindness & courtesy shown to me & my Legation during the three days which we spent in New York. I have not failed to inform my Government of the lavish hospitality extended to us, & which, I have no doubt, will be a source of gratification to them. We shall ever preserve a vivid remembrance of those beautiful festivities.

With kind regards, I beg to remain, dear Sir,

Your obedient Servant

C<sup>TE</sup>. CONRAD DE BUISSERET.

To the Honorable General STEWART L. WOODFORD,  
*President of the Commission of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration.*

From  
 Brazil's  
 Delegates

Lieutenant Commander D. Marques de Azevedo wrote as follows in behalf of the Brazilian representatives:

NAVAL ATTACHE  
 to the  
 BRAZILIAN EMBASSY

NEW YORK, October 6th, 1909

DEAR SIR.—Before leaving New York, where I had the honor of being entertained so delightfully during the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, I desire



to express to you in the name of His Excellency the Brazilian Ambassador, and on my own behalf, my deep sense of appreciation for the courtesy and kindness shown me. I thank you for the opportunity afforded me as a Representative of Brazil to participate in the Celebration and to view its grandeur while enjoying the hospitality of your City. The elaborate care and great solicitude shown for me as a guest of your Commission will never be forgotten by me, and as I leave your City I do so carrying with me memories which ever endear New York to me.

Please, dear Sir, believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

D. MARQUES DE AZEVEDO.

To the Honorable General STEWART WOODFORD,

*President of the Hudson-Fulton Committee.*

Colombia's Special Delegate, Hon. Eduardo Pombo, wrote: From

LEGACION DE COLOMBIA

Washington, D. C.

Colom-  
bia's  
Delegates

Eduardo Pombo, Special Delegate from Colombia, presents his respects to General Stewart L. Woodford, and before leaving New York, wishes to extend to him and through his respectable organ to the Honorable Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, his heartfelt thanks and sentiments of appreciation for the many courtesies and hospitality he received during his sojourn in the City.

NEW YORK, October 5, 1909.

Mr. Pombo's colleague, Hon. Francisco A. Gutierrez, left a similar expression.

Denmark's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Count Moltke, wrote: From the

THE DANISH LEGATION

Washington, D. C.

Danish  
Minister

October 6th, 1909.

SIR.—At the conclusion of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, I have at heart to address to you as President of the Celebration Commission the following remarks:

The privilege of attending the memorable festivities, which now belong to the already glorious annals of the history of the State and City of New York, was great in itself, and no visitor will ever forget the grandeur of the task which



the metropolis had taken on her shoulders in carrying out the elaborate celebration program, neither the unique success which crowned it in every detail.

But, if this is so generally speaking, those who had the benefit of special facilities extended to them with the utmost courtesy for every one of the numerous, equally delightful and impressive ceremonies and exercises, sheltered by a hospitality of a rarely generous and lavish character, have a particular reason to express their gratitude.

I have the greatest pleasure then, my dear General, to say that, proud as I was to be appointed the special delegate of His Danish Majesty's Government to witness the glorification of your wonderful metropolis in its magnificent perpetuation of discovery and inventive genius, I must thank you from the bottom of my heart for the rare chivalry with which you have honored my country and my nation in the reception granted me as their official representative.

The welfare of the American people and of its greatest port and city is followed with warm sympathy and cordial friendliness by the Danish Nation, and it is our sincere hope that the recollection of these bright days of rejoicing and legitimate pride will be passed by you to posterity without ever being clouded by any future event.

Respectfully requesting that you will kindly interpret these feelings to the honorable members of your Commission,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

T. MOLTÉ,

*Danish Minister.*

Hon. General STEWART L. WOODFORD,

*President of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission,*

Room 120, Waldorf-Astoria, New York City.

From  
Domin-  
ica's  
Repre-  
senta-  
tives

The Dominican Republic's Chargé d'Affaires, the Hon. Arturo L. Fiallo, and her Special Delegate, Hon. F. B. Jennings, wrote:

LEGACION

de la

REPUBLICA DOMINICANA

Washington, D. C.

*October 6, 1909.*

SIR.—On my return to Washington I take pleasure in offering to you and the members of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission the assurances of



my highest appreciation for the many courtesies extended to me during my stay in New York as a guest of the Commission. Your generous hospitality on this occasion will always remain for me as a source of delightful recollection.

I avail myself of this opportunity to tender to you, Mr. President, the expression of my profound respect and highest esteem.

ARTURO L. FIALLO,

*Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.*

MILLS BUILDING,

15 Broad Street,

New York

October 12, 1909.

Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD,

*President of Hudson-Fulton Commission:*

DEAR SIR.—On this "Columbus Day" it is especially appropriate that, as the representative of the first country settled by Columbus in the Western Hemisphere, I should extend to you and the Commission hearty congratulations upon the magnificent celebration which has just been brought successfully to a close. It was in every respect worthy of the great events which it signalized, and on behalf of the President and People of the Dominican Republic I wish to thank you for your kind invitation to participate in the celebration and for the generous hospitality shown to the representatives of the Republic in common with the other guests of the Association.

Yours very sincerely,

F. B. JENNINGS,

*Special Representative of the Dominican Republic.*

Senor Don Esteban Carbo, Special Delegate from Ecuador, From  
wrote: Ecua-  
dor's  
Delegate

LEGACION DEL ECUADOR

Washington, D. C.

October 6, 1909.

SIR.—I have the honor to extend my sincere thanks to you and to the members of the Hudson-Fulton Commission. I cannot tell you, Mr. President, how much I have enjoyed the brilliant splendor of these festivities. As a guest of the Commission I must say that I have never before received such unparalleled hospitality, and I am deeply grateful. I am sending a full description of the Celebration to my country in order that it may be kept in the archives of the government. My earnest wish is that Ecuador





may be fortunate enough to some day have as guests some of the members of the Commission. It is with a feeling of deep regret that I bid farewell. The events of this Celebration I will keep indelibly in my memory.

In the name of the Ecuadorian Government and in my own, I thank you.

With sentiments of high appreciation and esteem, I am, Sir,

Respectfully,

E. F. CARDO.

General STEWART L. WOODFORD,

*President Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, New York, N. Y.*

From the  
French  
Delegate

France's Special Delegate, M. Jean Gaston Darboux, communicated his compliments through the French Ambassador at Washington and the Department of State in a note of which the following is a translation:

EMBASSY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC  
TO THE UNITED STATES,  
Washington

*October 30, 1909.*

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE.—Mr. Darboux, member of the Institute and Permanent Secretary of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, has acquainted the Government of the Republic with the excellent reception given to the French Delegation sent to the United States on the occasion of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration.

Pursuant to your instructions I have just received, I venture to have recourse to your Excellency's good office to have my Government's thanks transmitted, in this connection, to the State and City of New York.

Be pleased to accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurance of my high consideration.

JUSSELIAND.

From the  
German  
Delegate

Grossadmiral Von Koester, Germany's Special Delegate, wrote:

*October 9, 1909.*

MY DEAR GENERAL WOODFORD.—Before I leave New York to-morrow I wish to thank you and the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission once again very sincerely for the most splendid and very friendly reception, which we have found here; I do so not only for myself, but also on behalf of the captains, officers and men, of the German warships, who had the privilege of partaking



in the celebrations and of whom the Commission has taken care in so kind a way.

Personally I wish to express my thanks for having been the guest of the city and of the Commission at the Astor Hotel, the management of which Hotel has given me every comfort possible, facilitating thereby the fulfillment of my numerous social obligations.

Furthermore I have to thank you for the automobile of the Mason-Seaman Transportation Company, which has been placed at my service. The service it has done me was satisfactory in every respect and it has been, as well by its material quality as by the ability of the chauffeur, of great value to me.

I am fully aware of the extraordinary efficiency shown by the Commission in arranging all the numerous facilities we have enjoyed; without them I would not have been able to fulfill my mission in that way, which was possible only by your kind help.

With renewed assurances of my high esteem I beg to remain,

Yours very sincerely,

VON KOESTER,

*Grossadmiral.*

Ritter des hohen Ordens von schwarzen Adler, Mitglied des Herrenhausen.\*

Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Edward H. Seymour, Special Delegate from Great Britain, wrote:

From  
Great  
Britain's  
Delegate

H. M. S. "INFLEXIBLE"  
at New York

*8th October, 1907.*

SIR.—On the termination of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration at New York may I ask you to accept for yourself and the members of the Commission the warmest thanks of myself, the Rear Admiral, Captains, Officers and Men of His Majesty's Ships for the generous hospitality shown to us by the Commission during our stay here.

The spectacles, pageants, and parades that have been placed before the Representatives of so many of the Nations of the Earth in almost oriental magnificence, have dazzled the eyes and stimulated the imagination, and although these have passed away the remembrance of them will endure and cannot fail to have some lasting result.

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\* Knight of the Order of the Black Eagle, Member of the House of Lords.



It has been our privilege to have taken part in a great historic Celebration to do honour to the memory of two great men whose names are inseparably connected with the progress of the world and the development of its resources and of the communications of its people, and it is our earnest hope that one result of this Celebration will be that in the future these two names will also be identified with the advance of mankind towards the brotherhood of Nations and the attainment of happiness.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. SEYMOUR,

*Admiral of the Fleet.*

General STEWART L. WOODFORD,

*President of the Hudson-Fulton Commission.*

From the  
Grecian  
Minister

His Excellency, the Hon. L. A. Cormilas, Minister from Greece, wrote:

New York, Oct. 31<sup>st</sup>, 1909.

MY DEAR GENERAL WOODFORD.—Before leaving New York I desire to express my thanks to you, as well as to Mr. Seth Low and all the members of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Committee for the invitation extended to me as a representative of Greece, and the cordial and most courteous attention I received during the festivities, the grandeur of which will certainly live in the memories of all who witnessed them.

Please accept, my dear General Woodford, the renewed assurances of my high consideration, and believe that I am,

Your most true friend,

L. A. CORMILAS.

General STEWART L. WOODFORD,

*President Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission.*

From the  
Guatemalan  
Minister

Guatemala's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Senor Dr. Don Luis Toledo Herrarte, wrote:

LEGACION DE GUATEMALA,  
Washington

October 13<sup>th</sup>, 1909.

SIR.—I have the pleasure to inform you that the Guatemalan Government, desirous of honoring in a fitting manner the memory of Robert Fulton, one of the benefactors of mankind, has decided to join in the great festivities which the State of New York has just held in celebration of the first centennial of the



successful application of steam navigation, and has, therefore, issued, under date of September 8, 1909, through the Department of Promotion (Fomento) the following resolution:

"The Constitutional President of the Republic, whereas: The eventful discovery of the application of steam to navigation must be classed as the occurrence which has had the greatest influence in the development of commerce, the all important factor of progress in all phases of modern activity; and whereas the personality of Robert Fulton, a model of singleness of purpose and perseverance, commands the gratitude of all Nations as that of a superman who has bestowed benefits on humanity, be it therefore resolved: That on the 10th of October next, in commemoration of the centennial of such discovery, a bronze bust of Robert Fulton be placed in the Estrada Cabrera Park, in the capital of the Republic.— Let it be known.— Estrada C.— The Secretary of State in the Department of Fomento.— Joaquin Mendez."

In informing you of the foregoing, thus discharging a most pleasant duty, I beg to offer you the assurance of my highest and most distinguished consideration:

LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE,  
E. E. & M. P.

Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD,  
*President of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission,*  
New York City.

Haiti's Special Delegate, Professor Horace Ethéart, wrote a letter which, rendered from the French, reads as follows:

From the  
Haitian  
Delegate

HOTEL BREVOORT  
New York

13 October, 1909.

MR. PRESIDENT.— At the moment of return to my country, I feel a very great pleasure in sending you all my thanks for the numerous marks of delicate attention which I have received from the Commission and to felicitate you on the beautiful success of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration.

All the trouble which you have taken — the Committee and you, — to celebrate worthily the memory of these two men whose names you have united in one thought of remembrance, is compensated by the brilliant success of the fetes which you have organized.

Haiti has been very happy to participate in this beautiful manifestation and to give also a new proof of the sincere friendship which she bears to the great American nation.





Please accept, Mr. President, for you and for the members of the Commission, the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

H. ETHÉART.

Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD,

*President of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission.*

From the  
Honduranian  
Delegate

The Hon. Alan O. Clephane, Special Delegate from Honduras, wrote:

CONSULADO DE HONDURAS

Washington, D. C.

October 5th, 1909.

Hon. SETH LOW,

*Chairman Reception Committee, Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission;*

MY DEAR MR. LOW.—As Special Delegate representing the Government of Honduras at the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, I desire to thank you personally, and through you the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, for the many courtesies extended to me as a guest of the Commission during the week of the Celebration. It was the universal expression of opinion among the members of the Diplomatic Corps and Special Delegates that it would have been impossible for more to have been done for the pleasure and comfort of the guests. I regret not having had the opportunity before leaving New York on Sunday morning of calling upon you to personally express my thanks. I also wish to take this occasion to express to the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission the appreciation of the Government of Honduras for the opportunity so kindly afforded of taking part with the other nations of the world in the magnificent Celebration marking the anniversaries of these two events of national and international importance.

Very sincerely yours,

ALAN O. CLEPHANE.

From the  
Japanese  
Delegate

Prince and Princess Kuni, of Japan, left their compliments in the following words:

THE PLAZA

Fifth Avenue 58th to 59th Streets

At Central Park

NEW YORK, October 2, 1909.

STR.—On the eve of their departure from New York, Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Kuni desire me to express to you their hearty appre-



ciation of the kind attention and extreme courtesy given to them by the members of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission during their stay in New York. They carry to their home a very pleasant souvenir of the generous hospitality which they have received at the hands of your fellow citizens. They also desire me to express to you their sincere wishes for the welfare and prosperity of New York.

I shall be very much obliged if you will kindly take such steps as you deem fit to make known to the members of your Commission, and to the Governor and citizens of New York, this expression of their thanks in which I beg to join myself for the courtesy extended to me at this important occasion.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

K. MATSUI,

*Chargé d' Affaires ad Interim of Japan.*

General STEWART L. WOODFORD,

*President Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission,*

Tribune Building, New York.

The sentiments of the special delegates from Morocco were communicated in the following letter:

From the  
Moorish  
Delegates

October 8th, 1909.

Hon. General STEWART L. WOODFORD,

*President of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission,*

Hotel Astor, New York City:

HONORABLE SIR.—On the eve of our departure we have in our hearts to express to you the great joy which we have had, and the gratification we have felt on the occasion of our presence during the Hudson-Fulton Celebration. We are particularly gratified with the extreme consideration which we have received, and we interpret this all as a marked sign of esteem and respect for his Shareefian Majesty, The Prince of the Believers, Mulay Abdul Hafid, Sultan of Morocco, and we beg of you to kindly communicate these our feelings to the gentlemen of the Commission—Mr. Ridder, Mr. Seth Low, Mr. Seligman, Colonel Sackett, Dr. Hall, Mr. W. J. Moran and Prof. Sinkhovitch, who all have assisted you in this unparalleled celebration.

Please believe us that we will dutifully and uprightly bring all of our good impressions to the Steps of the Shareefian Throne. Allow us please to ask you to transmit our deep gratitude for all the kindness and magnificent hospitality which we have received during our visit, to all the members of the Commission to the authorities of the City of New York, and to all the citizens of this incomparable commercial and industrial commonwealth.







Sherceefian Delegates in the United States, as well as our thanks to those notables who conducted the Celebration, and especially to its Honorable Chief.

In Peace.

Shoual 5th, 1327. *October 20th, 1909.*

MOHAMED BEN MOHAMED EL GUEBRASS.

The representative of the Netherlands Hudson-Fulton Com- From the  
mission, the Hon. S. P. van Eeghen, left an appreciative note. Nether-  
lands

Delegates

Captain Colenbrander, of the Royal Dutch Navy, wrote:

HR. MS. PANTSERDEKSCHIP

"UTRECHT"

NEW YORK HARBOR, *October 12th, 1909.*

MY DEAR MR. LOW.—On the eve of our departure from the hospitable waters of New York I wish to endeavor to express to you as chairman of the Reception Committee of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission my most grateful thanks for the many and varied courtesies received at your hands.

We have been so lavished with hospitality and thoughtful attentions that it is quite impossible to allude to them all; yet I feel that I cannot depart without thanking you particularly for the automobile placed at my service during our stay here. The pleasure and convenience attending the use of this automobile have been very much appreciated, and it has certainly furnished a most delightful means of seeing your wonderful city. Also the book of taxicab coupons are a great convenience, and the identification card on several occasions assisted me greatly.

In every way, I feel that you and your Committee left nothing undone to make our stay agreeable, comfortable, convenient and interesting. The prominent place assigned to the "Utrecht" and the Netherlands Navy in the various official functions and parades has been observed with the greatest pride and satisfaction, and it will be a most agreeable duty for me to allude to all these matters in my report to the authorities at The Hague, concerning the wonderful reception and entertainment received by the "Utrecht" at the Hudson-Fulton Celebration. This Celebration has certainly been a most unqualified success, and is thus more than ever typical of the brilliant success of the City of New York and of the men who perfected its wonderful organization.

In closing, my dear Mr. Low, I beg you to accept from me and in the name of the officers and men under my command, our most grateful and





From the Netherlands Delegates  
 heartfelt thanks for the innumerable courtesies received at the hands of the Reception Committee, of which you are the distinguished Chairman.  
 With expressions of the highest respect and esteem

I remain,

M. COENRANDER,

*Captain R. D. N.*

The Netherlands Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Jonkheer J. Loudon, wrote:

LEGATION OF THE NETHERLANDS

Washington

*October 13, 1909.*

MY DEAR GENERAL WOODFORD.— Looking back upon the magnificent celebration of the last weeks I cannot refrain from again expressing to you and through you to the entire Hudson-Fulton Commission my heartfelt appreciation of all that has been said and done in those days to commemorate the historic links between our countries and to strengthen the ties of genuine friendship and sympathy between our two nations.

The most cordial hospitality and courtesy you extended to your numerous guests from the Netherlands and to the Commander and officers of H. M.'s "Utrecht" is, I can assure you, very warmly appreciated in the land from where the "Half Moon" sailed and I know that none of the Hollanders who enjoyed your hospitality will ever forget the manner in which you personally welcomed them on every occasion, nor the eloquent words in which you so often spoke of Her Majesty the Queen.

Believe me, my dear General, with renewed thanks and with highest regards,

Most sincerely yours,

J. LOUDON,

General STEWART L. WOODFORD,

*Minister of the Netherlands.*

*President Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission.*

New York.

From the Nicaraguan Minister  
 Nicaragua's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Senor Dr. Don. Rodolfo Espinosa, left his compliments in a letter which, translated from the Spanish, reads:

LEGATION OF NICARAGUA

Washington, D. C.

*October 8, 1909.*

SEÑOR PRESIDENT.— As Representative of the Government of Nicaragua I had the pleasure to assist at the festivals which the State of New York cele-



brated to commemorate the ter-centenary of the discovery of the Hudson river and the first centenary of the successful application of steam to maritime navigation by Robert Fulton.

My country joined sincerely in the just rejoicing of the State of New York which was carried to an end in a manner so splendid and by means of a brilliant series of festivals, glorifying two great events of your history.

I take especial pleasure in signifying to you and by your distinguished mediation to the Festival Committee, all the gratitude of my Government and myself for the exquisite attentions of which my country was the object in the person of its Plenipotentiaries.

Indelibly will remain in my mind the record of the days passed as the guest of the City of New York, which gave the spectacle seldom seen of a festival so beautiful and so meritorious which undoubtedly must have satisfied the aspirations of the honorable gentlemen who initiated it.

I improve this opportunity to present to you the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

RODOLFO ESPINOSA.

Hon. General STEWART L. WOODFORD,

*President of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission,*

New York City.

Panama's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary  
wrote: From  
Pan-  
ama's  
Repre-  
sent-  
atives

LEGACION DE PANAMA  
Washington

Mr. C. C. Arosemena, Minister of Panama, has the honor to present his respects to General Stewart L. Woodford, President of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, and begs that he will convey to the gentlemen of the Commission Mr. Arosemena's grateful and appreciative thanks for the very enjoyable week spent in New York as the guest of the Commission.

WASHINGTON, October 3, 1909.

Panama's Special Delegate, Senior Don Ramon M. Valdes  
wrote:

HOTEL SEVILLE

New York

The 11th October, 1909.

General STEWART L. WOODFORD,

*President of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration,*

New York:

MY DEAR GENERAL.—It would be impossible for me to adequately express my heartfelt gratitude for the countless courtesies shown to me as National



Delegate of the Republic of Panama during my stay in New York as your guest.

I feel that the splendid celebration which I have been privileged to attend has a wider significance than the commemoration of historic events, however great and world-wide their importance, that it has brought the nations of the earth into closer communion than ever before; that it has — above all — given to Latin-America a better and truer understanding of the great city, the heart and the brains of the United States.

I shall take very great pleasure in conveying to President Obaldia and to the Government of Panama the most grateful impressions I carry away from New York.

Permit me to subscribe myself, my dear General,

Your most grateful and obedient servant,

RAMON M. VALDES.

From the Portuguese Minister Portugal's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Le Vicomte d'Alte, left the following letter with his "p. p. c." card:

LIGAÇÃO DE PORTUGAL  
NOS  
ESTADOS UNIDOS

NEW YORK, October 2d, 1909.

General STEWART L. WOODFORD,

*President of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission:*

SIR.— Before leaving New York, I must thank you very cordially and, through you, all the members of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, for the many courtesies extended to me during my stay here as a guest of the Commission.

The admirable care and fore-thought evidenced in all the arrangements for the comfort of those attending the great celebration in that capacity, achieved their object to an extent never, perhaps, surpassed on any similar occasion.

Allow me to add that the personal relations which it was my privilege to enjoy with you, sir, and with the other distinguished gentlemen composing the Commission, will ever remain one of the most pleasant memories of this highly successful celebration, which certainly was worthy in every respect of the great City and State whose birth and amazing development it was intended to commemorate.

In this connection, I wish particularly to mention the name of the Honorable Seth Low, Chairman of the Reception Committee, to whose kind guidance



all were so deeply indebted and that of Mr. Bradley Houghton, detailed to accompany me on official occasions, who displayed a courteous solicitude for my comfort which I very highly appreciated.

Pray believe me, Sir, with sincere consideration,

Your obedient servant,

ALTE.

The Hon. B. Kroupensky, Chargé d' Affaires of Russia, wrote:

IMPERIAL RUSSIAN EMBASSY

Washington

From the  
Russian  
Chargé d'  
Affaires

October 4th, 1909.

General STEWART L. WOODFORD,

*President of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission:*

MY DEAR GENERAL WOODFORD.—Having just returned to Washington from the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, I deem it an agreeable duty to convey to the Celebration Commission and more especially to you personally, as well as to Mr. Seth Low in his quality of Chairman of the Reception Committee, in behalf of myself and of Commander Vassilief, our heartiest thanks for all the kind attention and courteousness shown to us during these splendid festivities. The recollection of the beautiful pageants we witnessed in New York last week will ever be associated in our memory with solicitous and most kindly consideration you gave to all our needs and comforts, and I can only say that my too short stay in New York on the memorable occasion of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration was not only full of interest, but of delightful enjoyment.

Pray accept, my dear General Woodford, with my renewed thanks, the assurances of my highest consideration.

B. KROUPENSKY,

*Chargé d' Affaires of Russia.*

Salvador's Special Delegate, Senor Don Federico Mejia, From  
wrote:

LEGACION DE LA SALVADOR

Washington

Salva-  
dor's  
Delegate

October 25, 1909.

SIR.—It affords me great pleasure, as Special Delegate of the republic of Salvador, and as Minister Plenipotentiary of that nation, to express to you my government's sincere thanks for the courtesies extended to its representative





in connection with the recent Hudson-Fulton Celebration, to which I beg to add my own personal appreciation of your bountiful and splendid hospitality.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. MEJIA.

General STEWART L. WOODFORD,

*President, Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission,*

New York City.

From the  
Spanish  
Minister

The Marquis of Villalobar, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain, telegraphed from Washington as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5, 1909.

General STEWART L. WOODFORD,

Waldorf Hotel, New York, N. Y.

Pray accept and kindly convey to the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission my congratulations for their success, and my sincere thanks for the generous and hearty hospitality which I received during their magnificent celebration.

MARQUIS OF VILLALOBAR,

*Minister of Spain.*

From the  
Swedish  
Charge d'  
Affaires

Sweden's Chargé d'Affaires, the Hon. W. A. F. Ekengren, wrote:

LÉGATION DE SUÈDE

(coat of arms)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9th, 1909.

SIR.— Just arrived to my home in Washington, I hasten to send you these lines in order to let you know how highly I myself, as well as my wife, have appreciated the extraordinary courtesy shown us by the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission during the memorable days from September 25th to the 3rd of this month.

I have in other Countries had the pleasure of taking part in official festivities of the same kind, but I willingly confess that I never have witnessed anyone so well planned and so magnificently executed, or where the hospitality towards the guests has been greater.

It has made me a great pleasure to report to the Foreign Office in Sweden all the courtesy bestowed upon us, myself as well as my wife, during our recent stay in New York, and I am sure that my government will highly appreciate the honor shown our Country in my humble person.

Begging you, Sir, to accept for yourself, as on behalf of the Commission of



the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, our most sincere thanks for everything that was done to us in order to make our recent stay in New York pleasant in every way,

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. A. F. FRÉNGREN,

*Chargé d' Affaires of Sweden.*

Turkey's Special Delegate, His Excellency Youssouf Zia Pasha, left a note which, translated from the French language in which it was written, reads:

From the  
Turkish  
Repre-  
senta-  
tives

NEW YORK, 11 October, 1909.

MR. PRESIDENT.—Colonel Aziz Bey joins with me in expressing to you our thanks for the gracious reception which the Commission over which you have so worthily presided has given us during the fetes organized for the celebration of the Hudson-Fulton anniversaries. The memory of it which we have preserved will be ineffaceable.

Be pleased to accept, Mr. President, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

YOUSSEUF ZIA.

General STEWART L. WOODFORD,

*President of the Hudson-Fulton Commission.*

Uruguay's Special Delegate, Senor Don Rafael J. Fosalba, offered his compliments in a letter which, translated from the Spanish, reads as follows:

From  
Uru-  
guay's  
Repre-  
senta-  
tives

HOTEL MANHATTAN

New York

October 8, 1909.

*Mr. President of the Commission of the Festivals of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration,*

Hon. General STEWART L. WOODFORD,

City:

MY ESTEEMED GENERAL.—About to return to my country, after having been its official representative in the brilliant festivals organized by the Commission entrusted to your prestiged presidency, I desire to discharge the pleasing duty of addressing to you these lines to express my most fervent sentiments of gratitude for the innumerable and kind attentions of which I have been the object on your part and that of the Commissioners in the organization of the festivals.



I beg to add also my most profuse felicitations for the brilliancy which has characterized the Hudson-Fulton festivals, which have exceeded in splendor and magnificence all I have hitherto seen.

I carry away the most grateful memories of the hospitality of this great western Metropolis and it will be to my high honor to express to my Government and to the people of the Republic of Uruguay, the fraternal affection with which the delegates of the nations which have been represented in this celebration have been treated.

I reiterate to you my thanks and my gratitude and I improve this opportunity to express to you the assurances of my high consideration and personal esteem.

RAF. J. FOSALBA,

*Special Delegate of Uruguay to the Hudson-Fulton Celebration.*

The Uruguayan Chargé d'Affaires, Senior Albert Nin Frias, wrote as follows in English:

LEGACION DEL URUGUAY  
New York

October 8, 1909.

DEAR SIR.— I am leaving for Washington, D. C., to-day and before I depart I wish to express to you the pleasure I have derived in being the guest of the H. F. C. for so many charming days. I take the opportunity to present you my best compliments and thank you most heartily for the numberless courtesies I have received here during the Celebration. I shall take a special delight in reporting to my Government the splendor, beauty and high significance of the celebrations which have helped so much to promote peace and good will amongst the nations of the world.

Believe me, Sir, most truly,

ALBERT NIN FRIAS.

*To the President of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration.*

From the  
Venezuelan  
Minister

Venezuela's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Senior Don Pedro Ezequiel Rojas, left the following note:

LEGACION  
DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA,  
Washington, D. C.

Pedro Ezequiel Rojas, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Venezuela, presents his compliments to the distinguished



General Stewart L. Woodford, and before leaving New York, wishes to present to him and to the Honorable Commission of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, his heartiest thanks for the many courtesies he received during his stay in this city.

NEW YORK, *October 4th, 1909.*

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N., commanding the Atlantic fleet, wrote:

From the  
Ameri-  
can Navy

UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET  
U. S. S. Connecticut, Flagship,  
North River, New York, N. Y.

*October 8, 1909.*

MY DEAR SIR.—Upon the eve of the departure of the last division of the fleet from the festive scene of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, I hope that you will permit me to express to you how deeply sensible we of the Navy are of the great success that has attended your work of reception. Even the lavishness with which every possible vehicle of greeting has been decked would have failed of such perfect accomplishment had it been directed by a less skillful hand. I know that all the foreign guests of the City are leaving with a full appreciation of the welcome that has been theirs; and I wish to assure you that we of the home fleet recognize a distinct refutation of the proverb that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country.

Please to accept the cordial thanks of the Atlantic Fleet, and believe me,

With great respect,

Yours very sincerely,

SEATON SCHROEDER,  
*Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy,  
Commander-in-Chief,  
United States Atlantic Fleet.*

Hon. SETH LOW,

*Chairman Reception Committee, Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission.*





## CHAPTER XIII

### ART, HISTORICAL AND SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITIONS

Opening  
of the  
Exhi-  
bitions

THE first event of the Celebration in chronological order was the opening of the great art, historical and scientific exhibitions on the morning of Saturday, September 25, 1909. In fact, so forehanded had been the preparations for these remarkable exhibitions that some of them, notably that at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, were actually opened several days in advance of the formal opening of the Celebration, and all of them were in perfect order and ready to receive the throngs of visitors when the doors and gates of the various institutions were thrown open on the morning of the 25th.

These exhibitions — of which it may be said that taken collectively, and in some cases individually, they have never been paralleled — were under the direction of the Committee on Art and Historical Exhibits of which J. Pierpont Morgan, LL.D., President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, is Chairman. The exhibitions were divided into two general groups, the art exhibits being under the immediate direction of the sub-committee on Art Exhibits, of which Robert W. de Forest, LL.D., President of the Municipal Art Commission of the City of New York and Secretary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, is Chairman, and the historical exhibits (including scientific) being under the direction of the sub-committee on Historical Exhibits, of which George F. Kunz, Ph.D., Sc.D., Honorary Curator of Precious Stones of the American Museum of Natural History, is Chairman.

The following description of the art, historical and scientific exhibitions is kindly furnished by Dr. Kunz:

Existing  
Museums  
Utilized

At every world's fair that has taken place in the past it has been customary to erect museum buildings for the exhibition



of objects of historical, archæological or art significance, the latter consisting principally of paintings. During 1907, when the project of the great Hudson-Fulton Celebration was under consideration, it was suggested\* that it would be much better to utilize the twenty-five or more museums in Greater New York than to erect any new buildings. The plan was carefully considered by the Commission, with the result that two committees were formed: one for art exhibits at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the other for historical exhibits. Of the twenty-five museums, twenty-two took part. The total cost to the Commission amounted to \$22,000, the balance of the expense being assumed by the institutions themselves. The result was that the authorities of the museums, as well as those of the Botanical Garden and the Zoological Park, and also the Department of Parks, were induced to further the great exhibits and to make them accessible to all who were in the city or were likely to visit it during the three months from the end of September to the end of December.

Existing  
Museums  
Utilized

The success was unparalleled, and as a suggestion for other cities, it is thought well to give a brief description of the exhibits, their locations, the hours of opening and the moral effect of these displays upon the public. Those who had charge of the special exhibitions of the different museums, institutions, and societies have kindly communicated many important details as to the space occupied, the number of visitors, etc. In several instances the museums have received immediate encouragement in the form of gifts and donations. They were popularized to a greater extent than ever before, and are better understood by many thousands of citizens who had never been in certain ones of them before the Hudson-Fulton Celebration occurred.

The popularity of any exhibition that makes a direct appeal to the public was shown in the case of the Tuberculosis Exhibi-

Force of  
a Direct  
Appeal

\* The suggestion was made by Dr. Kunz.— Editor.



Other  
Exhibitions

tion, held in the American Museum of Natural History, in December, 1908. During this month 487,107 visitors came to the Museum, over 400,000 more than the monthly average. Here public interest was easily aroused in an important, though painful subject, and there can be little doubt that a similar interest can be created in exhibitions of objects possessing historic or artistic value, if they are presented in the proper way, and if they are made popular in the best sense of the term.

Since the London Exhibition of 1851 and the first Paris Exposition of 1855, there have been probably one hundred expositions in various parts of the world. Generally they have been held in commemoration of some historic event or anniversary, and each one, large or small, has usually had some special distinctive feature. The great exposition at Chicago had its White City and its illuminations; the Buffalo Exposition had its architecture, its illuminations and the added advantage of its striking environment; and the various French expositions have each possessed peculiar points to mark their individuality. All of them have been held for six months or more, but in a great many cases from one-third to one-half of that time elapsed before all the departments were completed and opened to the public. In this way public interest was checked at the beginning, and when the exposition was finally completed, a good part of the allotted time had passed, and the enthusiasm always excited by these affairs had begun to flag.

New  
York  
Itself  
a Great  
Exhibition

New York in itself is not only the greatest exposition, perhaps, in the world, because of its geographic features and its wonderful resources, but its various lines of transit — surface cars, elevated railways and subways — facilitate the handling of great crowds. In addition to this New York lies between two rivers, and is as easily reached by boat as by rail, to say nothing of the attractive physical advantages which this location gives it.

Although not so named, this Hudson-Fulton Celebration



really offered the features of a great exposition and no exposition ever organized on this continent ever possessed a greater variety of interest than this one when all the resources of New York were presented and given such a brilliant and attractive setting. To apply the standard of monetary value may seem a trifle vulgar when we are treating of the triumphs of art in all its forms, and yet this standard merely expresses the worth of antiquities and artistic creations in a more exact way than by using superlatives of speech. A reasonable estimate of the value of the attractions which New York City offers to its visitors would be rather in excess of \$2,000,000,000 than below that figure, and yet, where the great expositions of the past have cost from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 or more for their organization, all the treasures and beauties of New York can be displayed at an expense of only \$1,000,000. A single building, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, with the objects it holds, would not be overvalued at from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000.

The Celebration was designed to cover a very wide field, and the aim of the Commission was not confined to honoring the explorer of the Hudson River and the man who made steam navigation a permanent success; in addition to this the occasion was utilized to illustrate and emphasize the development and greatness of New York City, the Metropolis of the western hemisphere. Those who can understand the true significance of this Celebration, and who are able to forecast the future, will see the vision of a still greater and more magnificent city, worthy of being called a world metropolis.

Of the special exhibitions which were organized by the Art and Historical Exhibits Committee, the most important was the magnificent exhibition of masterpieces by Dutch painters from the finest private collections in the United States, which was seen in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, at Fifth avenue and Eighty-second street. This exhibition was divided into two sections: (1) Dutch paintings of the period of Hudson,

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Museum  
of Art





Metropolitan  
Museum  
of Art

together with Dutch furniture and objects of art of the time; and (2) examples of the American industrial arts dating from about 1625 to 1825, and paintings by American artists of Fulton's time.

For reasons that are self-evident, it was felt that the exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum should be purely artistic in character, rather than historical, and there being few works of art associated with the life or personality of Henry Hudson himself, for this part of the commemoration it was determined to attempt to bring together a loan collection of Dutch art of his time, that is, roughly speaking, the first half of the seventeenth century, the period when Dutch painting was at the height of its development. With liberal cooperation on the part of private collectors it was believed that such an exhibition could be made worthy of the occasion, the Dutch school being the only one of the great schools of the past which can be said to be well represented among the collections of America. Never before had so many splendid examples of Dutch art been gathered together in the United States; indeed, the exhibition as a whole has never been rivaled even in Europe. It was remarkable not only for what it contained, but also as an index of the art culture of the United States, for three large private collections made no contributions to the exhibition, and from others only a part of their wealth of examples could be chosen. The exhibition, which represented only a portion of the art treasures of the United States, was therefore a significant indication of the development of art taste in the United States. That it was possible to assemble in New York 145 paintings of the first importance, including 34 Rembrandts\*—a larger number of Rembrandts than exist in any permanent collection except that of the Hermitage in St. Petersburg—was a fact well calculated to excite surprise in European art circles. Then there were twenty portraits by Frans Hals, who

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\* Less than one-half of the seventy Rembrandts in America.



is only inferior to Rembrandt among the Dutch portraitists; and five specimens of the work of Vermeer van Delft, whose pictures are extremely rare, there being only 30 authentic examples extant. Besides the works of these artists there were fine and characteristic pictures by other artists who were contemporaries of Henry Hudson. The number of examples of each artist was as follows: Nicolaes Berchem, 1; Abrahams van Beyeren, 1; Ferdinand Bol, 1; Jan van de Capelle, 2; Aelbert Cuyp, 11; Jan van Goyen, 3; Dirk Hals, 2; Frans Hals, 20; Bartolomaeus van der Helst, 2; Jan van der Heyden, 2; Meindert Hobbema, 7; Pieter de Hooch, 5; Willem Kalf, 1; Philips Koninck, 1; Judith Leyster, 1; Nicolaes Maes, 2; Gabriel Metsu, 2; Aert van der Neer, 3; Adriaen van Ostade, 2; Isack van Ostade, 2; Paulus Potter, 2; Rembrandt Harmensz van Rijn, 34; Jacob van Ruysdael, 11; Salomon van Ruysdael, 4; Jan Steen, 5; Gerard Terborch, 4; Adriaen van de Velde, 1; Willem van de Velde, 2; Johannes Vermeer, 5; Jan Cornelisz Verspronck, 1; Simon de Vlieger, 1; Philip Wouwerman, 2.

Many years will pass before an equally favorable opportunity will be afforded for the study of Dutch pictorial art.

The contributors to this section of the exhibition were as follows:

Chicago, Ill.: The Art Institute, Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson and Mr. Frank G. Logan.

Montreal, Canada: Sir William van Horne and Mr. James Ross.

Newport, R. I.: Mr. Theodore M. Davis.

New York: Mr. Thatcher M. Adams, Mr. Benjamin Altman, Mr. William T. Blodgett, Mr. M. C. D. Borden, Mr. Charles E. Bushnell, Hon. W. A. Clark, Mr. Theodore M. Davis, Mr. W. B. Dickerman, Hon. Robert W. de Forest, Mr. Henry C. Frick, Mr. Wilhelm Funk, Mr. George J. Gould, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mr. Ferdinand Hermann, Mr. Leon Hirsch, New York Historical Society, Mrs. C. P. Huntington,

Metro-  
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Museum  
of Art



Metro-  
politan  
Museum  
of Art

Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. Mortimer Richard, Mr. Charles M. Schwab, Mrs. John W. Simpson, Mr. Charles Stewart Smith, Mr. H. L. Terrell and Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt.

Philadelphia, Pa.: Mrs. William L. Elkins, Mr. John G. Johnson, Mr. P. A. B. Widener.

Toledo, Ohio: Mr. E. D. Libbey.

Washington, D. C.: Mrs. E. C. Hobson and Mr. W. A. Slater.

The American section of the exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art embraced examples of the American Industrial Arts dating from the earliest Colonial times in New England and New Amsterdam to 1825, and paintings by American artists of Fulton's time. The latter were limited to artists born before 1800. In the collection of these objects, the aim was to show by means of the most noteworthy examples the development of artistic expression in the more important handicrafts. In the exhibition of these, care was taken to give them the best possible chance to be seen to advantage in a consequential arrangement. It being the first time such an exhibition has been made, it was hoped that a new emphasis might be given to the importance of our early workmen. The most important group shown was the furniture. In the early Colonial days almost all of the furniture was brought by the settlers from England or from Holland. Later much of the household furnishing was imported, but craftsmen early began to ply their trades, using as models what had been brought out from the mother countries.

Little seventeenth century furniture now exists, and it was only through the courtesy of Mr. Eugene H. Bolles, of Boston, who lent examples of oak chests, chests of drawers, "turned chairs," "wainscot chairs," etc., from his extensive and remarkable collection, that the Committee was enabled to make a noteworthy display in this direction.



Previous to the beginning of the eighteenth century, oak was the wood most used by cabinet-makers; with the introduction of mahogany about 1720, a new era began. Of this period the exhibition showed all of the variations in style worked out in this wood, and well-known by the names of the English cabinet-makers — Chippendale, Sheraton, Hepplewhite, Adam, etc. Of these styles the exhibition contained examples brought from England through the ordinary channels of trade and copies produced in this country. Many excellent and important specimens were secured through the kindness of several collectors of note, among them Mr. George S. Palmer of New London, Conn., Mr. Dwight Blaney and Mr. F. H. Bigelow of Boston. Of special interest to New Yorkers were the examples of furniture of Fulton's own period, made by a cabinet-maker of New York, Duncan Phyfe, and generously lent by Mr. R. T. Haines Halsey. Phyfe was strongly influenced by the immediate followers of the French Empire style, but he brought to his work an individuality in his motives and an excellence of technique which raised him above the other workmen of his time and allow us with reason to claim for him the place of New York's great cabinet-maker.

Accessory to the furniture were collections of American-made silverware, showing specimens of the handicraft of the comparatively speaking large body of silversmiths in New England and New Amsterdam and including a number of the very rare pieces by Paul Revere, better known as a soldier than a silversmith, also pewter, glass and pottery. For the silver the Committee was indebted chiefly to Mr. R. T. Haines Halsey and Mr. George S. Palmer, who placed the whole of their collections at the disposal of the Committee.

As with the silver, so with the pewter, glass and pottery, most of which came from the collections of Mr. Alexander W. Drake of New York City and Mr. Edwin A. Barber of Philadelphia. The arrangement brought out the story of the





Metro-  
politan  
Museum  
of Art

development of the industrial arts in this country before 1815.

Only a few American paintings were brought together, the Museum's own examples of the work of our early American artists being deemed sufficient to show their art, but enough pictures by Smybert, Copley, etc., were obtained to give additional character to the rooms in which the industrial arts were shown—enough to show the degree of the taste for the arts in the colonies as expressed in all its branches.

The contributors to this section were Mrs. W. H. Adams, Mrs. Chester Bidwell Albee, Mr. D. Maitland Armstrong, Mrs. Anson P. Atterbury, Mr. Samuel P. Avery, Dr. Edwin A. Barber, Judge Peter T. Barlow, Mr. F. H. Bigelow, Mr. Dwight Blaney, Mr. H. E. Bolles, Mr. Richard Canfield, Mrs. Elihu Chauncey, Judge A. T. Clearwater, Mrs. George H. Clements, Mrs. Wilmot Townsend Cox, Mrs. Robert W. de Forest, Mrs. F. J. de Peyster, Mr. Alexander W. Drake, Mr. Herbert Dupuy, Mrs. Richard S. Ely, Mr. G. G. Ernst, Mr. John Erving, Mr. Sherman Evarts, Mrs. Hamilton R. Fairfax, Mr. William B. Osgood Field, Mr. Harry Harkness Flagler, Mrs. Robert Ludlow Fowler, Mr. Hollis French, Dr. Horace S. Fuller, Mr. R. T. Haines Halsey, Miss Nannie Randolph Heth, Mrs. Edward Holbrook, Mrs. William H. Howard, Mr. W. M. Grinnell, Mr. Ernst F. Hagen, Miss Sarah L. Huntington, Estate of Rev. Wm. R. Huntington, Mr. J. Herbert Johnson, Miss Dorothea Keep, Mr. Thomas H. Kelly, Dr. George F. Kunz, Mrs. Wm. Camp Lanman, Mrs. Abraham Lansing, Mr. Wilford R. Lawshe, Mr. Luke Vincent Lockwood, Mr. Robert Fulton Ludlow, Dr. J. P. Lyon, Mrs. Pierce Macdonald, Mrs. Richard Worsam Meade, Dr. Lewis Morris, Miss Frances C. Morse, Miss Mulford, Mrs. Alfred Nelson, Mr. George S. Palmer, Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, Misses Philipse, Mr. F. O. Pierce, Mr. Albert Hastings Pitkin, Mrs. W. A. Putnam, Mr. T. M. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Roger



M. Sherman, Mr. George H. Story, Mrs. Alice Crary Sutcliffe, Trinite Church Corporation, Judge Charles H. Truax, Mr. Charles M. Van Kleeck, Mrs. Wm. E. Verplanck, Wadsworth Athenaeum, Dr. Faneuil D. Weisse, Mrs. Wm. H. Wentworth, Mrs. Henry Wharton and Mr. Everett P. Wheeler.

The area devoted to the special exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum of Art was 9,070 square feet. It was open daily from September 30 to November 30, 1909, the hours being from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. on week days and from 1 to 6 P. M. on Sundays; on Saturdays the building was open until 10 P. M. During this period 300,775 persons visited the Museum. All appreciative visitors, as well as the writers for the press, recognized that the exhibition possessed the very highest value for all students of one of the great schools of painting. When we bear in mind the fact that most of the visitors took advantage of the opportunity to view the other splendid treasures of various kinds brought together in the Museum, we can hardly err in believing that the educational result was commensurate with that attained by the Philadelphia Centennial, the Chicago, or the St. Louis expositions.

The Museum issued a two-volume catalogue of the dual-exhibition — Volume I of 204 pages being devoted to the Dutch masters, and volume II, of 178 pages, containing the list and description of American paintings, furniture, silver, etc. These volumes were printed in two styles, one being in paper covers for popular sale, and one being an edition de luxe, cloth bound and superbly illustrated.

We have all read of the Indians who were settled on Manhattan Island before the arrival of Henry Hudson, but few realize how many relics of these aborigines have been found here, especially at the upper end of the island. A large and valuable collection of these relics was shown in the American Museum of Natural History, at Central Park West and Seventy-seventh street. This exhibition, which will be permanent, was opened



Ameri-  
can  
Museum  
of Natural  
History

September 15, a considerable part of the Plains Hall on the ground floor being devoted to it. It was open on week days from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; on Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M. The general interest excited in these relics of the past was demonstrated by the fact that many school teachers brought entire classes to the Museum to see the exhibits, which were also made the basis for lectures delivered under the auspices of the Board of Education. Photographs were supplied for slides to serve as illustrations for these lectures. It is announced on behalf of Dr. H. C. Bumpus, Director of the Museum, that this special collection will be elaborated from time to time. From September 15 to October 15, the exhibition was seen by 73,714 persons. The large increase in the number of visitors during the months of September, October and November, 1909, over the number admitted in the same months of the previous year, testifies to the interesting character of this exhibition. The figures for these three months in 1908 are 155,433, and in 1909, 221,587, an increase of 76,154. There was issued a classic monograph by Dr. Clark Wissler describing the Indian relics of the time of the discovery, acquisition and colonization of Manhattan Island. Besides this a pamphlet on the same subject, entitled: "The Indians of Manhattan Island and Vicinity," comprising 54 pages and illustrated with 20 figures, was prepared by Mr. Alanson Skinner, of the Department of Anthropology of the Museum.

Ameri-  
can Geo-  
graphical  
Society

The area covered by the exhibition in the rooms of the American Geographical Society, 15 West Eighty-first street, was about 1,572 square feet, and the very important collection assembled here, consisting of rare books, maps, etc., relating to Henry Hudson, Robert Fulton, and their times, was shown for thirty days, from 9 P. M. to 5 P. M. Undoubtedly a much larger number would have been attracted, had there not been some misunderstanding as to admission. The librarian, Mr. F. S. Dellenbaugh, states that all visitors expressed great



appreciation, and that there was general regret that the exhibits could not be retained longer. A catalogue was issued, covering 41 pages and giving a detailed description of the different objects, with four full-page reproductions of the title-pages of rare books, and a folding plate, reproducing the title-leaf of the 1625 edition of "Purchase His Pilgrimes." This catalogue may be had free on application to the librarian of the Society.

The participation of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (Engineering Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth street) in the Celebration took the form of an exhibition of models of the first vessels to which steam was applied for navigation, and models of the latest steamships, thus illustrating the immense changes which have taken place in one century, and enabling visitors to mark the difference between the early and modern types. Drawings and documents relating to Fulton's early work served as a further illustration of the means employed to solve the problem of steam navigation. A very interesting contribution to this exhibition was a portrait of Fulton by himself. The greater part of the exhibits were placed in the Council Room of the Society, and about 700 square feet of floor space was occupied by them. According to Mr. Calvin W. Rice, Secretary of the Society, the number of visitors from the middle of September to the middle of October, during which time the exhibition was open from 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M., was about 500. Those who came displayed great interest, and the names of many important people appear on the register. No doubt there would have been a larger number of visitors had the real value of the exhibits been generally known.

At the Brooklyn Institute Museum, situated on Eastern Parkway, the special exhibition was open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. on week days, from 2 to 6 P. M. on Sundays, and on Thursday evenings from 7.30 to 9.30. Here were shown representations of the animals of Long Island and implements used by the Long Island Indians. These objects, which can





Brooklyn  
Institute

still be seen in the Museum, are placed in two halls having about 2,000 square feet of floor space. During the months of September and October 50,000 visitors came to the Museum; Mr. F. A. Lucas, Curator-in-Chief of the Museum, reports that general interest was excited regarding the lives of Hudson and Fulton, and also in the history of the Hudson River Valley. This interest led to general reading on these subjects, and to a better understanding of what the work of Hudson and Fulton meant for the prosperity of our land. The exhibition, as such, was removed on December 15, 1909, but much of the material assembled will form a part of the permanent Historical Collection of the Museum. The exhibit in the Children's Museum occupied about 150 square feet. Miss Gallup states that it was viewed by nearly 20,000 persons, between the first of September and the middle of December. The children who took part in the Celebration appeared to be much interested in the objects shown.

One of the most noteworthy of the printed documents referring to the Revolution exhibited in the Brooklyn Institute was an old "Broadside" printed in New York, March 25, 1783. This was loaned by Col. Henry T. Chapman. We are here given a vivid idea of the time required for the transmission of news in that day, for this sheet tells us that the first news of the signing of the preliminaries to the treaty of peace at Paris on January 20, 1783, reached Philadelphia, by way of Cadiz, Spain, on the 27th of March.

Fraunces'  
Tavern

Fraunces' Tavern, 54 Pearl street, under the care of the Sons of the Revolution, attracted daily, for the two or three weeks of the Celebration, as many as 150 visitors. This building, originally erected in 1719, and the scene of Washington's farewell to his officers on December 4, 1783, was restored in 1907 by the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution. During the Celebration it was open daily, except Sundays, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. The permanent exhibition



of Revolutionary relics, occupying one of the large rooms, was increased during this time by loans and donations, many of which still remain in the building. The objects shown here gained in interest from being placed in surroundings which recalled the past, and the impression made upon the visitors was correspondingly enhanced.

The special exhibition of the City History Club, 21 West City  
Forty-fourth street, was on view through the month of October. History  
It occupied about 300 square feet of floor space and embraced Club  
illustrations, photographs, maps and plans relating to the history of the City of New York; it was seen by over 150 persons. Miss Frances Fuller, Secretary *pro tem.* of the Club, informs us that this exhibition served to create interest in the Historical Guide Book of the City of New York, published by the Club, and also in its other work.

The College of the City of New York, at St. Nicholas avenue City  
and 139th street, exhibited in the historical museum of the College  
institution for several weeks during and after the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, a collection of charts, views, manuscripts, and relics representing Old New York. Among these objects were original prints of New Netherland and New Amsterdam, by Nicholas J. Visscher, about 1650, and by N. Visscher, 1690; Lotter's "New Jorck," 1720; contemporary plans and views of the Revolution period, showing the movements of Washington and Howe in this vicinity during the campaign of 1776; Revolutionary battle relics; portraits, pictures of residences and letters of old New Yorkers; bronze busts of Washington, Lincoln and Fulton by Houdon and Volk; and other material suggested by the Celebration.

It need scarcely surprise us that when so much was to be seen and such manifold claims were made upon the attention of both strangers and residents, the modest but interesting  
exhibition of the Long Island Historical Society, corner of Society  
Pierrepont and Clinton streets, Brooklyn, should have been



comparatively neglected; nevertheless, the librarian, Miss Emma Toedteberg, announces that a limited number of appreciative visitors, about 50, were attracted. The exhibition was open daily, except Sundays, from 8.30 A. M. to 6 P. M., the most interesting object being an original manuscript volume of Danker's and Sluyter's "Journal of a Voyage to New York in 1679-80."

National  
Arts  
Club

The building of the National Arts Club is situated on Twentieth street facing Gramercy Park, and was formerly the residence of Governor Samuel J. Tilden. Here was given an exhibition of pictures and historical objects covering the history of "Three Centuries of New York" under the joint auspices of the National Arts Club and the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. Mr. Frederick S. Lamb and Mr. Reginald P. Bolton were the Chairmen of the Committees of the respective organizations. The galleries devoted to this were about 138 feet long and 28 feet wide, having an area of nearly 3,900 square feet. The exhibition, which was open daily for six weeks, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., was visited by at least 10,000 persons. It consisted of paintings, photographs, drawings and other interesting material, illustrating the growth and progress of New York from the time of Henry Hudson to the present day. The chairman of the Art Committee of the Club, Mr. Frederick S. Lamb, writes that this unique exhibition was greatly appreciated, being pronounced by many to be the most noteworthy of its kind ever held. By the kind permission of the owners photographic slides of many rare prints were taken, to be used for educational purposes.

N. Y.  
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and Bio-  
graphical  
Society

In the rooms of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 226 West Fifty-eighth street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue, there was a special exhibition of old deeds, manuscripts, books, portraits, etc., relating to the history of the United States, up to and including the War of 1812. It was open daily, except Sundays, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and con-



tinued from the latter part of September to the first of November. A catalogue was issued containing descriptions of the various objects of interest.

The exhibition in the building of the New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, was the official *Fulton* exhibition of the Celebration. It was open from September 27 to October 30, 1909, including Sundays, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and was shown in the Henry Dexter Hall, occupying an extent of nearly 3,000 square feet. The number of visitors was 2,036. The catalogue of this exhibition, which was undertaken in cooperation with the Colonial Dames of New York, forms an octavo of 60 pages, embracing 354 items, and embellished with a handsome colored plate of the fine portrait of Robert Fulton by Thomas Sully. A special feature of the exhibition was the collection of portraits of Robert Fulton and of portraits, miniatures, manuscripts and other objects of historical interest relating to his life and times. The grouping together of so many objects illustrating the individuality and career of this distinguished man, served to impress those who saw them with his historic significance, and for this result we are greatly indebted to the efforts of Mr. Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, the President of the Society.

The portrait of Fulton by Benjamin West, shown in the Historical Society's exhibit, is justly regarded as one of the best works of our American painter, who became president of the Royal Academy in London. Fulton himself was an artist of considerable ability, and pursued his art studies in London under West's direction. Among his works is a most interesting portrait of himself, which was shown in the exhibition of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Although this does not equal West's portrait in artistic merit, like other attempts of artists to portray their own features it gives us something not to be found in other portraits, namely, the idea, or perhaps we should rather say the ideal, the artist has formed of himself.





**New  
York  
Public  
Library**

The special exhibition in the Lenox Branch of the New York Public Library was open during the months of September, October and November, 1909, daily, except Sundays, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and occupied 3,612 square feet of space. The number of visitors was about 3,000. Dr. John S. Billings, Director of the New York Public Library, writes that the great interest aroused by the exhibits has been since shown by the numerous inquiries in regard to single pieces or general groups displayed at that time; and the management has done everything possible to satisfy those interested in the matter. The material is always accessible for reference and can easily be traced by consulting the catalogue of 86 pages issued for this occasion, and entitled: "List of the Prints, Books, Manuscripts, etc., relating to Henry Hudson, the Hudson River, Robert Fulton, and Steam Navigation." This gives, in 745 entries, a description of the material shown in the exhibition.

**The  
Aquarium**

The special exhibition in the Aquarium Building, in Battery Park, was open for fifteen days, from September 25 to October 9, inclusive; and during this time the building was open daily, including Sundays, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. The Director, Mr. C. H. Townsend, states that there were 369,887 visitors, a daily average of 24,659. On September 26 the number of persons admitted to the building was 64,795, the greatest number that ever entered the Aquarium in a single day. It was quite evident that the visitors, who filled the house to the doors all through the day, fully appreciated the interest and importance of this display of our native fish. A special effort was made before the Celebration began to fill the tanks and pools with the greatest number and variety of aquatic forms ever crowded into the tanks. Those containing the various species present in the Hudson River at the time of its discovery by Henry Hudson were marked by cards in the colors of the Hudson-Fulton flag. During the Celebration eleven Hudson-Fulton flags were displayed on the roof of the building, which



possesses in itself considerable historic interest. Erected in 1807 by the United States Government as a fort, it was, after the War of 1812, called Fort Clinton; later, as Castle Garden, it was the scene of Jenny Lind's triumphs. From 1855 to 1890 it served as the portal to the New World for 7,690,606 immigrants.

It is estimated that about 150,000 visitors profited by the New York Botanical Garden exhibition in the New York Botanical Garden, in Bronx Park, so ably managed by the Director, Dr. Nathaniel E. Britton. This continued from the first of September to the middle of December, and extended over 200 acres. The museums were open daily, including Sundays, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and the conservatories from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; the grounds were always open. In the grounds and conservatories were exhibits of plants, shrubs, trees and natural woodland; in the museums were shown plant-products utilized in the arts, sciences and industries. All trees growing on Manhattan Island and in the Hudson River Valley at the time of Hudson's arrival were marked with the letter H. The effect of this exhibition upon the visitors was to arouse their curiosity as to the characteristics of our native trees, and many purchased the special descriptive list of the native trees of the Hudson River Valley, by Mr. Norman Taylor, prepared for use during the Celebration, and included in the reprint of Bulletin 29 of the New York Botanical Garden. This also comprises a descriptive guide to the grounds and collections, and forms an octavo of 166 pages, with 40 plates, many of which represent typical specimens of various species of trees.

The tree labels placed on the trees in many parks of Brooklyn and Queens boroughs by the Department of Parks have served, in the opinion of the Arboriculturist, Mr. J. J. Levison, to disseminate among millions of people a knowledge of their native trees, and in this way an appreciation of the arboreal wealth of our land has been fostered. An additional small



enameled sign was hung on those labeled trees that were indigenous to the Hudson River Valley in 1609. This special label read: "This species is a native of the Hudson River Valley." It requires an occasion like this to bring about such a good result; and as the labels will be left on the trees for a year, the educational effect will be still more widespread. Mr. Levison believes that similar work in other localities may have been stimulated, and states that the school teachers and other visitors made their appreciation noticeable by their remarks.

New  
York  
Zoolog-  
ical  
Park

The various species of birds and mammals native to Manhattan Island and its immediate neighborhood, to be seen in the New York Zoological Park, were scattered through the northwestern quarters of the Park, which was open daily, including Sundays, from 9 A. M. until an hour before sunset. From September 25 to October 9 the number of visitors was 76,036; and the Director, Dr. William T. Hornaday, remarks as a noteworthy fact that a relatively small proportion of these were residents of this city. The greater number of the birds and mammals were to be seen in the Small Mammal House, the Large Bird House, and the Aquatic Bird House, where 150 species of mammals and birds were prominently indicated to visitors. Some of the reptiles in the Reptile House were also indicated, as was the American bison, for this species inhabited the southwestern part of New York State at the time of Hudson's coming. The special guide-book, written by Dr. Hornaday, consists of 46 pages and contains 71 illustrations. It is entitled: "The Wild Animals of Hudson's Day and the Zoological Park of our Day," and embraces a general view of the scope and character of zoological parks in our time. Dr. Hornaday believes that we can scarcely overestimate the moral effect of the diversion created by the Hudson-Fulton Celebration from the consideration of the material things of to-day to the interesting facts of history; for, in the pursuit of wealth and pleasure, the lessons of history are apt to be neg-



lected and forgotten. Thus, "any influence which causes the on-rushing multitude of the City and State of New York to pause and look backward upon the great events of the Past, exercises a wholesome and beneficent influence upon the people."

The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York made an exhibition of relics connected with the long <sup>Re-</sup>formed Dutch Church history of the Church, which was founded in 1628 and represents the earliest religious organization in New York. These objects were shown in the Chapel of St. Nicholas, corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street, and the exhibition was open to the public from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily, during the period of the Celebration.

In Richmond Borough, a collection of Indian implements, <sup>Staten</sup> weapons, etc., from various parts of Staten Island, was shown by the Staten Island Association of Arts and Sciences, in the Borough Hall, New Brighton, Staten Island. It was open every afternoon from 1 to 5 P. M., except Sundays, Mondays and holidays; on Saturdays it was open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. The Curator-in-Chief, Mr. Charles Louis Pollard, reports that the extent covered was 1,875 square feet and that there were 1,511 visitors from September 4 to November 1, the duration of the exhibition. In view of the small population of the borough, this signified that the interest in the subject illustrated was quite general. The educational value of this exhibition was especially marked in the case of many children, too poor to make the trip to New York, since, by means of the models in the collections, they were shown how the Indians built their wigwams, what kind of furniture was used by the Dutch settlers, and what were the distinctive features of their houses. The collection of Indian relics remains as a permanent exhibit and the model of the Billopp House will be set up again and put on view later. A brief but satisfactory notice of the objects shown was issued as Bulletin No. 14 of the Museum.





**Van  
Cort-  
landt  
House**

The special exhibition in the Van Cortlandt House, in Van Cortlandt Park, lasted from June until November, and attracted as many as 3,000 persons in a single day. It was open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. This fine Colonial mansion, built in 1748, and containing furniture of the period, is one of the oldest houses within the area of Greater New York. The exhibition was under the patronage of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, who are custodians of the building, and Mrs. Alice Greenough Townsend, Recording Secretary of the Society, notes that the Colonial Dames contributed thirteen of the portraits loaned to the Metropolitan Museum for their splendid collection; one of these, that of Lady Scott by Blackburn, was given the place of honor in the illustrated catalogue. Many fine specimens of Colonial silver were also loaned to the Museum by members of the Society. In the Van Cortlandt House were shown Wedgwood medallion portraits and mezzotints of illustrious personages who lived prior to the Revolution; cartoons and caricatures of political events, etc. This old house with its Colonial furnishings, gave to those who came here a better idea of the surroundings in which the founders of our country lived, moved and had their being, than could be acquired by long study of printed records. There have been nearly 300,000 visitors during the past year.

**Wash-  
ington's  
Head-  
quarters**

During the month of October, it is estimated that about 3,600 persons visited Washington's Headquarters, the old Jumel Mansion, situated in Roger Morris Park, Edgecomb Road and 162d street, and erected about 1763. This building is in the custody of the Washington Headquarters Association, under the Department of Parks, and was open to the public daily, including Sundays, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. As no special exhibition had been arranged, the collection embraced only those objects always to be seen in the building, special features of which are the specimens of Colonial furnishings, pictures, etc., and also the Bolton Collection of war relics of the Revo-



lution. Here, as in the other old houses of Colonial times, the atmosphere of the past exercises its subtle charm, and helped to conjure up a picture of the home life of long ago.

The various exhibitions aroused in the minds of the beholders a more lively understanding of the history and development of our city, and while delighting the eye, conveyed an important lesson in the very best and most effective way — that is, unconsciously. A population like ours is greatly in need of some powerful stimulation of this kind to weld together all of its heterogenous elements.

Following is a summary of special Hudson-Fulton exhibitions in the City of New York:

INSTITUTIONS	Dates	Square feet	Attendance	Summary of Exhibitions
American Geographical Society.....	About 30 days...	1,572	1,000	
American Museum of Natural History.....	Sept. 15-Oct. 15...	450	73,714	
American Society Mechanical Engineers.....	Sept. 15-Oct. 15...	700	500	
Brooklyn Institute Arts and Sciences.....	Sept. and Oct....	2,000	50,000	
Brooklyn Institute, Children's Museum.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 15...	150	20,000	
City History Club.....	October.....	300	160	
College of the City of New York.....	Sept. 25-Oct. 9...	250	2,000	
Fraunces' Tavern.....	2 or 3 weeks....	200	2,500	
Long Island Historical Society.....	3 months.....	40	50	
Metropolitan Museum of Art.....	Sept. 30-Nov. 30...	9,070	300,775	
National Arts Club.....	6 months.....	3,900	10,000	
New York Aquarium.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 9...	10,000	369,887	
New York Botanical Garden.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 15...	50 acres	150,000	
New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.....	Sept. 30-Nov. 1...	1,000	300	
New York Historical Society.....	Sept. 27-Oct. 30...	3,000	2,036	
New York Public Library, Lenox Branch.....	Sept., Oct., Nov...	3,612	5,000	
New York Zoological Park.....	Sept. 25-Oct. 9...	50 acres	76,036	
Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.....	6 days.....	200	1,000	
Staten Island Association Arts and Sciences.....	Sept. 4-Nov. 1...	1,875	1,511	
Van Cortlandt House.....	June-Nov.....	3,000	95,000	
Washington's Headquarters.....	October.....	3,200	3,600	
		†44,519	1,075,069	

\* 3,000 in one day, nearly 300,000 for the year.

† Not including Botanical Garden and Zoological Park.



List of  
Publications

Following is a bibliography of the publications issued in connection with the art, historical and scientific exhibitions held under the auspices of the Commission:

Calendar of Events of the Celebration. Revised to September 14, 1909. Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, New York, 1909. 8vo. 32 pp.

Catalogue of the Historical Collection and Objects of Related Interest at the Children's Museum, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Hudson-Fulton Celebration Number; prepared by Agnes E. Bowen. 8vo. 88 pp., 8 plates.

Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission. Dedication: September 25 to October 9, 1909. Programs and Historical Sketches compiled and published by the Committee on Dedications, for use of Societies and Organizations dedicating Memorials under the Auspices of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission. 8vo. 64 pp., 22 plates.

Descriptive Guide to the Grounds, Buildings and Collections, New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park; Native Trees of the Hudson River Valley. Reprinted from Bulletin No. 23, N. Y. Botanical Garden, with index added. Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, New York, 1909. 8vo. 171 pp., 39 plates.

Hudson-Fulton Celebration, 1609-1807-1909. A Brochure for use of schools, compiled and edited by Harlan Hoyt Horner. N. Y. State Education Dept., Albany, 1909. 8vo. 64 pp., 33 plates.

Hudson and Fulton. A Brief History of Henry Hudson and Robert Fulton, with Suggestions Designed to Aid the Holding of General Commemorative Exercises and Children's Festivals During the Hudson-Fulton Celebration in 1909. Edward Hagaman Hall, L.H.M., L.H.D. Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, New York, 1909. 8vo. 74 pp., 4 plates.

The Hudson-Fulton Celebration. Catalogue of an exhibition held in the Metropolitan Museum of Art commemorative of the ter-centenary of the discovery of the Hudson River by Henry Hudson in the year 1609, and the centenary of the first use of steam in the navigation of said river by Robert Fulton in the year 1807. . . . New York, September to November, MCMIX. New York, 1909. 2 v., 24½ cm. Contents.— V. 1: Catalogue of a collection of paintings by Dutch masters of the seventeenth century, by W. R. Valentiner. V. 2: Catalogue of an exhibition of American paintings, furniture, silver and other objects of art, MDCXXV-MDCCCXXV, by Henry Watson Kent and Florence N. Levy.

The Hudson-Fulton Celebration. Catalogue of an exhibition held in the Metropolitan Museum of Art commemorative of the ter-centenary of the discovery of the Hudson River by Henry Hudson in the year 1609, and the centenary of the first use of steam in the navigation of said river by Robert Fulton in the year 1807. . . . New York, September to November, MCMIX. New York, 1909. 2 v., plates, ports, 28½ cm. \$5. Contents.— V. 1: Catalogue of a collection of paintings by Dutch masters of the seventeenth century, by W. R. Valentiner. V. 2: Catalogue of an exhibition of American paintings, furniture, silver and other objects of art, MDCXXV-MDCCCXXV, by Henry Watson Kent and Florence N. Levy.

Catalogue of a Loan Exhibition of Paintings by Old Dutch Masters held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in connection with the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, September-November, MCMIX, by Wilhelm R. Valentiner, Curator of Decorative Arts. Published by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, MCMX. V. 1, 35½ cm. This is an edition de luxe of the Catalogue of the Dutch Paintings in the Hudson-Fulton Exhibition, printed on Italian hand-made paper, and with one hundred and fifty photogravure illustrations. It is sold only by subscription at the Museum, and will be issued in the autumn of 1910.

Indians of Manhattan Island and Vicinity; A Guide to the Special Exhibition at the American



Museum of Natural History. Prepared for the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission by the List of  
Museum. 8vo. 60 pp., 20 plates. **Publica-**

List of Museums, Institutions, and Societies which have prepared Free Exhibitions relating to tions  
Henry Hudson, Robert Fulton and the History of Steam Navigation. Prepared by the Committee  
on Science, History and Art of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, New York, 1909.  
8vo. 8 pp.

List of Prints, Books, Manuscripts, Etc., relating to Henry Hudson, the Hudson River, Robert  
Fulton and Steam Navigation, Exhibited in the Lenox Branch, N. Y. Public Library, on the occa-  
sion of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration. New York, 1909. 8vo. 86 pp., 1 plate.

Official Robert Fulton Exhibition of the Hudson-Fulton Commission. The N. Y. Historical  
Society in cooperation with the Colonial Dames of America. New York, 1909. 8vo. 66 pp.,  
1 plate.

Valley of the Hudson in the Days of the Revolution. By Grace M. Pierce, Historian of the  
State of New York Daughters of the American Revolution. Published under the Auspices of the  
Hudson Fulton Celebration Committee's Daughters of the American Revolution. 1909. 8vo.  
38 pp.

Wild Animals of Hudson's Day and the Zoological Park of Our Day. By William T. Hornaday,  
Sc.D. Published by the Hudson-Fulton Commission in cooperation with the N. Y. Zoological  
Society. 8vo. 47 pp., 71 plates.





## CHAPTER XIV

### INAUGURAL NAVAL PARADE

THE outdoor ceremonies of the Celebration began with the inaugural naval parade on Saturday, September 25, 1909.

Before describing the parade itself, and in order that some idea may be had of the diverse responsibilities and great labors of the Naval Parade Committee, it is necessary briefly to review the work of that Committee. The first Chairman of the Committee was the late Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U. S. N., with Captain Jacob W. Miller as Vice Chairman. Upon Admiral Coghlan's death December 5, 1908, Captain Miller succeeded to the Chairmanship and upon him devolved the principal labor of working out the details of great naval parades.

Report of  
Naval  
Parade  
Com-  
mittee

In his final report to the President of the Commission, dated December 7, 1909, Captain Miller says:

"It is interesting to note that at the first meeting of the Hudson Ter-centenary Joint Committee held on December 16, 1905, three distinct aims were advocated as worthy of serious attention:

"*First*, that a permanent memorial should remain after the Celebration;

"*Second*, that a naval parade should be one of the prominent features; and

"*Third*, that the keynote of the festivities should be marine in its nature.

"The evolution of the Commission has been generally along these lines, although it still seems doubtful if sufficient permanent memorials worthy of the anniversaries are assured. Beginning with the sole object of doing honor to Hudson, our horizon was enlarged, and through successive municipal,



state and indirect governmental supervision, resulted in a <sup>Report of</sup> Celebration of international importance. <sup>Naval</sup>

"This broadening development naturally left its impress <sup>Parade</sup> upon your Committee. Starting as a body with jurisdiction <sup>Committee</sup> over one day's parade, its duties were enlarged to include all those upon the water; the responsibility of building the Clermont, and the official pier. As time went on, its breadth of activity embraced correspondence and arrangements with our own and foreign fleets; their anchorage sites; the entertainment of their crews; the placing of buoys from New York to Newburgh; the building of suitable floats as landing places; the policing, hospital protection, and management of those floats; the securing of free transportation through Greater New York for our naval guests, and many other minor but important marine duties."

Referring to the first idea above mentioned, namely, that a permanent memorial should remain after the Celebration, Capt. Miller says:

"Through the untiring efforts of another committee, a monument to Hudson is assured; but the Commission, acting as such, has not made certain that a proper memorial of Fulton be built. It has, however, endeavored to restrict a spot upon the water-front which should be dedicated to his memory."

The report then recalls the facts attending the union of the Hudson Ter-centenary Joint Committee and the Fulton Centennial Celebration Committee; and also the unavailing efforts to secure cooperation between the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission and the Robert Fulton Monument Association, which are more fully described in Chapter I. It then continues:

"From that date your Committee has ever been of the <sup>Water</sup> opinion that the shoals within the pier-head line, along River- <sup>Gate</sup> side Drive, should be devoted to the uses proposed by Mr. Vanderbilt's Association, Columbia University, the Naval Militia of the State, and various other marine interests, which



Water  
Gate

since the Spanish-American War have been active in that good cause. This Committee, as well as they, have always appreciated the advisability of segregating, at that locality, a proper landing place for our own and foreign navies, surrounded by other marine, educational and public structures, all planned on a comprehensive and artistic scale; to be built as money could be provided by the city, State or private subscriptions — in short, to retain the Hudson shore between 97th and 129th streets for the benefit of the Navy, the State, the city and the people, at a point where all could ever have access to the river.

“With that general end in view, and in order to give an object lesson of the possibilities of the neighborhood, your Committee obtained permission to build a temporary reviewing stand and landing place at 116th street, but objection having been made by the Department of Parks, it was subsequently placed at 110th street. Lack of funds prevented us from carrying out in full the artistic designs of the Committee’s architects, Messrs. Henry Hornbostel and J. Otis Post, although the structure has been justly admired. It served the purpose for which it was erected, and proved its capability for landing over 6,000 men from the United States Atlantic Fleet on the morning of Thursday, September 30th, a feat which otherwise could not have been accomplished. Even it, however, was inadequate to give proper accommodations to the 32,000 officers and men afloat on the warships between September 24th and October 9th; therefore eighteen other stations, including floats, telegraph, telephone and express offices, were constructed. The temporary water-front accommodations represented an expense of over \$70,000, an amount which would go far toward erecting durable buildings. Economy, as well as civic pride, are both forceful arguments why all should unite in urging the need of permanent facilities, where visiting foreign marine guests can be received with dignity by the



municipal authorities. I, therefore, refer again to the fact that one of the original ideas of this Commission was to leave a definite impress of its existence upon New York, and no better one can be advocated than the improvement of the flats off Riverside Drive, opposite the point where the navies anchor, and where Nature lends itself so easily to artistic improvement, on the river discovered by Hudson, and rendered further famous by Fulton."

Referring to the idea of naval parades as a prominent feature of the Celebration, Capt. Miller says:

"As above stated, it was the original intention in December, 1905, to have one naval parade from New York to Newburgh and return, as a convoy to the Half Moon and Clermont. Subsequently on March 24, 1909, it was finally determined to initiate the Celebration on Saturday, September 25th, with a water pageant in New York Harbor. The reasons for this were twofold:

"*First.* That the keynote of the Celebration being maritime, the first day should be devoted to a proper reception of the Half Moon and Clermont and the visiting men-of-war.

"*Second.* That the different speeds and types of vessels prevented a proper spectacular trip over a route as long as that from New York to Newburgh; and that the effect at Newburgh—the spot where the Lower Hudson Committee was to turn over the Half Moon and Clermont to the Upper Hudson Committee—would be heightened by arranging to have all the different subdivisions of the fleet arrive there at a given time on October 1st. I have to thank the gentlemen of Newburgh for their loyal cooperation with this Committee during the long correspondence, and the arrangements of executive detail, which resulted in the great success of the pageant from New York to that city."

Concerning the building of the Clermont, Capt. Miller's report says:

Two  
Naval  
Parades





Building  
of the  
Cler-  
mont

"During the spring of 1908, Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, U. S. N., as Chairman of the Naval Parade Committee, began correspondence with Mr. Robert Fulton Ludlow, with a view of obtaining data concerning the original Clermont, and on October 14th of that year he made a report to the Trustees regarding the progress of his investigations. He continued with much energy his laudable efforts until his death, which occurred on December 7, 1908. On December 23d the Commission passed a resolution eulogistic of this distinguished and much beloved officer. At a meeting on December 23d it was decided that the Clermont should be built as an exact reproduction of the original vessel, and with steam power. On January 27, 1909, the cost of building the Clermont was estimated at \$40,000; but having been elected on May 5, 1909, Chairman of the Naval Parade Committee, I sent out bids, and was enabled to close the contract for the building of the vessel with the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company for \$14,150. The Clermont was finally completed, including all expenses and extras, at a cost of \$15,865.15."

The report gives certain details concerning the building of the Clermont which are more fully given in Chapter VIII, and then continues as follows:

Con-  
trib-  
ution  
acknowl-  
edged

"It is impossible within the limits of a report such as this to give details of all the work accomplished. It embraced cooperation with the yacht clubs, Naval Militia, Reception Committee, and many other organizations and individuals, and a long correspondence with the Rear Admiral commanding the United States Atlantic Fleet, in which I was ably assisted by Captain Harry George, U. S. N., Retired, who volunteered to take up this important work. The Naval Reserve Association, under the leadership of Mr. J. P. O'Shea, relieved this Committee of all details in obtaining the Hippodrome for the entertainment of the men-of-war-men on September 27th. The performance was attended by over 5,000 men from the visiting ships.



"The generosity of Columbia University in providing its grounds for the Garden Party, and for the entertainment to the sailors on Saturday, October 2d, should not be forgotten.

"The civic pride of the transportation companies of the city of New York which furnished free passes to the officers and men of our own and foreign navies should always be held in remembrance. The cooperation of Mr. A. N. Spooner, Commissioner of the Department of Docks and Ferries, in all matters pertaining to the establishment of landing places, was the subject of a special letter to him from the Commanding Officer of the United States Atlantic Fleet. To those gentlemen who kindly loaned their vessels for patrol, scout and escort duty, thanks are rendered.

"As the date of the Celebration approached, the labors of the Committee, Staff, Aids, Flag Officers, and Chiefs-of-Divisions became excessive. They sacrificed their personal business to the public service, and I have to thank them all for duty well and loyally performed.

"To the officers and men of the Navy and Naval Militia -- to both of which Services I have had the honor to belong -- I desire to express my great appreciation of their cordial cooperation during the Celebration.

"Finally, for the benefit of similar ceremonies, experience has proved that, in future water parades of large extent, more attention should be given to the comparative steam power of vessels; that nothing below nine knots should be allowed in the formation, and that yachts should be placed ahead of the steamboat squadron.

"In public functions of the magnitude of the recent Celebration, the arrangement of many important details are often left to the last moment. This was especially noticeable at the reviewing stand at 110th street, where on Saturday, September 25th, certain of our distinguished guests were subjected to much inconvenience on account of not having tickets for

Lessons  
from  
experience



numbered seats. No hospitality is more appreciated at a public gathering than a ticket entitling a person to a definite place."

Remark-  
able  
fact  
and  
crowds

In order to understand the magnificence of the naval ceremonies on the Hudson River and in New York Harbor on Saturday, September 25, it should be stated first, that for several days prior to the 25th vessels of the United States Navy and of foreign governments had been steaming into the harbor and anchoring in the river, at a distance of about 400 yards from bow to bow, until on the morning of the 25th there was a column of war ships ten miles long, reaching from 42d street to Spuyten Duyvil Creek. This is believed to have been, with one exception, the largest modern war fleet numerically ever assembled, and the largest fleet of war vessels of different nations without exception ever gathered in one place.

Early in the day, spectators began to assemble on both banks of the Hudson River, the greatest numbers being massed from 72d street northward. The sloping banks of Riverside Park, from 72d street to the Claremont Viaduct, presented a natural amphitheater unequalled in the world for beholding a spectacle such as was to be presented, and it is doubtful if ever such a mass of humanity was ever gathered together in one place as was assembled in Riverside Park. The estimates of the number of spectators between 72d street and 136th street ranged from 750,000 to 1,000,000; but, while this probably represented the majority of spectators, it did not by any means represent the whole number of those who occupied coigns of vantage in office buildings, on roof-tops, on piers, streets, lawns, parks, and the heights of the Palisades, from the Battery to Spuyten Duyvil on one side of the river, and from Jersey City to Fort Lee on the other. If the parade itself was memorable, the vast multitude of spectators who witnessed it was equally so.



The vessels participating in the parade were divided into squadrons as follows:

Scout Squadron.....	8
Escort Squadron:	
Naval Military vessel, State of New York.....	2
Torpedo boats.....	8
Submarines.....	6
Hali Moon.....	1
Clermont.....	1
Dadast, tender.....	1
Dalzell, tender.....	1
Government vessel.....	8

Summary of  
Vessels in  
Parade

-----	28
Patrol Squadron.....	9
Police and Public Safety Squadron.....	1
First Squadron (tugs, boats and ferryboat).....	108
Second Squadron (steam yacht).....	77
Third Squadron (motor launch).....	193
Fourth Squadron (sloop and steam lighters).....	318

Number of vessels in sailing parade.....	212
Fifth Squadron (miscellaneous vessels).....	280

Number of vessels under authority of Naval Parade Committee.....	1,541
United States merchantmen and colliers.....	51

Foreign vessels:	
England.....	4
Germany.....	4
France.....	3
Italy.....	2
Netherlands.....	1
Argentine Republic.....	1
Mexico.....	1
-----	16

Jointed vessels:	
U. S. S. Mayflower.....	1
U. S. Training Ship Newport.....	1
U. S. S. Portsmouth, Naval Militia, New Jersey.....	1
U. S. S. Elfreda, Naval Militia, Connecticut.....	1
S. S. New Amsterdam, Holland-America Line.....	1
S. S. Rosarich, (Peary's Arctic vessel).....	1
-----	6

Total number of vessels participating in parade..... 1,595





Composition of  
Naval  
Parade

Following is a roster of the organization and formation of the parade:

## NAVAL PARADE COMMITTEE

Captain J. W. Muller, Chairman.

Naval Constructor, William J. Bauser, U. S. N.	Lieut. Admiral George V. Melville, U. S. N.
Enal L. Boas	Captain J. D. Mardock, U. S. N.
General Howard Carroll	Lieut. J. Moore
Capt. Robert S. Clark	Capt. Henry O. Nicholson
Frederick Croshaw, Jr.	Charles R. Norman
Frederick B. Daboll	Commander R. E. Peary
Com. William Butler Deane, Jr.	Walter L. Fellert
John M. Linsley	Lieut. T. Rogers
Charles E. Hartman	Lieut. J. General George Moore Smith
August F. Janssen	Hon. Albert Smith
Henry L. Jaxon	Hon. Allen N. Spencer
Carl W. Jenkins	Cole Robert M. Thompson
Dr. George L. Kane	Lieutenant Commander Aaron Vanderbick
Hon. William Jacob, Jr.	Captain Aaron Wiley, U. S. N.
William J. McKays	

## Adjunct Committee

Sargent W. Fairchild	George C. Palmer
Senior Captain O. C. Hooper, U. S. R. C. S.	J. Oris Post
Henry Hornbostel	Captain A. W. Smith
Lieutenant L. M. Jephson, Jr.	C. J. Wittenberg
Commander A. E. Kitchin	

## SCOUTS AND DRUM

U. S. S. Cutter.

Flag-ship of Captain J. W. Muller, Commanding Officer of Naval Parade.

## Signal

Chief of Staff	Hon. Harriet L. Schenck
First Captain	Captain Harry Goings, U. S. N., Retired
Staff Commander	Lieutenant Commander A. P. Fox, N. M. N. Y.
First Signal Officer	Lieutenant G. B. Thompson, N. M. N. Y.
Flag Lieutenant	Captain J. Theodore Fox
Ordnance Officer	Lieutenant George Fox, U. S. N.
First Engineer	Lieutenant P. J. Fosh, N. M. N. Y.
First Paymaster	J. G. Jones, N. M. N. Y.
First Surgeon	Dr. J. C. McEwen, N. M. N. Y.
Sergeant	Dr. J. T. McGowan
Aide	Henry W. Miller
Aide	George T. Miller
Aide	Charles Mayne
Aide	J. P. O'Shea



<i>Tenders</i>	<i>Owner</i>	<i>Composition of Naval Parade</i>
Tarpon.....	W. Earl Dodge	
Mohican.....	Naval Museum, New York	
Guard.....	Collins and Platt, New York	
Mermaid.....	J. P. Morgan, Jr.	
Wellfleet.....	John F. Hutchinson	
Secret.....	August Belmont	
Crawling.....	John S. Benson, Bath	

## ESCORT SQUADRON

Flag Officer, Commander R. P. Fosham.

## Staff

Signal Officer.....	Lieutenant A. W. Ferry.
Signal Officer.....	V. F. Johnson.
Secretary.....	T. R. Paine.

Flagship, U. S. S. *Albatross*, Lieutenant O. O. Bradenbach, Commanding.  
U. S. S. *Wasp*.

*Atlantic Torpedo Boats*

U. S. S. <i>Ward</i> .....	Lieutenant-Commander F. N. Trammell, U. S. N. Ensign F. Merrill, U. S. N.
U. S. S. <i>Blanch</i> .....	Ensign R. L. Waller, U. S. N.
U. S. S. <i>Shubrick</i> .....	Ensign G. B. Wright, U. S. N. Ensign R. W. Mott, U. S. N.
U. S. S. <i>Stockton</i> .....	Lieutenant F. N. Smith, U. S. N. Ensign W. O. Wilson, U. S. N.
U. S. S. <i>Stratford</i> .....	Lieutenant J. O. Buchanan, U. S. N.
U. S. S. <i>Perry</i> .....	Lieutenant H. B. Smith, U. S. N. Ensign B. A. Strait, U. S. N.
U. S. S. <i>Depout</i> .....	Lieutenant W. F. Hudson, U. S. N.
U. S. S. <i>Baldwin</i> .....	Ensign V. V. Williams, U. S. N.

*Atlantic Steamship Division*

U. S. S. <i>Castine</i> .....	Commander G. W. Klue, U. S. N.
U. S. S. <i>O'Connell</i> .....	Lieutenant Donald C. Farnham, U. S. N.
U. S. S. <i>Tennant</i> .....	Lieutenant Donald A. Weaver, U. S. N.
U. S. S. <i>Catfish</i> .....	Ensign Samuel P. Smith, U. S. N.
U. S. S. <i>Vigilant</i> .....	Ensign Robert A. Welch, U. S. N.
U. S. S. <i>Nine</i> (tender).....	Chief Purser John N. Chapman, U. S. N.

*Fleet of Horse Division*

Holt Mack.....	Lieutenant-Commander W. Earl R. N. N., representing Infantry Hudson, and Lieutenant A. C. Brown, representing Philadelphia.
Chromat.....	Captain Ulric Damm, representing Philadelphia.
Dolph, tug, tender to Holt Mack.	
Dalrhous, tug, tender to Chromat.	



Compo-  
sition of  
Navel  
Parade

*Government Division*

Flag Officer .....	Lieutenant-Commander L. H. Everhart, U. S. N.
First Captain .....	Ensign L. J. Hastings, U. S. N.
First Surgeon .....	Dr. Charles L. Brown
Aide .....	First Lieutenant W. T. Bartle, U. S. A.
Chief Clerk .....	Master James T. Brown, U. S. N.

Flagship U. S. S. General Miles (War Department) .....	Captain Henry C. Daniels, Master
U. S. S. Joseph T. Johnston (War Department) .....	Captain Walter J. Bennett, Master
U. S. S. Apache (Navy Department) .....	Captain Arthur J. Hendrix, Master
U. S. S. Tanager (Navy Department) .....	Captain George Robin, Master
U. S. S. General R. T. French (War Department) .....	Captain L. L. Rand, Master
U. S. S. Ordona (War Department) .....	Captain George G. Howell, Master
U. S. S. Harvey Brown (Navy Department) .....	Captain Joseph A. Gray, Master

*FATHOM SQUADRON*

Flag Officer .....	Senior Captain J. P. Foley, U. S. R. C. S.
Aide .....	First Lieutenant H. G. Hardest, U. S. R. C. S.
Flagship U. S. R. C. Summels, Captain C. S. Cochran, U. S. R. C. S., Commanding	

*List of Vessels*

U. S. R. C. Anderson .....	Captain M. Anderson, U. S. R. C. S.
U. S. R. C. Seward .....	Captain J. C. Caldwell, U. S. R. C. S.
U. S. R. C. Bantam .....	Captain J. P. Bantam, U. S. R. C. S.
U. S. R. C. Graham .....	Captain L. H. Mearns, U. S. R. C. S.
U. S. R. C. Mahan .....	Captain M. L. Mahan, U. S. R. C. S.
U. S. R. C. Manhattan .....	First Lieutenant S. P. Edwards, U. S. R. C. S.
U. S. R. C. Calmar .....	First Lieutenant L. C. Bland, U. S. R. C. S.
U. S. R. C. Gild .....	Senior Lieutenant J. R. Gild, U. S. R. C. S.

*POLICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY SQUADRON*

Flag Officer, Captain Frederick J. Moore, Commander Harbor Patrol and Police Inspectors

*FIREFIGHT SQUADRON*

(Steamboat and Ferryboats)

Flag Officer, Captain George A. Miller

*Staff*

Fleet Captain .....	Horace Wilcox
Signal Officer .....	P. W. Lowrey
Fleet Surgeon .....	Richard Van Santvoord
Secretary .....	S. W. Stanton
Aide .....	L. F. White
Aide .....	W. Y. Hawley
Aide .....	Walter Millard
Aide .....	C. V. A. Decker



*First Division*

Chief of Division	E. F. Murray.
First Captain	W. W. Thoutges.
Signal Officer	Andrew L. Adams.
Admiral	C. G. Whittier.
Portland, Maine	Portland.
Hendrick Hudson	Albany.
Putnam	City of Lowell.
Robert Fulton	Norwich.

Compos-  
ition of  
Naval  
Parade

*Second Division*

Chief of Division	P. J. Noble.
First Captain	Robert Hall.
Signal Officer	C. C. Goodrich.
Admiral	Forster Tracy.
North Star, Hingham	Cornet Worcester.
C. V. Morris	Grand Rapids.
C. W. Chapin	Kent's Island.
Plymouth	Canton.

*Third Division*

Chief of Division	M. L. Jones.
First Captain	Harold Lyman.
Signal Officer	George L. Stetson.
Admiral	A. A. Munroe.
Algonic, Portland, Hingham	Harbor Breeze.
Portland Harbor	Salem.
Sandy Hook	Franklin.
Townsend	Newbury.
Cape Elizabeth	

*Fourth Division*

Chief of Division	J. B. Sawyer.
First Captain	N. C. Case.
Signal Officer	N. H. Frost.
Admiral	C. J. Mather.
Outer Bay, Hingham	Harbor Breeze.
Salem	Franklin.
Charlestown	Salem.
W. T. Homer	Albany.

*Fifth Division*

Chief of Division	C. L. Allen.
First Captain	H. B. DeAngelo.
Signal Officer	G. Henry Jackson.
Admiral	John W. Barnes.
Salem, Hingham	Norwich.
Portland	Glen.





Composition of  
Naval  
Parade

Montauk.	Taurus.
Majestic.	Sagamore.
<i>Sixth Division.</i>	
Chief of Division . . . . .	Thomas Patten.
First Captain . . . . .	W. R. Patten.
Signal Officer . . . . .	F. Coover.
Aide . . . . .	W. C. Hayden.
Thomas Patten, Flagship.	Sam Swan.
Cetus.	Louis Silver.
Mary Patten.	Richard.
Cepheus.	Lincoln.

*Seventh Division*

Chief of Division . . . . .	A. A. Schantz.
First Captain . . . . .	W. E. Campbell.
Signal Officer . . . . .	B. W. Parker.
Aide . . . . .	S. Stringham, Engineer.
Bridgeport, Flagship.	Andler.
Monmouth.	Isabel.
Mettowam.	Sea Gull.
J. S. Aldrich.	Nancy.

*Eighth Division*

Chief of Division . . . . .	C. J. South.
First Captain . . . . .	L. B. Hubbard.
Signal Officer . . . . .	O. H. Taylor.
Aide . . . . .	J. T. Cypert.
Georgia, Flagship.	Atlantic.
Raritan.	Manhattan.
Naval.	Isabel.

*Ninth Division*

Chief of Division . . . . .	Captain A. L. McKim.
First Captain . . . . .	Captain A. T. Howman.
Signal Officer . . . . .	Leon H. Griffith.
Aide . . . . .	Captain Arthur Compston.
Manhattan, Flagship.	Rochester.
Philadelphia.	South Brooklyn.
Jameson.	West Brooklyn.
Itasca.	Reynolds.
Hopalong.	Quackenbush.
Lackawanna.	Ferris.

*Tenth Division*

Chief of Division . . . . .	Captain James Leyland.
First Captain . . . . .	Captain M. J. Coffey.
Signal Officer . . . . .	Francis T. Lyons.
Aide . . . . .	Captain Ford Kniskern.



Middleton, Flagship.	Gen'l Putnam.	Compo- sition of Naval Parade
Roadside.	Observation.	
Orient.	Wardroom.	
Massachusetts.	Wm. Fletcher.	
T. C. Millard.	Restless.	
Mount Pleasant.	Victor.	

*Eleventh Division*

Chief of Division	.. Captain Joe Brown.
Fleet Captain	.. Captain Maude Kozminsky.
Signal Officer	.. Ed. R. Fitch.
Aide...	.. Captain Frank F. Collier.

Pen Franklin, Flagship.	Frank and Helen Matthews.
Wardrobb.	Hilbert.
J. E. Douglas.	Cowell.
Saugus.	O'prev.
Clifton.	Daisy.
Gen. J. B. Carr.	

*Twelfth Division*

Chief of Division	.. Captain A. W. Smith.
Fleet Captain	.. Captain J. V. Horton.
Signal Officer	.. Captain G. W. Jencks with.
Aide...	.. Captain J. C. W. Smith.

Commodore, Flagship.	For May.
John Sanford.	Marble.
M. L. Gordon.	Cynthia.
Winthrop.	S. Isaac Stone.
Marion.	MacAvery.

## SECOND SQUADRON

*(Steam Yacht)*

Flag Officer	.. W. B. Duggan, Jr.
Fleet Captain	.. W. H. Sargent.
Signal Officer	.. R. B. Strauchmeyer.
Fleet Surgeon	.. S. A. Benson.
Secretary	.. I. D. Sparshman.
Aide...	.. N. D. Henson.
Aide...	.. I. M. Micklethwait.
Aide...	.. A. T. French.

*First Division*

Comdr, Flagship.	Wataru.
Diana.	Vanderb.
Venetia.	Narragansett.
Rambler.	Virginia.
Haack.	



Compo-  
sition of  
Naval  
Parade*Second Division*

Chief of Division	M. T. Plant
First Captain	C. L. F. Robinson
Signal Officer	W. Child
Admiral	F. de la Salle
Idaho, Flagship	Arsenal
Guadalupe	Cornelia
Owasa	Vindicator
Rhodes	Sailor
Washington	Narragansett

*Third Division*

Chief of Division	K. A. C. Smith
First Captain	C. A. Moore
Signal Officer	George T. Watson
Providence, Flagship	Idaho
Vanderbilt	Franklin
Arlis	Edith
Emma	Amelia
Viking	Viking

*Fourth Division*

Chief of Division	L. C. Burrows
First Captain	F. S. Hawley
Signal Officer	M. J. Quinn
Orinda, Flagship	Vermont
Vanderbilt	Officer
Portland	Edith
Cynthia	Evelyn
Liberty	Arctic

*Fifth Division*

Chief of Division	W. Ferguson
Charlotte, Flagship	Idaho
Ragman	Edith
Maia	Helen
Ella II	Florence
Catharine	London

*Sixth Division*

Chief of Division	R. M. Thompson
Signal Officer	Charles H. Child
Everglades, Flagship	Idaho, Towel
Margaret	Sailor
Maryland	Dorothy
Ragman	Catharine
Hedra	Idaho
Nassau	Belmont



## Second Division

Chief of Division . . . . . L. B. Smith.  
Fleet Captain . . . . . D. H. Coss.

Onondaga, Flagship . . . . . Hebron.  
Harrison . . . . . Jos. III.  
Crested . . . . . Letwin.  
Isabella . . . . . Bethel.  
Sylvia . . . . .

## Boats

Steam, Flagship . . . . . Aurore.  
Vice . . . . . Elinor.  
Idol . . . . . Hydraulic.  
Nautica . . . . .

Compo-  
sition of  
Naval  
Parade

## THIRD SQUADRON

(Motor Boat)

Flag Officer, Command . . . . . J. Adolph Mol . . . . .

## First Division

Chief of Division . . . . . Joseph H. Harding.

Alderson.	Ogney II.	Wyndayne.	H. M. Champier.
August, II.	Snadlow.	Duoethy.	Widoway.
Graylog.	Cynthia II.	Mar . . .	Yankee Death.
Cenotus.	Queen City.	Wear . .	Boyscope.
Elaray.	Nettie.	As You Like It.	Syde.
Arise.	Stadens.	Irene.	Rosalinda.
Tanisho.	Ross.	Asaphon.	Rebecca M.
Whirlwind.	Belle.	Romano.	Sanderson.
La M. . . . .			

## Second Division

Flag Officer, Command . . . . . M. Wilson.

Son's L.	Dora.	Arise.	Fletcher.
Norona.	Vivian.	Neptune.	Melville.
Gardolier.	La Vedette.	Isaac.	Ed.
Lt. Ward Cheney.	Ellen II.	Sun Day.	Ed. Paul.
Victor.	Condit.	Admiral.	Jane C. Campbell.
White Seal.	Fanny.	Ed. Helen.	Dora.
Willis T.	Village.	Sail.	Cegee.
Melrose.	E. R. Gilman.	M. J. R.	Lyland May.
Lorata.	Belle Harbor.	Leah Hilda.	Mon.
Winnifred.	Rodriguez.	Spencer.	Constitution.
Upton.	Shepherd.	Lanora.	Columbus.
Ludwig.	Ripple.	Norma.	Melbourn Son.
Volador.	Cyzant.	Edipe.	Kaiser.
Mount Carmel.	Charles F. Dawson.	Cara II.	M. Innocence.
Grace H.	Lafalot.	Thoma.	Kevata.





Compo-  
sition of  
Faval

Parade:	Murphy,	Sullivan,	Finchell,	Slack,
	Belle H.	Roma,	Thompson,	Bob,
	Edith,	Jane,	Youngster,	Maria,
	My Girl H.	Stella P.	Supper,	L. A. Wolf,
	Oscar,	Castine,	Helen,	Maddison,
	Galen,	Strider,	Boone H.	Danahy,
	Mame,	Fred H.	Hop To,	McIred,
	Fatoretta,	Phoebe,	Christina,	Ugenia H.
	Sirene,	Elvira,	El M. H. H.	Anita,
	Macklin,	Char. Roodler,	Reville,	So So,
	Gustchen,	Bowen,	Ethel Jean,	Louise,
	Prisilla,	Cliff,	Florence W.	Anna,
	Helen,	Adeline,	Elaine P.	Sunspot,
	Ranah,	Maria L.	Lucy,	Phoebe,
	W. H. Wolf,	Grant Bulah,	Wardner,	H. V. Slattery,
	Kittie,	Adeline,	Wes,	Edith B.
	Ketty,	Queenie,	Harriet H.	Amey,
	Diana,	Barbara,	Anna L.	Lulu,
	Elmore,	Violet,	Cynthia,	Virginia,
	Jennie,	Jell. Higgins,	Sylvia,	Minnie L. H.
	Rose,	Arline,	Herbert W.	George H.
	Monroe,	Ida May,	Jessie,	Elie G.
	O'Leary,	Cyrus,	Maryna,	Anna M.
	Sis H.	Caroline,	Virginia Lee,	Flora,
	Laura B.	Edna,	Emma,	Melania,
	Nicola,	Lillian H.	Virginia,	

## FOURTH SQUADRON

Clara and Frances L. Brown

H. G. O'Connell, J. B. Dalton

Fleet Captain	Edgar M. Foster,
Signal Officer	Colonel L. H. Bingham, Jr.
Fleet Surgeon	Wm. L. Lumsden, Capt. J. D.
Secretary	Fred. E. DeBell, Jr.
Aide	George Starr
Aide	Dr. John A. F. Mearns

C. E. Royle, J. H. F. F.

## First Division

Chief of Division	Walter L. P. Black,
Fleet Captain	Reginald Pay,
Signal Officer	B. F. Ward,
Aide	Carl H. W.



N. Y. Central No. 2, Flagship.	Tugs N. Y. Central No. 9.
Tugs C. M. D. group.	N. Y. Central No. 12.
S. R. Callaway.	N. Y. Central No. 13.
C. C. Chiles.	N. Y. Central No. 21.
N. Y. Central No. 23.	N. Y. Central No. 22.

**Compo-  
sition of  
Naval  
Parade**

#### *Second Division*

Chief of Division.	George Linn.
Fleet Captain.	G. J. Thompson.
Signal Officer.	John M. Adeline, Jr.
Aide.	R. J. Manning.
N. Y. Central No. 8, Flagship.	Steamships No. 6.
Tugs N. Y. Central No. 18.	No. 14.
N. Y. Central No. 24.	No. 16.
Steamships No. 24.	No. 15.
No. 4.	

#### *Third Division*

Chief of Division.	Richard C. Velt.
Fleet Captain.	Philip K. Frecht.
Signal Officer.	O. L. H. Lusk.
Aide.	C. W. Maffee.
Standard, Flagship.	Tugs Standard No. 17.
Tugs Standard No. 4.	Standard No. 17.
Standard No. 11.	Standard No. 18.
Standard No. 14.	Standard No. 19.
Standard No. 15.	

#### *Fourth Division*

Chief of Division.	I. I. Sheppard.
Fleet Captain.	D. C. Chase.
Signal Officer.	J. B. Teller.
Aide.	F. L. Duthie.
Launcher, Flagship.	Tugs Harbinger.
Tugs Pennsylvania R. R. No. 9.	Lead.
Wilkeson.	

#### *Fifth Division*

Chief of Division.	A. M. Parker.
Fleet Captain.	G. J. Foster.
Signal Officer.	W. W. Jones.
Aide.	G. H. Collins.
Pennsylvania R. R. No. 7, Flagship.	Tugs Pennsylvania R. R. No. 14.
Tugs Pennsylvania R. R. No. 10.	Steamships No. 153.
Pennsylvania R. R. No. 11.	No. 154.

#### *Sixth Division*

Chief of Division.	Frederick C. Goodhall.
Fleet Captain.	Roland B. Bishop.



Compo-  
sition of  
Ravel  
Parade

Signal Officer.....	N. J. Shattuck.
Aide.....	Charles Latman.
Commodore, Flagship.....	Tug S. L. Cooke.
Tugs Escorting.....	E. R. Mead.
Poughkeepsie.....	Seaside Light.
Oswego.....	W. N. Johnson.
G. W. Washburn.....	John T. Welch.
John H. Corbin.....	Hercules.
J. C. Hunt.....	

*Second Division*

Chief of Division.....	N. S. Barlett.
Fleet Captain.....	William H. Barnett.
Signal Officer.....	Thomas J. Desautels.
Aide.....	J. J. Gillingham.
Victor, Flagship.....	Tug C. W. Dudley.
Tugs Escorting.....	E. M. Tully.
K. K. Anderson.....	Isa M. Padgett.
J. H. Williams.....	Robert A. Scott.
J. G. Hunt.....	William E. Cleary.

*Fifth Division*

Chief of Division.....	Arthur J. Grayson.
Fleet Captain.....	C. R. Stewart.
Signal Officer.....	W. H. Hildreth.
Aide.....	C. E. Woods.
David V. Ford, Flagship.....	Tug Rochester.
Tug Escorting.....	Charles.
Waverly.....	Seaside Light, Southampton.
St. John.....	Galen.
Nyack.....	

*Ninth Division*

Chief of Division.....	Captain E. M. Emery.
Fleet Captain.....	J. F. Pratt.
Signal Officer.....	L. C. Johnson.
Aide.....	J. F. Hutchinson.
Victor, Flagship.....	Tug Montclair.
Tug Escorting.....	Linnardville.
Secretary.....	Madison.

*Tenth Division*

Chief of Division.....	Captain E. F. Hallock.
Fleet Captain.....	W. F. Cullen.
Signal Officer.....	Paul Fowler.
Aide.....	F. H. Cogges.
Commodore, Flagship.....	Tug Montclair.
Tugs Escorting.....	Sycamore.
Orange.....	



*Eleventh Division*

Chief of Division	Henry Clay Davis
Fleet Captain	John G. Gordon
Signal Officer	E. L. Leveson-Smith
Aide	C. A. Sargent, Jr.
Leligh, Flotilla	Tugs: Chickadee, Quips
Tug: Grimsbee	Starling
Gambler	Arcton
Malone	Powerful
Wyoming	Sepulchre

Compo-  
sition of  
Naval  
Parade

*Twelfth Division*

Chief of Division	Captain J. M. Cherry
Fleet Captain	Captain R. N. Cherry
Signal Officer	Captain C. A. Austin
Aide	Captain J. S. Arnold
Irvine, Flotilla	Tugs: Slaves
Tugs: Idaho	Seven Lighters: Tennessee
Oswego	Nashville
Genoa	Fullerton
Lansing	

*Thirteenth Division*

Chief of Division	Captain C. T. Nelson
Fleet Captain	W. T. Farnell
Signal Officer	Captain S. H. Barrett
Aide	Captain A. Hanson
Plymouth, Flotilla	Tugs: Halcyon
Tug: Rock	Arlon
Leavenworth	Lighters: Westcott
Irish M.	Erston
Sea Bright	

*Fourteenth Division*

Chief of Division	Captain R. S. Gish
Fleet Captain	Edward L. Ford
Signal Officer	J. R. Hays
Aide	W. J. Campbell
Tug for No. 1 Flotilla	Tug: D. C. Lee
Tug: Trenton No. 14	Harlow
Tug: Trenton No. 15	Princeton
Tug: Trenton No. 22	Cherry
Intervale	Fireproofers
Amos	

*Fifteenth Division*

Chief of Division	John H. Cooke
Fleet Captain	Charles N. York
Signal Officer	W. L. Sisson
Aide	A. D. Walcott





Compo-  
sition of  
Naval  
Force

Oliver G. Murray, Flagship.  
Tag, Captain  
J. K. Cowen.  
Lighter Division

Lighter Division  
Tag, Western  
Bulley.  
Ontario

*Sixteenth Division*

Chief of Division  
Fleet Captain  
Signal Officer  
Aide

I. J. Barrett.  
John G. T. Shaw.  
W. Brawley.  
William Z. Leach.

Port, Flagship.  
Tag, Assistant  
Bridget.  
Abraham.  
Vanguard

Tag, Baltimore.  
Lighter, North  
Florence.  
Nellie.  
Commodore.

*Seventeenth Division*

Chief of Division  
Fleet Captain  
Signal Officer  
Aide

W. F. De La B.  
Robert Newman, Jr.  
W. P. Pugh.  
E. D. Pugh.

F. T. De La B., Flagship.  
Tag, Union  
E. S. Atwood.  
B. B. Colson, Jr.  
J. F. L. Lohman.  
P. J. T. No. 8.

Tag, J. L. S. S. S.  
H. S. S. S.  
Steers.  
Thomson D. Sullivan.  
Cox.

*Eighteenth Division*

Chief of Division  
Fleet Captain  
Signal Officer  
Aide

Captain F. H. H.  
J. H. W. Russell.  
J. H. Russell.  
J. Russell.

Vanguard, Flagship.  
Tag, Division  
Brawley.  
M. S. S.  
R. S. S.  
Cox, S. S.

Tag, Division  
S. S. S.  
J. H. S. S.  
Edgar S. S.  
J. A. Reynolds.

*Nineteenth Division*

Chief of Division  
Fleet Captain  
Signal Officer  
Aide

Charles McWilliam.  
R. J. Bucholz.  
J. H. De Nye.  
G. K. Melton.

Vanguard, Flagship.  
Tag, Division  
Brawley.  
Brawley.  
Abraham Dwyer.  
Vanguard.

Tag, Division  
W. J. Dwyer.  
Marian.  
Dr. Moser.  
Three Brothers.



*Twentieth Division*

Chief of Division	Eugene F. Moran.
Fleet Captain	Joseph N. Moran.
Signal Officer	J. F. Boland.
Aide	J. J. O'Connell, P. M. D.
L. F. Moran, Lieutenant	Tugs N. Y. Dock Company.
Tugs A. W. Palmer	W. H. Taylor.
Joseph P. Moran	General Newtown.
Edward Moran	Theodore Scott.
John E. Moran	Daniel McParry.
M. Moran	Blue Bell.
Sullivan	

Compo-  
sition of  
Naval  
Parade

*Twenty-first Division*

Chief of Division	S. L'Honnellion.
Fleet Captain	Al Day.
Signal Officer	Emerson Lee.
Aide	Henry Crew.
Nonpareil, Lieutenant	Tugs H. Crew.
Tugs Golden Scot	Golden Ace.
Charles L'Honnellion	Golden Key.
H. L'Honnellion	Golden Rule.
S. L'Honnellion	Golden Ring.
R. Palmer	Wale.

*Twenty-second Division*

Chief of Division	John Tracy.
Fleet Captain	M. L. Taylor.
Signal Officer	J. E. Farnham.
Aide	Frank O'Connell.
Nellie Tracy, Her Majesty	Tugs D. McAlister.
Tugs William Tracy	McAlister.
Walter Tracy	Lighter Scott.
Thomas Tracy	Roadster.
Columbian	Columbian.
Seymour	

*Twenty-third Division*

Chief of Division	R. J. Barrett.
Fleet Captain	L. E. Barrett.
Signal Officer	John J. Moore.
Aide	J. Moore.
Boulton, Fitzroy	Tugs E. Barrett.
Tugs Barrett	W. M. Beach.
Defiance	Charles J. Davis.
Hivvatha	Meta.
W. B. Pollock	Wierne.
Bailey	



Compo-  
sition of  
Naval  
Parade:

<i>Twenty-fourth Division</i>		
Chief of Division	William H. Beard.	
First Captain	L. E. Zacharias.	
Second Officer	F. B. Halsey.	
Admiral	G. H. Palmer.	
C. N. K. ...	H. ...	
T. ...	Compt.	
...	Engineer ...	
...	Alce.	
...	W. J. ...	
...	Mount ...	

<i>Twenty-fifth Division</i>		
Chief of Division	John G. ...	
First Captain	W. H. ...	
Second Officer	Irving G. ...	
Admiral	B. W. ...	
J. K. ...	...	
T. ...	...	
W. F. ...	...	
...	...	
...	...	
...	...	
...	...	

<i>Twenty-sixth Division</i>		
Chief of Division	John J. McGee.	
First Captain	D. J. ...	
Second Officer	W. F. ...	
Admiral	...	
John J. McGee, ...	...	
T. ...	...	
Robert E. Petty.	Adelaide.	
C. Gallagher.	Pawnee.	
A. ...	Howard.	
L. ...	Margaret.	

<i>Twenty-seventh Division</i>		
Chief of Division	Dani A. ...	
First Captain	P. T. ...	
Second Officer	C. T. ...	
Admiral	...	
Manhattan ...	...	
T. ...	...	
W. H. Childs.	J. B. King.	
A. V. ...	...	
...	...	
...	...	
...	...	



*Twenty-eighth Division*

Chief of Division	Thomas J. Scully
First Captain	W. H. Martin
Signal Officer	James McKee
Adjutant	William Johnson
Mary F. Scully, Flagship	Tugs: Albert A. Jackson
Tug: Volunteer	W. L. Glendon
Phoenix	Charles A. Fox
William J. Conway	Archie L.
Sarah M. Wilson	Col. Wickham
D. S. Armstrong	

Compo-  
sition of  
Naval  
Parade

*Twenty-ninth Division*

Chief of Division	J. F. McLeod
First Captain	L. W. Hunt
Signal Officer	A. N. Chalmers
Adjutant	J. J. Morrison
Robert, Flagship	Tugs: Francis
Tug: Companion	Bradford
William F. Chapman	J. H. Patterson
Hughes	Quinn Tapp
Liberty: Alton	Tug: Whaling
Armed Mules	Stanley
George F. Scott	Non-call
Barker Crew	Greenough
Richardson	Craig
Fitz McElroy	Frederick W.
Tug: Downer	N. R. Buchanan
Senator D. G. Chalmers	M. D. Williams
Mary Ann	Elizabeth
Thomas J. Kennedy	T. J. Jones
Charles Rogers	T. B. Johnson
Robert Wright	Ed. J. Thomas
Harlow E. Newell	Arthur C. Brown
Harlow E. Newell	George S. Taylor
Harlow E. Newell	John P. Taylor
Van Cotte	

## THIRTIETH DIVISION

(Assigned Variable)

Flag Officer, Captain Henry H. Patterson

*Signal*

First Captain	Reuben Patterson
Signal Officer	Charles F. Jones
First Surgeon	Nathan I. Dwyer, M. D.
Secretary	Essex J. Wilson
Archie	William L. Jones, Jr.
Archie	William F. Williams





Compo-  
sition of  
Naval  
Parade

The vessels comprising the Fifth Squadron numbered 658, and were assigned anchorages along both the New York and the New Jersey sides of the Hudson River, respectively, from 80th street, New York, to Fort Washington Point, and from Guttenberg, New Jersey, to Fort Lee -- an extent of seven miles.

After the anchorage lists were closed on the afternoon of September 24th, various yacht clubs along the Hudson River requested anchorage assignments in a body for the various craft belonging to their respective clubs, and they were granted; but it was too late to issue individual permits, consequently the names of such private vessels do not appear, and are not counted in the following report.

Also, on the morning of the parade, September 25th, numerous excursion steamers, yacht, barges, and other vessels requested berths for anchorage, which were also granted; and the total number of such craft not shown by name and character on the report of the Fifth Squadron, is over 150, which would make the total number of vessels anchored along the line of the parade fully 800. In the following, are shown the types and names of the vessels making up the several divisions of the Fifth Squadron:

#### *Fifth Division*

Chief of Division,	J. Charles A. Starbuck.	
First Captain,	H. A. Sayre, Master.	
Second Officer,	A. J. McFadden.	
And others,	G. George R. Parsons.	
Steam Yachts	Anchor Yachts	Sailing Yachts
Carmen, Flagship.	Acropolis.	Arcton.
Albatross.	Breeze.	Buccanier.
Anito.	Cerberus.	Catamaran.
Aphrodite.	Edith.	Clara.
Atlanta.	Florida.	Dallas, Texas.
Cassiope.	Florida.	Evergreen.
Cendor.	Friedrich III.	Julia.
Diana.	Gloria.	Jupiter.
Emeline.	Hacker.	Margotta.



Steam Yachts	Auxiliary Yachts	Sailing Yachts	Composition of Naval Parade
Juanita.	Intrepid.	Margie.	
Leahua.	Kittiwake.	Moss.	
Natalia.	Lark.	Mercury.	
Nautilus.	Marionette.	Miner W.	
Nyctal.	Martin.	Nautilus.	
Reverie.	Mayetta.	Neposun.	
Satula.	Neptune.	Nomad.	
Sentinel.	Riverina.	Otala.	
Vermora.	Katharine.	Pandora.	
Vesta.	Selen.	Phoe.	
Vlaming.	Spartan.	Spartan.	
Virginia.	Umba.	Venus.	
Vivian.	Umbriel.	Venus.	
Wakiva I.	Viking.	Warata.	
Wetmore.	Wildebeest.		
Zephyr.	Yankee Doodle.		
	Zarath.		

## Motor Yachts

Albia IV.	Yellow.	Marguerite.	Stella.
Agassiz.	Fire Ball.	Margie.	Spauld.
Alabamas.	Harbor.	Martin.	Sunfish.
Allen.	Island.	Marjorie.	Sunshine.
Andrea.	Georgetown.	Martin.	Sun.
Angela H.	Georgetown.	Maryland.	Terrace.
Bell's Frances.	Gem.	May Wind.	Tiger.
Bella.	Gladys.	Moss.	Tiger II.
Cassius Bell.	Gladys.	Moss.	Tiger II.
Cassius.	Georgetown.	Martin.	Tarnary.
Carolyn.	Gem.	Miner W.	Terrace.
Carolyn H.	Gypsy.	Nautia.	Umbria II.
Centrella.	Hazu.	Nomad.	Velocity.
Challenger.	Helen.	Nautia.	Vanguard.
Corinthia.	Helen.	Nautia.	Via.
Cerberus.	Harbor.	Opal.	Venus Reef.
Cinder.	Hazu.	Phoebe.	Venus.
Crest.	Island.	Phoebe.	Walter B.
Crusader.	Justis.	Phoebe.	W. V. H.
Dana.	Justis.	Phoebe.	Vard.
Demeter.	Klondike.	Phoebe.	W. V. H.
Donald M.	Lady Betty.	Sunbeam.	N. Y. Z.
Elm May.	Lady Wallace.	Sun.	Yankee.
Emma Maud.	Lady.	Shooting Star.	Zephyr.
Fen.	Lillian.	Sun.	Zephyr.
Festus.			



Compo-  
sition of  
Flags  
Parade

Capt. J. D. Wilson	Franklin Thompson
First Sergeant	J. B. Foster
Second Sergeant	J. R. Bagley
Adjutant	James Robbins

## Steam Yacht

Anchor	Leopold
DeLaware	Perry
Holmes	Rhodes

## Auxiliary Yacht

Acropolis	Peter
Adams	Edward M. Fox
Albatross	Samuel A. Wilson
Drift	Scudamore
Emu	Stephen Herrens
Holston	Stephen Cross
Holmes	Ward
Marble	

## Sailing Yacht

Adams	Marshall
Adams	Nathan
Orlando	Perry
Columbia	Leopold
Edith	Scudamore
Grange	Samuel Bagley
Holston	Vander
Leopold	Vander
Leopold	Vander

## Cannon-Gun Boat, V. 100

Leopold	Scudamore
Columbia	Vander, M. M. Bagley

## Honor Guard

A. M. Cross	Harmon	Ward	Shady Grove
Anna G. L.	Grange	O. Wilson	Samuel Fox
Adams	H. H. L.	Foster	Thompson
Columbia	James A. L.	P. P. R. N. L.	T. L. Thompson
Crabtree	Ward	Perry	Thomas A. Cross
Emu	M. M. Bagley	Rose R.	William H. L.
Frank W. L.	Nathan	Samuel Bagley	Ward

## Steam Yacht and Motor Launch

A. C. L.	Adams	Adams	Adams
Adams	Adams	Adams	Adams
Adams	Adams	Adams	Adams



## Motor Yachts and Motor Boats

				Compo- sition of Naval Parade
America	Charity.	Enterprise.	Jolly Roger.	
American	Charm.	Epigon.	June.	
American	Chesapeake.	Equality.	Just So.	
Amos C. H.	Clara.	Eta.	King.	
Arctic Mariner.	Clear the Way.	John Aiken.	King Arthur.	
Archer.	Columb.	Lord M. J.	Kitchcock.	
Angler H.	Columbia.	Evelyn.	Kitten.	
Annak.	Columbian.	Fantasia.	Kimberbeck.	
Anna M. J.	Comfort.	Fickle.	Lanchmont.	
Annie E.	Come On.	Folly.	Larrop.	
Arach.	Commotion.	Fraternity.	Laughing Sally.	
Anastra.	Constellation.	Full Moon.	Lexington.	
Arenace.	Continental.	Gambolier.	Indiana.	
Ariante.	Corinthian.	Gemma.	Jilly.	
Auror.	Cox Cohn.	Gipsy Queen.	Lily S. H.	
Away-Away.	Crescenta.	Glissando.	Little Nemo.	
Bob.	Crowing Hen.	Gloriana.	Look Out.	
Banquet.	Crusader.	Gracie.	Lord and Ladies.	
Bayade.	Crux.	Green Mountain Boy.	Mah.	
Beaumont.	Cub.	Gypsy.	Mabel.	
Bella.	Cyclone.	Hot Air.	Mabel Holland.	
Belle.	Dancer.	Happy Day.	Melba.	
Belle D.	Dauntless.	Happy House.	Manhattan.	
Best.	Dare.	Hedra.	Manhattan.	
Bess.	Delta.	Herald.	Major.	
Bessie.	Dipper.	Herald.	Major.	
Betta.	Dorothy T.	Helen and Amy.	Mary Lou.	
Betta.	Dorothy.	Helen H.	Mary Lou.	
Better Half.	Duchess.	Helen H.	Mary Lou.	
Bell.	Duchess.	Helen H.	Mary Lou.	
Billy Baby.	Engle.	Hedra.	Mary Lou.	
Billy Boy.	Edna B.	Hedra.	Mary Lou.	
Brat.	Edna.	Hedra.	Mary Lou.	
Braden C.	Edna G.	Hedra.	Mary Lou.	
Boat.	Edna G.	Hedra.	Mary Lou.	
Bumble Bee.	Elad.	Hedra.	Mary Lou.	
Burtis Junior H.	Elad.	Hedra.	Mary Lou.	
Burt.	Elad.	Hedra.	Mary Lou.	
Buzz.	Elad.	Hedra.	Mary Lou.	
Buzz.	Elad.	Hedra.	Mary Lou.	
Cackler.	Elizabeth.	Hedra.	Mary Lou.	
Captain.	Elizabeth R.	Hedra.	Mary Lou.	
Captain.	Elizabeth P.	Hedra.	Mary Lou.	
Carrie.	Ella.	Hedra.	Mary Lou.	
Cavalier.	Ellie.	Hedra.	Mary Lou.	
Cecelia.	Emily.	Hedra.	Mary Lou.	
Centipede.	Emma and Maud.	Hedra.	Mary Lou.	





Compo-  
sition of  
Naval  
Parade

Motor Yacht and Motor Boats			
Norwalk.	Red Cross.	Seasation.	Trinx.
Not So.	Red Eagle.	Shenecosk.	Tunk.
Old Dutch.	Reverie.	Sigma.	Twilight.
Old Grey.	Revelation.	Stagnity.	Typson.
Omego.	Papyle.	Stipaway.	Undine.
On Time.	Rata.	Staplip.	Vedette.
Onward.	Riverboat.	Sparlet.	Vege.
Oscarola.	Rococo.	Spending.	Vera.
Oswego.	Rodriguez.	Speedy.	Vivante.
Pard.	Ruby.	Spruce Eagle.	Virginie.
Patience.	Romancey.	Spruce Dayvil.	Wasp.
Pavonia.	Sandwich.	Star.	West End.
Peggy.	Santa Lucia.	Stranger.	Whaleway.
Penitanguit.	Sally.	Sunny Petrel.	White Cap.
Perseverance.	Sam.	Strawberry.	White.
Petrel.	Sarah.	Tajima Zee.	Whit O' the Whip.
Phulathoe.	Scotch Bristle.	T. A. Wall.	Winnie.
Pi.	Sorah.	Toddler.	Winnona.
Polaris.	Sea Cliff.	Two Flow.	X. L.
Princeton.	Sea Club.	Turkey.	Yule.
Quarter Jack.	Sea Horse.	Turkey Jerry.	Yankers.
Quarter Mast.	Sea Robin.	Turkey.	Zeta.
Queen.	Seawind.	Tweed Field.	

## Fixed Division

Chief of Division.	Edward A. Sumner.
Fleet Captain.	Frank Holly.
Signal Officer.	Clarence Backus.
Aide.	Harry Warren.

## Auxiliary Yacht

Camilla.	Rose.
Dawn II.	Tringa.
Oswego.	Ursa.
Rosalind.	

## Sailing Yacht

Helena II.	Mardere.
Kizema, II.	Nymph.

## Motor Yachts

A. A. Lee.	Anna.	Bartol.	Battle Jean.
Arriel.	Arrie P.	Bay Club.	Battle K.
Ayrie L.	Ayrie L.	Bellion.	Battle M.
A. Meier.	Anna M.	Blossom.	Battle N.
Amseta.	Amie A.	Loch.	Caroline.
Amv.	Amie.	Bonifide.	Chief Justice.
Anika.	Betty Girl.	Bonita.	Clara.



Motor Yachts				Composition of Naval Parade
Crescent.	Ida May.	Manana.	Sajeron.	
Dawn II.	Edith Hope.	Marlingham.	Sea Venture.	
Diana.	Imp.	Norfolk.	Sensation.	
Dorothy.	Irene.	Nebula.	Song.	
Edith.	Isabelle.	Nova.	Solveig Hall.	
Edna T.	Joy.	Norona.	Sylvia S.	
Elsie Marian.	Lucan.	Ours.	Skate.	
Laura.	Lucy L.	Pearson.	So So.	
Emmy V.	Marian.	Pearl D.	Spauritt.	
Frederic.	Marian.	Prince T.	Stella Mavis.	
Fortuna.	Margaret.	Prize.	T. C.	
Francis.	Margaret D.	Phantom.	Tellusiana.	
Gertrude.	Mary H.	Pirate.	Tempter.	
Grace.	Marguerite.	Flower.	Tumble.	
H. W. Mason.	Mary L.	Ranchman.	Virginia Lee.	
Happy Two.	Mary.	Reveille.	Vine.	
Hazel Hall.	Mary.	Rose.	Whisper.	
Helen.	Mary Ann.	River.	Whisper.	
Helen.	Melba.	Rose II.	Yale.	
Helen's Harbour.	Mary Ann.	Sailor.	Yankee.	
Hope II.	Mona.			

## UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Sutherland, U. S. N., Commander-in-Chief, U. S. S. Connecticut, flagship.

*First Division.*

Rear Admiral Sutherland, U. S. N., Commander.

Connecticut, Flagship	Captain V. C. Coffey.
Vermont	Captain L. J. Plender.
Essex	Captain C. J. Badger.
Lehigh	Captain W. L. Chambers.

*Second Division.*

Captain Hugo Osterman, Commander.

Minnesota, Flagship	Commander W. S. Sims.
New Hampshire	Captain C. McV. Vanecko.
Mississippi	Captain J. C. Everett.
Idaho	Captain J. M. Rich.

*Third Division.*

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Commander.

Georgia, Flagship	Captain T. M. Bots.
New Jersey	Captain D. W. Coffman.
Nebraska	Captain J. T. Newton.
Rhode Island	Captain T. D. Green.



Compo-  
sition of  
Naval  
Parade*Fourth Division*

Captain S. P. Comly, Commander.

Virginia, Flagship.....	Captain Alex. Sigsbee
Wisconsin.....	Captain T. E. Beatty
Malaya.....	Captain W. B. Caperton
Oregon.....	Captain C. J. Beatt

*Armored Cruiser Division*

Captain W. A. Marshall, Commander.

North Carolina.....	Captain W. A. Marshall
New York.....	Commander S. S. Wool
Montana.....	Commander Alfred Reynolds

*Steel Cruiser Division*

Commander Henry B. Wilson, Commander.

Chesapeake.....	Commander H. B. Wilson
Albatross.....	Commander W. L. Hammond
Seydlitz.....	Commander A. La Fite

*First Auxiliaries*

Cleopatra, supply ship.....	Commander H. D. Faxon
Panther, repair ship.....	Commander C. H. Hadden
Culgoe, supply ship.....	Commander Harry Fisher
Yard boat, tug.....	Lieutenant C. B. McVay, Jr.
Pringle, tugboat.....	Commander F. W. Bell
Hyacinth, torpedo ship.....	Commander Joseph S. Brown
Paterson, tug.....	Lieutenant Owen Ellis
Worcester, tug.....	Captain Louis F. V. Conner
Dixie.....	Lieutenant Paul Foley

## VESSELS FROM FOREIGN NATIONS

*England*

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Herbert Seymour, G. C. B.

H. M. S. Bulwark.....	Captain Horatio H. Torrison
H. M. S. Agamemnon.....	Captain Cecil J. Lambert
H. M. S. Leander of Falmouth.....	Captain Hon. Robert E. Doyle, M. V. O.
H. M. S. Dryad.....	Rear Admiral Thomas T. Hamilton, C. V. C.
	Captain Hon. Herbert G. Brand, M. V. O.

*Germany*

Grand Admiral von Koester.

H. M. S. Victoria Louise.....	Kapitan zur See Mauve
H. M. S. Hertha.....	Kapitan zur See Engelhardt
H. M. S. Bremen.....	Fregattenkapitan Goette
H. M. S. Danneberg.....	Fregattenkapitan Varentrapp

*Netherlands*

H. M. S. Utrecht.....	Captain G. P. van Hecking Colesbrander
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<i>France</i>		Compo- sition of Naval Parade
Rear Admiral Jules L. M. Le Peul.		
Jules ..... Capitaine de Vaisseau L. Le Peul.		
Libette ..... Capitaine de Vaisseau Hugnet.		
Venture ..... Capitaine de Vaisseau Tracou.		
<i>Italy</i>		
H. M. S. Etrovia ..... Capitaine Leonardo Corbelli.		
Cadet Schoolship Eura ..... Capitaine de Vaisseau Michele Filippo Baggio.		
	Ducorno.	
<i>Mexico</i>		
Macle ..... Capitaine Manuel Castellanos.		
<i>Argentine Republic</i>		
Proclarte Surriento ..... Capitaine M. ...		

At 10.30 A. M. several divisions of parade assembled with regiments of the Half Moon and Clermont in the Kill van Kull off Constable Point, N. J., and during the morning and early afternoon hours manœuvred along the northern shore of Staten Island and the Bay Ridge shore of Long Island, in order to give the citizens of Richmond and Brooklyn Boroughs a sight of the reproduced ones of the two famous vessels.

Soon after the Half Moon and Clermont left their anchorages to join the squadron, the former moving under her own sails and the latter propelled by her own steam power, the engine of the Clermont slipped a set-screw in a cam on the valve-gear rock-shaft, and came to a stop to make repairs. While thus lying-to near Tompkinsville, about 10.15 A. M., the Half Moon bore down on the Clermont's port quarter, and, unable to avoid her, rammed her just abaft the boiler, breaking the rail, rearing away a stanchion, and staying in a plank below the wearing piece. The Half Moon carried away her own figurehead and some of her stays. For a while the Half Moon was locked into the Clermont's sail with her anchor, but presently the vessels were separated. Meanwhile, the tug Dabelline, while assisting in clearing away the Half Moon, collided with the main boom of the Half Moon and carried it





away at the sheet. The collision of the Half Moon and Clermont caused more amusement than damage, suggesting the idea that the spirit of the old Half Moon rather reacted to the new-fangled idea represented by the Clermont and was gently hinting to the latter to "clear the track" so that the ship could show what she was capable of doing. The slight repair, having quickly been made, the vessels proceeded on their way, from the very start the objects of continuous gun salutes and cheering, to which the Half Moon responded with the firing of her guns.

Ceremo-  
nies at  
Statens  
Island

As the Half Moon drew near Stapleton, S. I., the Hon. George Cromwell, President of the Borough of Richmond, Mr. Eugene Lauch Richards, Jr., Chairman of the Richmond Committee of the Commission, and a delegation of the Richmond Citizens' Committee put off in a launch to greet her. Arriving at the Half Moon, Mr. Richards said to Lieutenant Commander Lang, impersonating Henry Hudson:

"Henry Hudson, when you came to our shore three hundred years ago we met you with poison arrows. To-day we greet you and grant you full freedom of our shores."

President Cromwell also offered his felicitations. "Henry Hudson" made appropriate reply, and the crew of the Half Moon at his order gave "three American cheers."

Similar greetings at this point were planned for the Clermont, but she lay disabled at a distance, and when her repairs were completed she proceeded directly to Bay Ridge, Brooklyn.

Meanwhile, the Richmond Committee returned to the Municipal Dock at Stapleton, where a stand had been erected for further ceremonies. Mr. Richards, who presided, spoke as follows:

"Fellow-Citizens of Richmond, Ladies and Gentlemen: Richmond Borough has been given the honor of opening the official ceremonies of this Celebration. This is appropriate, for here on our shores it was that Hudson first landed.



"But we are here to pay tribute to more than either Hudson or Fulton. We are here to pay tribute to the spirit of progress, the spirit of endeavor, a spirit which comes from three things which are at least worth while, and in which we Americans lead the world — perseverance, courage and love of country.

"These events and these ceremonies are big enough for all. All nations, creeds and conditions are represented here to-day, and all will do their share to encourage progress, and to acclaim the man of endeavor who through untold hardships and obstacles reaches the reward of his own conscience and the approval of his fellow-men.

"Fellow-Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen: We will now be favored with address by representatives of the Holland Society and of the other patriotic societies on the Island."

Addresses were then delivered by Hon. George Cromwell, Hon. Calvin D. Van Name, Mr. Ira H. Morris, Hon. Howard R. Bayne, and Mr. Charles Barton.

Staten Island's participation in the Naval Parade was in charge of Messrs. Lewis Nixon, William Horn, Pliny E. Davis, William J. Davidson, and Thomas A. Fulton.

The Half Moon and escorting vessels then proceeded <sup>ceremonies at</sup> down the head of the Narrows to the Brooklyn shore. Here, for miles, every pier, bulkhead and other advantageous place was thronged with spectators. On the Shore Drive and in the grounds of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge, in which latter the local ceremonies took place, the throngs were particularly dense.

When the boats came in view of the Athletic Club grounds, the Third Battery, which was stationed there, fired a salute of 21 guns, and a chorus led the multitude in singing the Star Spangled Banner and other patriotic airs. In the intervals there was enthusiastic cheering. When the Half Moon and Clermont reached a point opposite the Club House, Hon. Bird S. Cole, Borough President; Col. Willis L. Ogden, Chairman of the Brooklyn Committee; Col. William Hester,



Commander Herbert L. Bridgman, Dr. N. S. Boynton, and other prominent citizens put on in a launch to the two historic replicas, at which President Coler and Chairman Ogden made brief speeches of compliment.

Squad-  
rons Fall-  
ing into  
Line

While the foregoing manoeuvres of the Half Moon, the Clermont and escorting vessels and the ceremonies attending them were taking place, the First Squadron assembled in column heading southward, the leading vessel being the bell-buoy No. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , in mid-stream between St. George, S. I., and Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, and the remaining vessels to the northward along the westerly line of the General Eastern Anchorage of the Upper Bay; the Second Squadron, on the same line to the rear of the First Squadron; the Third and Fourth Squadrons in and near the Southeastern Triangle of the General Eastern Anchorage Grounds; and the Fifth Squadron to the eastward of the westerly line of the General Eastern Anchorage Grounds. The Police and Public Safety, Patrol and Scout Squadrons, except such vessels as were detailed elsewhere on special duty, assembled northward of red buoys No. 14 and S. "A."

About 1.15 p. m. the leading vessel of the First Squadron turned with port helm and proceeded up the bay, every other vessel of this squadron and of the Second Squadron turning in like manner and falling into line when passed by its predecessor. By other manoeuvres the vessels of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Squadrons successively took their positions in the moving column.

While these operations were taking place, the Scout and Escort Squadrons accompanying the Half Moon and Clermont proceeded northward along the Brooklyn shore and through the Red Hook channel, and passing Governor's Island took their places at the head of the procession. The Patrol Squadron and the Police and Public Safety Squadron were disposed where necessity required.



The whole procession, presenting an impressive spectacle, <sup>Proceeding</sup> then steamed up the river at the rate of about eight miles an hour <sup>the fleet</sup> until it reached the southernmost of the anchored men-of-war, and thence the speed was about five miles an hour. Upon reaching the men-of-war, the Scout Squadron and the Escort Squadron turned to the eastward of the men-of-war and steamed to the vicinity of the Official Landing at Trade street, the men-of-war successively saluting the Half Moon and Clermont with 21 guns. The Half Moon anchored near the northern pier of the Official Landing and the Clermont near the southern pier, amid the cheers of hundreds of thousands of throats, the booming of cannon, and the music of the band at the reviewing stand.

Meanwhile, the Squadrons which followed the Escort Squadron as far as the southern end of the war fleet, at that point turned to the westward and steamed northward between the warships and the New Jersey shore. Upon reaching the northern end of the war fleet, they turned eastward and southward and passed in stately procession before the officials on the stand at the Official Landing, and the crowds gathered in Riverside Park.

Before the arrival of the Half Moon and Clermont at the Official Landing, the Commanding Officer of the Naval Parade and his staff landed and announced the approach of the Half Moon and Clermont, and thereafter the formal reception of the two vessels took place.

First, the quaint Dutch ship's boat of the Half Moon, pulled <sup>presented</sup> by lusty Dutch sailors, brought ashore "Henry Hudson" and <sup>his</sup> mate, dressed, as were all the crew, in the picturesque <sup>Half Moon</sup> costumes of the period which they represented. In a similar manner other representatives of the Netherlands were brought to the landing, the President of the Commission, General Woodford, descending from his seat and greeting them on the pier.





"Captain Hudson" then said:

"I have the honor to report my arrival to the gentlemen of the Netherlands Commission, who built the Half Moon."

Thereupon, the Hon. S. P. van Eeghen, President of the Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce and President of the Netherlands Hudson-Fulton Commission, addressing General Woodford, said:

"Mr. President and Members of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission: The President and the members of the Netherlands Hudson-Fulton Commission have honored me by appointing me to be their representative, and in this capacity I have much pleasure in addressing you to-day to the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission."

Decret-  
ment  
Confirm-  
ing Gift  
of Half  
Moon

Mr. van Eeghen then continued in the words of the engrossed address which he subsequently delivered and which is given hereafter, adding:

"I herewith have the honor in the name of the Netherlands Hudson-Fulton Commission to present you with a document confirming the donation of the replica of the Half Moon and beg you to accept it, together with this book, containing the names of those who contributed in the gift."

"The Linschoten Society, whose members have given themselves the task of collecting the old journals of our brave sea-fathers and publishing them in book form, has requested me to present the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission with the first volume of their work. This volume contains the journal of Jan Cornelis May, who in 1611 made a voyage to the American shore, as Halibo had done two years previously. I now have the honor of fulfilling their commission and beg your acceptance of their work."

Mr. van Eeghen thereupon delivered to General Woodford a superbly engrossed and illuminated address, enclosed in a gilt frame and measuring 20 by 38 inches inside the frame.

Surrounding three sides of the text is an elaborate oak-leaf border in which at intervals are depicted the following devices:

In the upper left hand corner is the seal of the East India



Company, Amsterdam Chamber, with the legend: "Segel van d'Oost-Indische Compagnie tot Amsterdam. 1602." Document  
Confirm.  
ing Gen  
of Half  
Moon

In the center of the top border is a device copied from a silver coin which in olden times was presented by the States General to foreign ambassadors. It bears the coat of arms of the United Netherlands, with the motto: "Concordia res parvae crescunt."

In the upper right-hand corner is a design copied from a silver coin of the early 17th century, representing a ship of the type of the Half Moon, surrounded by the motto: "Nauta aequora venit turbida." In the midst of the motto is the coat of arms of Amsterdam.

In the middle of the left-hand border is a device taken from a silver coin—the Holland guilder, or three guilder coin—representing the figure of the Netherlands Virgin. She holds in her right hand a spear surmounted by a liberty cap, and with her left arm leans on a Bible, indicated by the word "Biblia." Surrounding the figure is the motto: "Hanc tu mar hae nitimur."

In the middle of the right-hand border is a design copied from a bronze counter coin of 1603 commemorating the unity of the states of Friesland. It represents two clasped hands holding a bundle of arrows and surrounded by the motto: "Concordia frivie libertas."

In the lower left-hand corner is the coat of arms of New Amsterdam, surmounted by a beaver and supported on the dexter side by a lion with a sword, and on the sinister side by a lion with a bundle of arrows. Above all are the initials of the Incorporated West India Company, "G. W. C." (Geoe-troyed West-Indische Compagnie).

The coin designs are copied from originals in the Royal Cabinet of Medals at the Hague.

Occupying the bottom quarter of the memorial is a picture of "Nieuw Amsterdam, 1640," made from a water-color







van Godsdienst en Staatkundige Vrijheid, van  
Handel en Nijverheid, van Wetenschap e  
Kunst.

Teilnahme der a. i. t. an der Verwirklichung der größten und mächtigsten Zuteilung der Vorsehung in  
Strom zu kommen, stellt sich nicht als  
Verfahren, sondern als ein Verfahren, das  
Commissie, wozu der Staat bestimmt  
Haupt der Preis der Mehrheit der befragten  
hat. Generell ist es eine gute Sache, die Staat  
an der

in one bond of fellow feeling in respect to Docu-  
Religion and Political Liberty, Commerce and ment  
Industry, Science and Art. Confid

In order to give expression to these sentiments, the President of the United States, in a message to Congress, has expressed the desire that the people of the United States, in a public demonstration, should express their sympathy for the people of the Netherlands, in the person of their Royal Highnesses, Prince Hendrick of the Netherlands, a Hudson-Tulson Celebration Committee, with the object of sending to the

## HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION COMMISSION

te New York te verduen een zo getrouw  
in gelijke nabootsing der "Hildebrand" des  
tu den eenen, gelijkt de Aardrijn des  
den Ocean. In de nabootsing der Aardrijn  
vande groetste gelykheid met de Aardrijn.

Wanneer de zwaarte van deze lasten op de schulden-  
dat lenen schip der menschheid, wel schiet in  
de toekomst, van de zwaarte behoeft te paasen  
verdragen, van de Verenigde Staten van  
Noord-Amerika, van de Nederlanden, van de Brit-  
sche Indische Eilanden, van de Verenigde Staten  
van Noord-Amerika, van de Nederlanden, van de  
Verenigde Staten, met de overige verdragen.

at New York, as faithful as possible a reproduction of the "H. coldenii" which we have captured, grown from Martiana, on the Ocean and crossed Hudson up the river, that I have in mind.

May the preservation of a model of that little world, so small, so lovely, whose arrival in these waters is the result of such vast importance in the development of the United States of America, be a gift to the Netherlands, Chile, and Germany, as an indication of the friendship of the friendly and unity of the world which have ever held and still hold the Netherlands and the United States of America together as one people.

*The Netherlands' Policy of Fuel & Electricity Conservation*

Lic. cc. Presidenti

Elli

Dec. 1852

2. 4. 2. 1. 33

17. 1. 1950

J. T. Cooper

S. P. van Eerdin

1925, 1926

R. V. G. S.

## Summary

J. W. P. Van Hest et al.

2019-2020 Academic Year

John Heldring

The book which Mr. van Hegen delivered to President Woodford measures 11 by 13½ inches in size, is bound in white russia leather and is stamped in gold. On the front cover is





**Book of Donors of the Half Moon** a figure of the Half Moon and the dates 1609 and 1909. The book contains 43 heavy leaves, beautifully engrossed in black ink and red, on the right-hand page only. The title-page reads:

THE NETHERLANDS  
HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION COMMITTEE  
PATRON  
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS  
PRINCE HENRY OF THE NETHERLANDS  
DUKE OF MECKLENBURG

The succeeding pages contain the following names suitably displayed:

OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Honorary President: Vice-Admiral A. G. Ellis, Aide de Camp to Her Majesty, the Queen.

President: Baron H. Mahan, Minister of State.

Vice-Presidents: J. T. Cronin, President of the Netherlands Trading Society, Amsterdam; S. P. van Engelen, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Amsterdam; E. P. de Meester, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Rotterdam.

Treasurer: R. van Rens.

Secretary: J. W. P. van Hoogstraaten, Aide de Camp to Her Majesty the Queen.

Assistant Secretary: J. Helting.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Managing Director of the H. and A. America Line.

The Managing Director of the Dutch West India Mail.

Baron W. D. H. van 't Hoff, Captain R. N.

Baron J. d'Aulnis de Baramail, Professor at the University of Utrecht.

Dr. H. Bavinck, Professor at the Free University of Amsterdam.

Dr. P. J. Blok, Professor at the University of Leiden.

Dr. A. Kuyper, Minister of State.

W. F. van Leeuwen, Mayor of Amsterdam.

J. F. van Beck, Superintendent of Shipbuilding at the Department of the Navy.

F. S. van Nierop, Member of the First Chamber of Representatives.

J. C. de Meert Oyens, ex-Secretary of State for Commerce.

L. H. W. Regout, Secretary of State for Commerce.



Baron W. J. van Welderen Rengers, Member of the First Chamber of Representatives.

J. Röell, President of the Second Chamber of Representatives.

Vice-Admiral J. A. Röell, Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty the Queen.

Baron J. E. N. Schimmelpenninck van der Oye van Hoewelaken, President of the First Chamber of Representatives.

J. E. Scholten, Member of the First Chamber of Representatives.

D. W. Stork, Member of the First Chamber of Representatives.

Vice-Admiral Baron J. B. L. J. Smeets de Landas Wyborgh, Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty the Queen.

Baron C. J. van Tuyll van Serooslieden, Comptroller of the Crown Lands.

Baron J. J. G. van Voorst tot Voorst, Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty the Queen.

Jonkheer P. J. J. S. M. van der Poel de Wilkhuys, Member of the First Chamber of Representatives.

A. R. Zwanenburg, Mayor of Rotterdam.

#### GUARANTEES

Albany, Gillies & Co; American Tobacco and Cigar Company; Amsterdamsche Deli Tobacco Company; Amsterdamsche Bank; M. G. van der Aalst; Amst. N. S. van den Berg Ltd; W. H. Telug van Balkhou; J. G. van Panningen; Blas Leenhoven & Nicks; Adolph Basseval; de Graaf; H. Bradman & Co; Camille F. van Emden; J. T. Cramer; Deli Tobacco Company; Deli Provincia Tobacco Company; C. Th. van Deventer; Th. C. Proux; S. P. van Engelen; A. F. H. Goolooy; F. d. H. H. Gooens; H. G. van der Pijper; J. van Hobbelen; M. W. H. Hoort; P. Th. van Hoort; Hope & Co; Hoof & Pieters; Incecco Bank; Internationale Credit en Handelsvereeniging "Rotterdam;" W. Jiskoot; H. de Jongh; H. Krathofort; Kuyper, van der Donk & Smoot; J. A. Leent; Lombard, Owens & Co's Bank; H. J. van der Looze; E. A. Leiman; F. Liefschick; Lippman, Reinhold & Co; H. Landman; B. R. Miché van Lynden; B. van A. Mulder; H. M. van Nieuwen; J. H. Nieuwen; S. J. P. de Monchy; A. de Monchy; E. P. de Monchy; Wm. H. Muller & Co; Nederlands Trading Society; Steamship Company "Nederlands;" Nederlandsche Indische Handelsbank; P. van Ommen; H. Oyens & Sons; J. C. de Maré Oyens; Willem Playgers; G. van der Poel; Mrs. F. J. R. de Bruch; W. Luy & Sons; J. Röell; Royal Dutch Mail Company; Royal Dutch West India Mail; Rotterdammer Bank; Schalklaer & Sons; Baron J. E. N. Schimmelpenninck van der Oye van Hoewelaken; Baron A. Schimmelpenninck van der Oye van Nynelaken en de Poll; F. C. Stoop; J. E. Scholten; D. W. Stork; Baron C. Smeets de Landas Wyborgh; Teixeira de Mattos Brothars; Twente Bank Vereniging (B. W. Bijlendaal & Co); Vermeulen & Co; M. P. Venter; J. C. C. A. de Veegh; Baron W. J.







Indic; Kon. Nederl. Grossmederij; E. van Koaijnenburg; P. C. Kool; B. van Marwijk Hooy; K. Christ van der Kops; Dr. P. C. Korteweg; J. J. Krantz & Son; Dr. A. Kuiper; E. van Lee, Mrs. Londen-de Smedt; Dr. J. Louhe; C. L. M. Iambrechtson van Rithem; C. de Lange; W. F. Leermans; W. F. van Leeuwen; J. E. van der Leek; de Clercq; A. G. van Leenp; D. van Leyden; F. B. Conlock Liefding; Mrs. A. van Linder van den Heuvel; J. Lips & Son; C. L. Lodder; J. A. Loef; E. Luitz; Mij. tot Exploitatie van Tijpshouthandl & Stroomzagerij; B. W. Mgnst; W. van Marcken; W. W. van Maris; P. A. Meest; R. Meest; A. W. M. Meusing; J. J. van Stuyvenant Meun; Professor R. S. Tjaska Modelman; M. J. de Monchy; M. R. de Moench; A. Mos; A. M. Muller, Nederlandsch Indische Gas Maatschappij, Nederlandsche Scheepshoew Maatschappij; Nederlandsche Fabriek van Werktuigen en Spoorwegmaterieel; F. van Nijssen; Nobis Tréning; Tuncin Noldheims; P. van Nottem; Baron H. J. B. van Olanda; J. A. N. P. Oude Peck & Co; F. J. W. de Westela Pfäfer; K. M. Phah; Dr. A. Pit; J. B. Planten; Richard Polak; A. Polak; J. C. Quarles van Ufford; E. J. Radet; F. van Reem; F. W. W. Report; O. J. A. Repelact van Riech; B. W. J. van Rensdyk; Willem Rokers; Baron W. Rüch, Vice-Admiral J. A. Rüch; J. A. Ruessingh van Treason; J. F. Gruch; van Reegen, Rotterdamse Transport Maatschappij; J. G. M. Ruywaard; J. W. van Royen; A. J. Rijk; Schlesia; & Co; van Schand; P. W. Scholten; Sentanen Lee Java Sugar Lactation; B. A. N. Servatius; N. Simon; W. Six; Shuis & Groot; A. Jhu; J. F. Snellman; W. Spelder; B. E. E. Spiering; F. W. J. G. Spiering; M. J. C. Storing; J. Stomp; E. Stomp; F. Stork; D. D. Stuten; Baron A. A. zweerts de Landa; W. Storch; J. C. Swerij; P. J. van Swinderen; R. de Maras van Swinderen; W. Tabirgh Suernend; Louis Tess; Jos. Thor; C. T. F. Therkow; W. Lamou Trip; A. W. Triemp; Baron H. W. J. van Tuyll van Serooskerken; Baron C. J. van Tuyll van Serooskerken; M. Tydenas; M. C. J. L. M. Valhou; L. J. Veeblen van Choolingen; Vereeniging "Onze Vlucht"; P. E. T. Verhader; C. J. N. Verloren van Thoren; A. W. van Riegersbergen Verloren; J. E. Veuster; J. J. Verwoonen; L. Volen; Professor C. van Volkenhant; Baron J. J. G. van Vooren tot Voort; T. Verstegen; Casper Verme; L. van van Vredendagh; A. Vrielen; M. de Vries van Baten; F. van de Wall; Dr. G. Walder; M. J. Waller; L. G. Waller; Baron J. D. van Wissenaer van Rensd; N. W. van Weyeren; F. van Wecklenberg; D. K. Weich; Jan van West & Son; J. V. Wardsma; Colonel J. C. Wilbreminck; J. R. Wijkstra; van Wijk Brothers; J. de Wijs; Professor P. Zeeman; W. Zilman.\*

\* This book and the engraved certificate are deposited with the archives of the Commission in the New York Historical Society.





Accept-  
ance of  
Half  
Moon

In receiving these testimonials, General Woodford said:

"Gentlemen: The Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission of New York appreciates all that our friends and kinsfolk in Holland have done to help us keep this three-hundredth birthday of our city, and it is with the feelings of profoundest gratitude that I accept the Half Moon and these other testimonials of your generosity and good will toward the State which, like a great and strong oak tree, has grown from the acorn which your forefathers planted here. We welcome you to our hearts and our homes and hope that you will be pleased with our city and the sister communities along the Hudson Valley, who are anxiously awaiting the opportunity to call it in you. We greet you with affectionate friendship. In behalf of all New York, I bid God speed to Holland, and may the richest blessings of Heaven forever rest upon the brow of your fair young Queen."

Then turning to the Commander of the Half Moon, General Woodford said:

"Monseigneur le Capitaine: There has been and always will be, when the fleets of nations meet, some question as to precedence. But to-day Captain Henry Hudson, who has come from the grave to bid us welcome, is the first among our naval guests."

Recep-  
tion of  
the Cler-  
mont

Following the presentation of the Half Moon, Captain Miller, as Chairman of the Naval Parade Committee, under whose direction the Clermont was built, addressed General Woodford and formally announced the arrival of the Clermont, at the same time presenting to him the Rev. C. S. Bullock, who impersonated Robert Fulton, and Miss Evelyn Bullock, who took the character of Miss Harriet Livingston, Fulton's niece. General Woodford said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: While I welcomed Henry Hudson, taken from his grave, two hundred years have passed; and now Robert Fulton with Miss Livingston, before their fortunate marriage, comes to bid New York greeting. The grave has seldom received fairer and braver representatives of a bygone generation, and I bid you and your fellow passengers hearty welcome."

"Captain Miller, in behalf of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, I accept the Clermont from the Naval Parade Com-



mittee and commit it to the care of the Clermont Committee; and I congratulate you and your colleagues on the success of your difficult undertaking in repainting this famous vessel."

Dr. Jōji Ichi Takamine, representing the Japanese residents of New York, then addressed General Woodford as follows:

"Gentlemen and Members of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission: Your honorable Commission and the government of your great city have graciously permitted to the undersigned committee of Japanese residents their pleasure in participating to take part in the momentous Hudson-Fulton Celebration by accepting our offering of 2,100 cherry trees from Japan, to be planted along your beautiful and unique Riverside Drive. We beg hereby to tender them to you in the fullest and warmest spirit of affection, gratitude and goodwill."

"What the cherry tree is to Japan we would wish it to symbolize to you—the ever-living spirit of the land, ringing with ever-springing a world of blossom and joy. Along the banks of the mighty stream whose discoverer and first explorer navigated we celebrate to-day, and around the tomb of General Grant, whose memory we of Japan hold dear, may the spirit of Japanese blossom from year after year, flowering witness to all time of our affection for New York and the United States."

"We thank you and the municipal authorities for the precious privilege of taking this humble part in the great and historic celebration, and feelingly subscribe ourselves:

Dr. Jōji Ichi Takamine,  
Kōmei Takamine,  
Ritsuei Asai,  
Kiku Satō Fureri,  
Daigo Ichikawa,

*"Committee of Japanese Residents of New York."*

General Woodford replied:

"Dr. Takamine, and Gentlemen: To-day is doubly—triple—fortunate for New York. To-day we keep the three hundredth birthday of our city. To-day we keep the hundredth anniversary of the application of steam to navigation upon these waters, and



to-day we count ourselves fortunate, that as the founders of our city came from across the Atlantic, our friends who bring this greeting come from across the Pacific. New York welcomes you as she welcomes them. We understand that the cherry tree and blossoms in your beautiful land of Japan are symbols of truth, loyalty, and honor. We understand that the cherry tree lives from 250 to about 300 years of age; and we sincerely trust that when the six-hundredth birthday of our city comes, still by the banks of the Hudson and in our parks there will be, if not your trees, at least their scions and descendants; and that truth, purity, and honor may still find a flourishing spot here as they find a flourishing spot in your beautiful land across the sea.

"Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, in behalf of the Commission, I wish to thank Mayor McClellan, who has honored us with his presence; the Governor of our State, who has also done such great work; and all of your representatives of foreign countries and citizens of our own. We bid you thanks for coming to our birthday, and give you greetings and good wishes."

During these ceremonies at the Official Landing, the scene presented by the American and Foreign officials resplendent in their military, naval and diplomatic uniforms, the Half Moon representatives in their quaint attire of 300 years ago, and the group of passengers from the Clermont in their many bod costumes of a century ago, was brilliant and picturesque in the extreme.

Evening  
Naval  
Parade

In the evening the naval parade, with the exception of the Scout and Honor squadrons, was substantially repeated, the procession forming in the upper bay, sailing up the river and circumnavigating the war fleet in the afternoon. The effect of the evening parade was heightened by the illumination of the war fleet and the fireworks described in Chapter X.

Speaking of these parades, Captain Miller says: "The parade of Saturday, September 25, has never been equalled, in numbers or extent, either upon the waters of this country or perhaps those of the world. The scene and ceremonies of the morning as the Half Moon and Clermont started from Staten



Island, receiving an ovation at Tompkinsville and Bay Ridge, was most impressive; while the formation of the various squadrons and divisions in the lower bay presented a fine marine picture. The head of the fleet, led by revenue cutters, torpedo boats, submarines, the Gloucester, and other craft, acting as an escorting squadron to the Half Moon and Clermont, from the Battery to 110th street, was started on time. The ten miles of men-of-war extending from Spuyten Duyvil to 42d street; the 850 anchored vessels on either shore; the millions of people on the water front; the moving panorama of 742 merchant ships, yachts and motor boats, navigating by the Government ships, and passing in review at 110th street, furnished a pageant never to be forgotten — unless it were excelled by the repetition of the moving parade in the evening, past the illuminated ships, amidst the brilliancy of pyrotechnics and searchlight in unsurpassable effects on a perfect night. To the men who assisted the Naval Parade Committee in rendering such a success without injury to person or property too much credit cannot be given." <sup>18</sup>

<sup>18</sup> On September 12, 1909, the Executive Committee of the Commission voted to tell the Final General Meeting of the River District Association of a preliminary and report to District the vessel "spatula" (sic), and a number of other "company" representation of the public, the river, the river, and, as possible, upon the Clermont as on the Clermont. In the case of the river navigation. The and of the Half Moon is recorded on page 110.





## CHAPTER XV

### RELIGIOUS SERVICES

SATURDAY, September 25, and Sunday, September 26, were especially designated for religious services by those accustomed to worship on the seventh and first days of the week.

In February, 1900, the Committee on Religious Services, of which Hon. John G. Agar is Chairman, sent out to several hundred clergymen of all denominations a circular letter which called attention to the approaching celebration of the discovery of the Hudson River and the invention of the steamboat and continued as follows:

Circular  
Letter to  
Clergy

"This Commission, in acknowledgment of the Divine guidance in these two great events, has designated the first two days of the celebration, namely, Saturday, September 25, and Sunday, September 26, for religious observance by those accustomed to worship on the seventh and first days of the week respectively.

"We therefore invite you to call the attention of your people to the approach of this important celebration and also to deliver a special sermon or address on this occasion, and to arrange such other services suitable to your form of worship as will permit your people to make due religious homage in prayer of God's wisdom in directing the events which have so recently opened up our State and gave birth to our Commonwealth; the other being the foundation of the water-borne commerce upon which the prosperity of the State and City so largely depends, and both combined to extend the blessings of civilization throughout our country.

"It is the earnest wish of this Commission that, in the midst of the abounding prosperity of the times, this Celebration shall not be too largely of a material quality. Therefore, the universities, colleges, schools and learned societies throughout the State will be requested to hold commemorative exercises suited to such institutions; but to the spiritual advisers we look for those ceremonious observances



which will inspire our people with the spirit of gratitude for their legacy from the past, of happiness and contentment in the blessings of the present, and of their duty to transmit this heritage unimpaired to the future."

The clergy of the State responded sympathetically to this <sup>General</sup> appeal and generally took cognizance of the Celebration, not <sup>Religious</sup> only on the two days especially mentioned in the letter, but <sup>Observance</sup> also on other religious days during the following fortnight. The Most Reverend John M. Farley, Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, and the Right Reverend David H. Greer, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, authorized certain special prayers for the occasion.

The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, organized in 1608, two years after the first permanent settlement of Manhattan Island by the Dutch, took especial interest in the Celebration as the oldest Church organization in the Metropolis, and held commemorative services on Sunday morning and evening, September 26, in its churches at Second avenue and 7th street, Fifth avenue and 29th street, Fifth avenue and 48th street, and West End avenue and 177th street.

Services were also held very generally throughout the State, more particular references to some of which will be found in the accounts of the local celebrations north of New York City.



## CHAPTER XVI

### OFFICIAL RECEPTION OF FOREIGN GUESTS

THE public Official Reception of the foreign guests was held at the Metropolitan Opera House, in New York City, on the evening of Monday, September 27, 1909, beginning at 8.35 o'clock.

Literary Exercises  
In its original plan, the Commission had intended to devote one evening of the Celebration exclusively to literary exercises, and some of the arrangements for such a meeting had been made by the Committee on Official Literary Exercises, of which Gen. James Grant Wilson was Chairman. Later, however, it was deemed advisable, in view of the numerous literary features of other parts of the Celebration and the close crowding of events, to dispense with the special literary evening as such, and in connection with the Official Reception, to avail the Commission of such arrangements as already had been made by General Wilson's Committee. This being done, the detailed arrangements for the public Official Reception of foreign representatives were made by the Reception Committee, of which the Hon. Seth Low is Chairman.

Admission to the Opera House was by ticket, and a cordon of police and Naval Reserve men—the latter under command of Capt. Joseph W. Miller—surrounded the building and permitted only authorized persons to enter.

The interior of the auditorium was simply but tastefully adorned with wreaths and garlands of laurel and the official colors of the Celebration—orange, white and blue. The stage, which was open to its full extent, was also garnished with masses of laurel, streamers of incandescent lights, and two panels, one representing the Half Moon and one the Clermont. The scene upon the stage, which was occupied by



the foreign representatives in their various uniforms, was very brilliant.

Franco's orchestra rendered instrumental music, and the New York Parks Glee Club, occupying the front rows of the orchestra seats, kindly gave their services in rendering vocal music.

After an overture by the orchestra, General Woodford, <sup>Mayor</sup> President of the Commission, presented in the following words <sup>McClellan</sup> the Mayor of the City of New York as the presiding officer of <sup>the</sup> evening:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: On behalf of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, it is my pleasure, as it is my privilege, to present the presiding officer of the evening, His Honor, George B. McClellan, the Mayor of the City of New York. It is my double pleasure, for memory awakes to-night, to present to you the man and the man's sake of my old Commander in the Army of the Potomac, George B. McClellan."

Mayor McClellan then assumed the Chair, and the proceedings continued in the following order:

MAYOR McCLELLAN: "Invocation will be offered by the Right Reverend David H. Greer, D.D., Bishop of New York."

BISHOP GREER: "Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, in <sup>invoca-</sup> whom we live and move and have our being, and by whose <sup>tion by</sup> might Thy pioneers in the wilderness have led the way of empire, we <sup>Bishop</sup> humbly approach Thee with praise and thanksgiving for all that <sup>Greer</sup> Thine hand has done for the children of men. Especially do we thank Thee for the gifts vouchsafed to that discoverer and that inventor whose achievements we are moved at this time to re-emulate."

"And while we meditate in grateful homage on our debt to Thee through these, Thy servants, who by their brave persistence in venturing all things did so extend to us the benefits of navigation, we pray that Thou wilt give us the understanding heart to know that Thine is the power which makes and moves the wheels of progress. Prosper all research that delves more and more deeply into the mine of knowledge and strengthen our grasp of the truth that without Thee, our labor is but lost. Bless our land with honorable





industry, sound learning and pure manners. Fashion into one happy people the multitude brought hither out of many kindreds and tongues. Endue with the spirit of wisdom those whom we educate in Thy name with the authority of governance, that all things may be so ordered and settled by their ends as may on the best and surest foundations that peace and happiness, truth and justice, temperance and piety, may be established among us all for all generations.

"Bind the nations of the earth in the bonds of Brotherly love and Peace; make ways to earth and righteousness to reign. In the time of prosperity, let our hearts with thankfulness; and in the day of trouble, suffer not our trust in Thee to fail. All which we ask for His sake, Who has taught us to pray.

"Our Father, who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the Kingdom and the power and the glory forever and ever. Amen."

MAYOR MCCLELLAN: "The New York Banks Club Club will now sing, 'Laxelsin'."

The Glee Club sang "Precedior" to the words of Longfellow's poem of that title.

Addressed  
by Mayor  
McClellan.

MAYOR MCCLELLAN: "It may be possible that Hudson was not the first European to enter New York Harbor and that Fulton was not the first to utilize the steam engine in navigation. Yet, for all practical purposes, Hudson did discover the river which bore his name, and Fulton was the first to make steam navigation a commercial success. And so, to Hudson we owe the possibility of the existence of our City, and to Fulton we owe the prosperity of her prosperity.

"When Hudson sailed through the Narrows he must have realized that the Head of Manhattan, which faced him, was destined some day, because of his discovery, to be the site of a great city. He could not know, as he stood past the west end of Long Island, that he beheld the site of another great city, now part of our own and destined to be the home of the men who should, three hundred years after his time, perform a deed of exploration, fraught with more hardships and dangers than his own. The discovery of the North



Pole does not give to the world what Hudson gave it, yet we all feel proud to claim for New York a feat which has been essayed in vain by doing even less than almost every great nation.

"When Fulton launched the *Clippers*, he must have realized that the New York he knew was destined to grow because of his invention, to grow into a mighty capital. And because of the discovery of the one and the invention of the other, New York has become the City she is to-day.

"I like to think that the spirits of Hudson and of Fulton have watched the progress from small beginnings to great realizations of the harbor and the town of the harbor. I like to think that in life they had some anticipation of the forces and the process they were setting in motion, and that now they appreciate their own achievements.

"Then they saw through a glass, darkly, not three times. I like to think that they are content with the child they know, in the full development of her mother. For the New York of to-day, our New York, is a wonderful place. She is rich and strong and mighty among all the cities of the earth. She is the center of wealth, and art, and thought, and power upon the western continent. Those who do not know her say that she is inhospitable, cold and selfish.

"We, who are her children, know that she has a heart, and that it beats strong and true. I am sure she has, but not as other cities, for her heart is hidden and a faded beauty that is all in all her own. It has been the confusion of artists and the despair of critics. It is a beauty but knows neither rules nor laws, for it violates every rule of architecture and every canon of art. Those who have made art their life work have exclaiming in homes when first they have seen her skyscrapers and her skyline. Those who had no notion of art, who never heard of Socrates or of Plato, who cannot distinguish between the Renaissance and the Renaissance, have raised the less proclaimed but no less a ugly cry.

"But once the first surprise is over, artist and Philistine alike have found themselves, shamelessly perhaps, confessing that New York is beautiful with a beauty unlike that of any other city in the world. For, as Venice is the queen of the Renaissance, alone and splendid and Oriental, so New York is the queen of the Twentieth Century, alone and splendid in her architectural barbarism of to-day.



Address  
by Mayor  
McClel-  
land.

"There are comparatively few buildings in New York City which, when taken by themselves, are not architecturally incorrect; there are only a few buildings that even by a stretch of the imagination can of themselves be called beautiful. But, take the city altogether, the general effect of the city as a whole, the contrast in blotches of vivid color, with the bright blue of the sky in the background, and of the waters of the harbor in the foreground, the huge masses of its office buildings, towering peak on peak and pinnacle above pinnacle to the sky, making of lower Manhattan, to the eye, at least, a city that is set on a hill, and New York does possess a beauty of her own, a beauty that is indescribable, that seizes one's sense of imagination and holds one in its grip in a way as does that of no other city.

"And there is a charm about New York which is a compelling as is her beauty. The City possesses the mysterious power of the magnet to draw to herself all sorts and conditions of men, the force of the whirlpool to gather them to her bottom and to hold them there. Men have left New York and have been unable to stay away, for the lure of the town has called them back, and they have returned, some for good and some for ill. Men and women have lived and worked and died for New York, some have found Heaven through her, and some have deserved Hell because of her.

"Is it surprising that her children take pride in this wonder city and delight to serve her? Is it surprising that she is well served — that merchant, financier, lawyer, playman, clergyman, official, from highest to lowest, all honor and love her? The service of such a city either in private or public life is well worth while and well worth the cost, no matter what the cost may be. And as the years go by, and the dawn of our twilight beckons to us, even if the cost of service has been youth and health and life itself, hopes disappointed, ambition crushed, worldly prospects brought to naught, the consciousness of our service well performed is of itself worth while — the memories of our youth and of our strength, of which no man can deprive us and which will endure always.

"Let me assure you, our guests, that we are very proud that you should have come, representing almost every country on earth, to join with us in this tribute of affection to our mother city. I sincerely trust that the impression made upon you by this assemblage will help the nations of the world to a more perfect understanding of



the real hopes and aspirations of the American people. For, as we believe that the chief end of life is the attainment of happiness, so we know that happiness in this world can only be achieved through peace on earth and good will toward men. And as we respect our elves and expect others to respect us, so we earnestly strive to respect the rights of the sister peoples of the earth.

"On behalf of the people of the City of New York, I, the Mayor, bid you welcome. It is our most earnest hope that you also may fall under the spell of our City's charm, so that at the end of this celebration, if you must leave us, you will not fail, some day, to return."

After a selection of music by the Glee Club Mayor McClellan said:

"We have now reached a very interesting number upon our program. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who reads no introduction in this country, and scarcely in any part of the world, will read a poem she has prepared specially for this occasion. Ladies, Julia Ward Howe."

Thereupon the entire gathering stood while Mrs. Howe read the following original poem:

Address  
by Mayor  
McClellan

Poem  
by Julia  
Howe

FOREIGN

Aren't they going to come,  
Come with a rattle and a boom,  
Invitations, customs and port,  
To be at first stage and interest  
A poem of exploration,  
Must travel to early and late,  
"Melancholy, come, come, come, come,  
How shall I keep him company?"

Response to the city of New York,  
A very, very, very, very,  
Come, come, come, come, come, come,  
There is a poem, a poem,  
"What are and what are, what are,  
There is a servant and a friend."

Yet now a poem, now a poem,  
With, though, though, and, and, and,  
Flashing, flashing, flashing, flashing,  
Shrouded, shrouded, shrouded,  
End, end, end, end, end, end,  
Swifter than thought, young, young, young,





Poem  
by Mrs.  
Howe

And not alone for Hudson's stream  
Awaits the magic power of steam,  
Blending of ages, and of nations,  
Its speed shall carry round the earth;  
Knowledge shall come, promiscuously,  
Not by the sea, but by the land;  
Commerce shall come, shall reach the stars,  
To know the secrets of the universe,  
And West and West, shall conquer East;  
Shall closely clasp independent lands,  
With masses of the most complete space,  
To be the common good of man.

Refrain, repeated by the choir:  
To-morrow, with the voice and tread,  
Thy presence shall be everywhere,  
Thou shalt be everywhere,  
So surely shall we meet and greet,  
Thy presence shall be everywhere,  
So surely shall we meet and greet,  
Thy presence shall be everywhere.

And, as the sun shall come and go,  
That all the world shall see,  
Our future shall be here,  
To-morrow shall be here,  
So surely shall we meet and greet,  
Thy presence shall be everywhere,  
So surely shall we meet and greet,  
Thy presence shall be everywhere.

The New York Banks Club then sang Mrs. Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic," after which Mayor McClellan said:

MAYOR MCCLELLAN: "The address of welcome on behalf of the Commission will be delivered by General Stewart L. Woodford."

Welcome  
by Gen.  
Wood-  
ford

Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD: "Dear Chairman: If none of General McClellan's words shall be very few. We have asked the nations of the world to come here and keep our birthday with us, and we are greatly glad that you are here. In the western parlance, the ladies' nation is your excellents are in our hands; we want you to have the best of good time while you are here, to enjoy each some pleasant memory of the old Holland city, and if, by the gathering of the fleets of all the world in the river that bears Hudson's name, we shall contribute somewhat, no matter how little, to the brotherhood of all nations, we shall be glad that you have come.



"As Daniel Webster said upon another occasion: 'Light the beacons, kindle the bonfires, let music ring out'—and for one week let New York be glad and proud altogether—and when the week is over, let us go back to our daily work, the better for having had a good holiday festival, with the best thought of what New York should be."

"Let us make New York better and wondrous of the greeting that the world gives it. We have been given great opportunity. A better harbor there is not on our coast. Easier communication up the Hudson and throughout the Mohawk Valley and over the great lakes there is not, for industry and commerce. More men of every race have come here than gather in any nation of Christendom. Great is our opportunity, great is our responsibility. And, in the glory of all the friends coming to the sons across the sea, a warning from the men whose language we speak—'but we forget. Let us forget.'"

"The dust of ages gathers on human temples. The story of what has been reflects the drama of what is. Shall New York be great only as New York is destined? As New York, it has a higher, no New York sizes the ideas that are forever before us, God grant that our New York, the New York of to-day, may be not merely the New York of commercial greatness, not merely the New York of industrial endeavor, but the New York of human brotherhood, the New York of human aspiration. Let New York that shall prove in the distant centuries that cities like nations, and nations like men, are only rich as their ideals are high."

MAYOR McCLELLAN: "We are greatly honored that twenty-seven of the nations of the earth could be represented here tonight. Responses to the address of welcome will be made by the special delegates representing the nations."

"I have the honor to introduce to you the special Delegate of the Argentine Republic, Señor Don Julio Carrizosa."

Argentine  
time  
In 1892

As Señor Carrizosa was introduced, he stepped forward and in turn bowed to Mayor McClellan, General Woodward and the audience, being greeted with cordial applause. Similar cere-

\* Only the representatives of the United States who were appointed as Special Delegates were called upon to do so.



mony was observed and similar applause was given as each delegate was presented. Several of the delegates made no formal reply. Where replies were made, they are given in the following pages. After Senor Carrie had resumed his seat, Mayor McClellan continued the introductions, calling upon the delegates in the alphabetical order of the names of their countries.

**Belgian Delegate**—MAYOR McCLELLAN: "I have the honor to introduce to you the Count deBuisseret, Special Delegate of Belgium."

COUNT deBUISSERET: "Allow me to express my gratification at having been appointed by His Majesty, the King, to represent Belgium at this magnificent celebration, so truly American in its greatness."

**Chilian Delegate**—MAYOR McCLELLAN: "I have the honor to introduce to you the Special Delegate from Chili, Senor Don Jose Francisco Vergara."

Senor Vergara bowed his acknowledgments.

**Colombian Delegate**—MAYOR McCLELLAN: "I have the honor to introduce Special Delegate from the Republic of Colombia, Mr. Eduardo Lombardi."

MR. EDUARDO LOMBARDI: "It is a great honor for me as the delegate from the Republic of Colombia, to extend to you on this memorable occasion the sincere congratulations of the Colombian Government and people. I beg also to convey through you such congratulations to the dear and City of New York."

**Costa Rican Delegate**—MAYOR McCLELLAN: "I have the honor to introduce the Special Delegate from Costa Rica, Dr. Juan J. Uricoechea."

DR. JUAN J. URICOECHA: "Mr. Chairman, President and Members of the Commission, Fellow Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen: At this most important gathering of all the nations of the world, come together to greet and to admire this great emporium upon the celebration in honor of two great men, important because of its history, I have the honor to be the official carrier of the greetings of the President and of the people of Costa Rica, who send you through me their good will and their fervent wishes for your welfare, and for the ever-increasing prosperity of New York."

"The tremendous progress achieved by this City demonstrates fully how it has developed to its great advantage the gifts of Harlem and of Fulton, thanks to which the frail Indian child, adopted by



Dutchmen, brought up by England, was crowned when of age the mighty queen of progress and of civilization in the new world.

"The discovery of Hudson, of this magnificent highway which has developed New York into the greatest commercial City which time has seen, and the great steam navigation, whose constant whirling has been calling for a hundred years the nations of the world to a life of work and of progress, are indeed the greatest achievements to be commemorated by this most wonderful center of human activity. That the celebration of the anniversary of the great accomplishments of Hudson and Fulton is a great success, nobody doubts, and it could not be otherwise when we consider that New York has the brains to direct, the will to execute and the means to accomplish."

"Mr. President and Members of the Commission for the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, in the name of Costa Rica, I extend to you my hearty congratulations."

MAYOR McCLELLAN: "I have the honor to introduce the Cuban Special Delegate from Cuba, Brigadier-General Canedo Machado," *Delegate*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GREGORIO CANEDO MACHADO: "Mr. President: by decree of President Gomez, dated the 19th instant, I have had the honor of being appointed delegate of the Republic of Cuba to attend the festival in commemoration of the third centenary of the discovery of the Hudson river and the centennial of steam navigation on said river."

"The Cuban people send their most cordial solicitations to the people of the State of New York for the happy idea of celebrating in such a magnificent way these two remarkable events which are prominently recorded in the history of civilization, and also for the brilliant manner with which all nations have answered the invitations extended to them by the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission."

"Cuba, as a sovereign country, joins in this celebration with as much enthusiasm as is felt by any other nation or any State of the Union, not only on account of its deep interest in the world progress and the advancement of science, but also because of the everlasting friendship and of the close relations which exist between the Island Republic and the United States of America."

MAYOR McCLELLAN: "I have the honor to introduce Count *Danish*  
C. Moltke, Special Delegate from Denmark." *Delegate*

COUNT C. MOLTKE: "Mr. President: In the name of His





Danish  
Delegation Danish Majesty's Government I convey to you as President of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission their most cordial greetings and congratulations on the great meeting that you have so successfully convened in commemoration of the great discoverer and great inventor of the paper. Denmark from its earliest periods of civilization and settlement of these shores been under their powerful spell, and Danish names figure in the records of this country long before the Federation of States took place. Later years have continued and developed the culture of the first Danish pioneers into the great Danish speaking population that now-a-days has made its home on this side of the Atlantic and has to no small degree, but to say, shared your sacrifices in opening up the country to its present state of economic and social conditions.

"It is, therefore, with pride and effusive admiration that we watch every event that serves to magnify this great Republic and that we rejoice in your continuation of the high traditions established by her history, her independence and in your splendid achievements of the present day.

"There are the sentiments which my Government are happy to express to you through my modest voice."

Ecuador  
Delegation MAYOR McLELLAN: "I have the honor to present Señor Don Eschén Castro, Special Delegate of Ecuador."

SEÑOR DON DON ESBAN CASTRO: "His Excellency, Don Abasco, President of the Republic of Ecuador, through your kind offices, sends greetings and good wishes to the gentlemen of the Committee in charge of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, and humbly joins in the commemoration of events of such transcendental and far-reaching consequences. Ecuador, having been the first country to reach the latitude of Panama where steam was applied to the propulsion of vessels, considers itself justified by reason and commemoration of the wonderful achievement of Robert Fulton (Colbridge, General Woodford). I assure you it is a great honor for me to have the opportunity to present the assurances of my country and to add my best wishes for the welfare and continued prosperity of New York."

French  
Delegation MAYOR McLELLAN: "I have the honor to present M. Jean Gascon Darbois, Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Sciences, Special Delegate of France."



M. JEAN GASTON DARBOUX: "To the Governor of the French State of New York, the Mayor and the Members of the Hudson-Fulton Commission, Gentlemen: Of the two men whom you unite in one anniversary, one was a bold navigator, the other a fearless engineer. The discoveries to which they have attached their names seem at first not to be compared, and yet there is really a point common in their destinies. Both have had the merit of reaching definite and lasting achievements, both have had precursors who had prepared the way; both died prematurely without obtaining the reward due to their efforts or to their genius, above all, without seeing their discoveries given some of the result which they had expected."

"Herrick Hudson, whose captain was the first to explore this river which bears his name, and the romantic legends of which have been indefinitely recalled to us by his name. If he had a predecessor, - the Florentine Verazzano, who on the ship *La Dauphine*, chartered by our King Francis I, explored in 1524 the Bay of New York, and recognized the mouth of the river, - it is from Hudson, undoubtedly, that the first occupation of your country by Europeans here dates, so that this colony, after having called for a time, short indeed, 'New France,' after having seen the variations of its shores, endowed on the Verazzanian map with names borrowed from the geography of our country, or that of the neighborhood of Florence, was called successively, New Holland, then New England, has become the Empire State, the heart itself of free and powerful America."

"Robert Fulton, likewise, before launching on the river Hudson the small boat which in honor of his friend Livingston, he called the 'Clement,' and while some of the inhabitants of New York had summoned 'Fulton's Folly,' Fulton, there inaugurating this steam navigation which was to the nineteenth century the preponderating factor of the progress of civilization, Fulton had also his predecessors in different countries. You may point out more than one in America itself. In France, we would have to recall the names of Denis Papin, the inventor of the steam engine, of the Marquis de Jouffroy d'Abbeville; but to-day we wish particularly to remember that Fulton lived some time among us, that it was in Paris that he gave the primer of his discovery, that it was on the Seine that he



French Delegate appeared for the first time with the steamboat, of which he had drawn the plans, taking care to avoid errors which until then had damaged or rendered useless all previous attempts. The account of the session, held August 8, 1803, by our Academy of Sciences, which was then called the First Class of the Institut, contains the following passage:

"Robert Fulton invites the class to see the experiment of a boat going up the river by means of a steam engine. He joins to his invention several remarks relative to his process. The citizens Boscuit, Bougainville, Perier, and Carnot are specially charged to be present at the experiment and to report the same to the class."

"The experiment was held the next day, August 9th; it met with full success. 'At six o'clock in the evening,' tells a visual witness, 'Fulton, aided by only three persons, started his boat and the two others tied behind, and during an hour and a half he gave the sight of this strange spectacle of a boat moved by wheels like a chariot, these wheels armed with shuttles and flat blades moved by a fire pump.'

"Among the sightseers of whom speaks this visual witness, were the delegates of the Academy of Sciences, some of whom had dithfully in following the progress of Fulton's ship. Although the contrary was stated, they took pleasure in ascertaining the success of the American invention. For one notable reason, on September 12th following, the section of mechanics of the Academy proposed him for a place of correspondent and besides, our great Carnot, the one who by saving France from invasion, has deserved the beautiful title of 'organizer of victory,' Carnot, who, during his incumbency as Minister of War, had known of the plunging boats of Fulton, wrote to him the following letter:

"If I had still the honor to be Minister of War, I should not hesitate a moment to give you the means of making an attempt, the complete success of which is indubitable and of which I foresee the immense results for the future."

"Unfortunately, at the time when Carnot was writing this prophetic letter, France had a master who was to become for some time the master of Continental Europe. Napoleon, in whom Fulton had first hoped, for genius naturally turns toward genius, had at that time many other anxieties. Besides, as chief of State, he could await



but few immediate results in the gigantic struggle which he was about to undertake, from the different discoveries of Fulton. French Delegate

"Moreover, economic reasons, which strike the least in form, explain naturally why the attempt which Fulton made on the Seine, did not find response in our country. It is not upon our peaceful rivers of France, it is not upon our beautiful canals where transportation had been so strongly organized for so long a time, that Fulton's attempt had chance to improve itself through sheer struggle. He needed a country like yours, almost devoid of roads, possessing immense lakes, the longest and wildest rivers in the world; it was there and there only, that from the first day, victory could attend a method of navigation which can vanquish the violence of the winds, as also that of the tides, and which finds in itself the force necessary, without need of the hauling roads which we have traced at home with such care, and which it would have been impossible for you to establish on the indeterminate shores of your great rivers. It was a miracle which was naturally called to become the scene where the great discovery of Fulton could give its full measure, where it could develop its full power.

"To-day, the ships with which he has endowed us are met by the thousands upon all the lakes, upon all the rivers of the old and the new worlds. Surpassing the first hopes of their inventors, they have long since conquered the open sea. Following the expressions which Homer applied to the ship of the Phœnicians, the steam vessels ride with swiftness the waves of the sea, ever enveloped in shade and cloud; they have no fear of meeting any damage or perishing; for they know the thoughts and hearts of men, and they know the cities and the families of all the world. The former sea which was formerly a barrier between the people has become, thanks to Fulton, the principal organ of their drawing closer.

"If he did not meet with the miserable end of Hudson, abandoned by his crew in James Bay with eight of his companions, Fulton, however, used up by the struggles and losses, died at the age of fifty years without seeing the prodigious extension which the navigation created by him was about to take. Less fortunate than Watt whom he emulated, he could not enjoy in peace the fruits of his work; he did not see the Sirius and the Great Western cross for the first time the Atlantic Ocean.





French  
Delegation

"Your City, which, even on his premature death, rendered to him the honor due to great citizens, has wished to show that it has not forgotten him who has so greatly contributed to its marvelous development.

"Gentlemen, I trace it, heartily with you. We know that gratitude is the first duty of a democracy. Beside, your homage goes, as should be remarked, to a man who united to the genius of the inventor the highest and most rare moral qualities. He who, before leaving for France, shielded his old mother from need, who caused to be inserted in his agreement with a French Directorate, clauses requiring that his inventions of torpedoes and submarines must never be employed against his country, who insured himself nothing, that his projects should be debated without stipulating for himself any benefit—such a man is entitled to the respect of all, and his country must esteem her old fortunate to be able to offer his life, his whole life, as an example to her children.

"Gentlemen, the position which you have taken to honor with all circumstances the city of cooperation who have distinguished themselves by their toils and by their virtues, it begins by to bear results which strike the eyes of all. At the moment when we celebrate with you the golden anniversaries, others not less glorious are being prepared ready for your country.

"Fulton was the initiator of navigation over seas; two of your own also, Bushnell and Fulton, have contributed to prepare the means of submarine navigation. To this double conquest, you have wished to join that of the air which surrounds us, and it may be said that the Wright Brothers have been in the fulcrum of aerial navigation by heavier-than-air machines. Not is this all. After his big eyes closed, America has wished to discover in her turn and, first among all the nations, she has planted her flag at the point which has been named and defined before being reached the 'North Pole' where a delving conquest was the dream and the torment of so many illustrious explorers.

"Water, land and air do not even suffice you any longer; you wish to know also the universe which surrounds us. Your astronomers do as your houses, they scrape the skies. No central body has escaped their investigations or their computations. Using incomparable instruments furnished by generous donors, they announce each day



discoveries which are denied to our feeble efforts. Your surveyors French  
bring us the most precise information by measuring with an activity Delegate  
which I do not suspect the immense extent of your territory. Of your  
naturalists no more could be said than that they are on the level of  
the masters of old Lilliput in their beautiful country others there.

"Gentlemen, no nation more than France is happy because of your  
success. The energy, the perseverance, the breadth of views are  
made to win us. The names of your learned men are familiar to  
us. We admire Lavoisier and Berzelius, who, unhappily, are no  
more; but there remain to you such as Agassiz, Bell, Edison, George  
Hale, Hall, Pickering, Michelson, Olinde, Loeb and many others  
still, who fortunately are living, and living indeed.

"This admiration, mingled with sympathy which we feel for  
American science, goes back to a time already distant when you  
Franklin lived among us and was the object of a veritable cult on the  
part of Louisiana. 'They have ruined my bust so much,' he  
wrote to his daughter, with his very good nature, 'that if a price  
were set on my head, it would surely be impossible for me to escape!'

"As you see, gentlemen, we still live, possibly the least remem-  
brances of a great period. The recent struggles which we have  
undertaken with you on the field of Bessing and Breckia have  
rendered them still more present and closer. May we renew often  
these courteous struggles which have no other object than peaceful  
progress and the development of civilization."

MAYOR MC CLELLAN: "I have the honor to introduce the German  
Special Delegate from Germany, General von Koster." Delegate

GROF ADMIRAL von KOSTER: "Mr. President and  
Gentlemen of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission: As  
representative of the German Empire, I have the honor of offering  
to you the congratulations of Germany on the occasion of the memor-  
able celebration of the three-hundredth birthday of the City and  
State of New York and the first navigation of the Hudson River.

"It is the first time that a celebration of a single city has been made  
an international festival by the presence of special delegates of all  
the nations of the world. The enthusiastic reception of your invita-  
tions in our country as well as all over the world may show you that  
we are fully aware of the historical importance of the events you are  
celebrating. The world knows what an enormous influence the



German Delegate discovery of that gigantic stream has exercised on the development of international intercourse by the rise of this mighty emporium for commerce on its banks and by the utilization of steam for navigation. The magnificent development of New York is the most obvious proof of the importance of these facts.

"Nowhere can sympathy for your celebrations be greater than in Germany which is connected with the United States by numerous bonds of friendship, of common descent, of commercial intercourse and common scientific work, and by the cultivation of friendly political relations during more than one hundred years.

"We admire the extraordinary work that has been accomplished in the United States by the irresistible energy and the creative impulse of the American people, and we may be proud of the fact that to a high degree, the sons of our country have had the privilege of partaking in the development of the magnitude of the United States as well as the City and the State of New York.

"We wish that the celebrations which, as a municipal festivity, eclipse by their grandeur everything of the kind that has been undertaken until now, may take a most harmonious progress.

"We thank you for your splendid hospitality, and we may hope that the present days will continue to live in the memory of our generation and of the following ones as a promise of a happy future for the American nation, and for its center, New York, a future which is based on great times past."

Crest  
British Delegate MAYOR McCLELLAN: "I have the honor to introduce Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Seymour, Special Delegate of His Britannic Majesty's Government."

SIR EDWARD SEYMOUR, G. C. B.: "I am charged by His Majesty's Government to convey to the State and City of New York the cordial greetings of the King and the British people upon the occasion of the celebration of two great events in the history of your State and your City.

"The tri-centenary of the first exploration of this noble river and the centenary of the placing upon it of a vessel worked by steam are anniversaries which mark epochs, not only in the annals of New York, but also in the progress of the world.

"In the long and famous line of navigators who have extended our knowledge of the earth by their skill and daring and have brought



honor to the race to which you and we belong, there is no more brilliant name than that of Henry Hudson. He had a wonderful, though all too short, career of adventure, and the faintest record of his life was crowned by a tragic death in which his dauntless spirit shone brighter and closer to the face. The glory of his achievements belongs partly to the English nation whence he sprang, and partly to the Dutch nation under whose flag he was sailing, when he entered this part of the sea and traced the course of the river far up to the north under the cliffs and forests of regions theretofore unknown. He sought, like many another English, Dutch and French explorer, a passage to the northwest from the Atlantic to the Pacific. What he found has turned out to be scarcely less important, and his discovery has rekindled in another form the hopes and purposes that led him along the coast and ultimately into the mighty Bay which bears his name, and where he met his end.

"Two hundred years after the voyage of Henry Hudson, the enterprising foresight of Robert Fulton, encouraged by the experiments that had been made upon the canals of Scotland and on the rivers of the United States, as well as by himself on the Seine, placed upon your waters the first vessel propelled by steam as applied to the service of commerce.

"Thirty years before, in 1780, James Watt had made the steam engine a power instead of a toy, and thirty years later, in 1807, the first steamship crossed the Atlantic to enter the harbor of New York. These also were great events fit to be commemorated here one hundred years after Fulton's steam whistle wakened the echoes of the Palladas.

"Through the use which the untiring activity of your people has made of the natural advantages of this admirable harbor, the eastern gateway of your Continent, and of the inexhaustible resources of the country that lies behind it, through steam power which brings over the thousands the products of the West and distributes them from here by sea to the farthest corners of the earth, your City has grown to be the mightiest emporium of the Western Hemisphere. The vessels which sail from your port are larger in their tonnage and the goods they carry are more valuable than were all the vessels employed and all the goods carried in the trade of the whole world in the days of Henry Hudson. This province of commerce has become

Great  
Britain's  
Delegate





Great  
Britain's  
Delegate

a powerful agency in drawing Nations together, in enabling them to know one another better, in promoting good will among them, in making them feel they are all interested in one another's welfare and that the highest of all their interests is peace.

"To His Majesty and his Government, it is a particular source of pleasure that with the expansion of your City and your Nation the ties of respect and affection have grown always stronger between the British people and this country in which so much of the best blood of England has poured and in which the free spirit of the American institutions of our race has been so worthily preserved. It is their fervent wish that the prosperity with which Providence has blessed you may forever flourish and abound, and that the hopeful spirit and the versatile energy which were noble in you to day, and which have cradled the United States to make such marvelous progress in all the arts of life, may continue to dwell in the heart and stir the pulses of her people, not only to be the parent of new and not less splendid achievements in the century to come."

Guatemala  
Delegate

NEW YORK, AUGUST 11, 1909: "I have the honor to introduce the Special Delegate of the Republic of Guatemala, Licenciate Don Manuel Arroyo."

DON MANUEL ARROYO: "To the President of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Councils, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: As the representative and in the name of the Republic of Guatemala, I have the honor to tender to you my most cordial, respectful salutation on the occasion of this eventful and magnificent celebration in commemoration of one of the most important and transcendental events, not only to your country, but to the world."

"My Government cordially joins its honor in being invited to associate itself in this splendid celebration by a people who are among the first in the whole world, and it has conferred upon us the great honor of being appointed the bearers of its kindest esteem, not only for the illustrious men who are now being commemorated at this time, but also to this great country which you have the good fortune to claim for your own."

"Therefore, in the name of the people and the Government of Guatemala, I salute you and assure you of my most sincere good wishes for the success of this celebration, which will mark an epoch in history."



MAYOR McCLELLAN: "I have the honor to introduce Professor Horace Fithcart, Special Delegate of the Republic of Haiti." Delegate

Professor Fithcart spoke in French, of which the following is a translation:

PROFESSOR FIFTHART. "Mr. President: The Government of the Republic of Haiti in close union with the Haitian nation at the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, particularly commands me to transmit its cordially friendly wishes to the Celebration Committee, and to say to it at the same time how sensible of its gracious invitation Haiti has been. It wishes, by the reading of its representative, to assure the participation of Haiti in this solemnity which here assembles the delegates of all peoples."

"The Haitian nation, Mr. President, has more than one reason why it is not able to remain indifferent to the gracious appeal of the Committee. The bonds of friendship which for so long a time have united it to the American people, the good sense which the discoveries common to our two civilizations have created, the powerful influence which they have exerted upon the development of civilization, are also causes which have brought my country to participate in this great manifestation."

"Permit me, Mr. President, to profit by the opportunity which is offered, to thank the Committee, in the name of the Government, for the reception, so full of cordiality, which I have received in the beautiful city of New York."

MAYOR McCLELLAN: "I have the honor to introduce the Hon. Alan O. Clephane, Special Delegate of the Government of Liberia." Delegate

Mr. Clephane bowed his acknowledgements.

MAYOR McCLELLAN: "I have the honor to introduce the Italian Special Delegate of Italy, Vice-Admiral Almon-di Brocchioni." Delegate

In the absence of Admiral di Brocchioni's reply was made by Marquis Baggio Ducarne, commanding the Italian warship "Etna."

MARQUIS BAGGIO DUCARNE: "Gentlemen of the Navy, of the Army, Members of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, Ladies and Gentlemen: On account of the delay of the arrival of



Italian  
Delegate

Vice-Admiral di Brocchetti, I have the honor of taking his place as legate of the Italian Government and of speaking on this solemn circumstance here by the City of New York in honor of her great men, Hudson and Fulton. The former, a bold and tenacious seaman, who, on his flag-ship, the *Christina*, which later on was given his name, saw all the importance of the place at once and how it would likely become in future time one of the most conspicuous centers of the world's trade. The latter, owing to his own invention, which was to improve by devices, often the improvement by which Hudson's idea could here on be turned out into reality, making thus of that beautiful river a source of wonderful activity and life as we see to-day.

"In the name of the Italian Government, I thank the Committee of the City of New York and the Government of the United States for the invitation to Italy to be present on this occasion. And it is a real pleasure for us Italian sailors to see our colors flying together with those of many other friendly nations to honor the two great men.

"Friendship between the United States and Italy seems to become stronger every day, emigration and growing trade being the origin of a thick net of interests and affections. But I need not speak of these things. I simply wish to remember here the great proof of friendship which was given to my country in those sad days when one of the beautiful parts in southern Italy was lately destroyed by a blind force of nature. So please me to say a few words now just to tell a sentiment which I am deeply and in my heart.

"I always remembered that I was a school boy that the American people were a people of boldness and dash; in my mature age I could perceive myself being a people of heroism and life. I feel I salute American as the dash in the action of life in every branch of human activity and for which only one seemed to no other people in the broad path of progress. And here, indeed, a wonderful fact is seen: we see along the river more than under our own eyes looking on the Clermont to the side of the big steamers, which, starting from England, Holland, Germany, France and Italy in quick succession make up just like a bridge between Europe and America, we see at once the history of the progress of the world during a century.

"The argosies of the sea of to-day all come here along the sides of this river, being here attracted by the wonderful activity of life and



trade. That life and trade which were begun here by the first passage of the *Clemon*t up the Hudson between New York and Albany, at the speed of five knots an hour, has actually grown up by degrees to be very thick in these days, between Europe and America, across the ocean, at the wonderful speed of ten or five knots an hour.

"In the name of God I wish peace and prosperity to the United States and to all other Nations here present, which are all likewise conspicuous factors of progress and civilization in the history of the world."

MAYOR McCLELLAN: "I have the honor to present His Japanese Imperial Highness Prince Kunitoshi Kuni, Special Delegate of Japan." Delegate

Prince Kuni handed to Gen. Woodford a paper which the latter read as follows:

"His Imperial Majesty, my august Sovereign, has commissioned me to assist in this Celebration and to extend his cordial congratulations on the material progress that has followed the discovery of Hudson and the inventive genius of Fulton."

MAYOR McCLELLAN: "I have the honor to introduce the Luxembourg Special Delegate from Luxembourg, the Hon. Maurice Pescatore." Delegate

Mr. Pescatore bowed his acknowledged guests.

MAYOR McCLELLAN: "I have the honor to introduce Señor Mexican Don Carlos Pereyra, Special Delegate of Mexico." Delegate

SEÑOR DON CARLOS PEREYRA: "Mexico joins with the American people in the commemoration of two great events, which belong equally to the history of the United States and to the history of all peoples. In the prowess of Hudson you glorify the man of action, and in Fulton's invention the marvellous power of a creative imagination. These two heroes of civilization point out the two integral forces of human progress—civilization."

"Hudson displayed the flag of a new world, country white looking for room, by which to reach the dreams of the method dreamer. Instead of reaching the climatical regions of Marco Polo, which seduced him as they seduced the Italians, Spaniards and Portuguese of the glorious transatlantic Odyssey, he placed foot in a land richer than all the land of dreams, in which there are many characteristics of greatness, of which the most wonderful is the spirit of liberty."

"Fulton, with his invention, reduced the earth to the dimensions





Mexican  
Delegates

assigned to it by the contemporaneous cartographers of Hudson. Civilizations, which in their origin were pluvial and later mastered the mediumance bodies of the world, had reached the period of oceanic extension. Fulton furnished the instrument to completely realize the international cooperation of peoples.

"We are in the midst of a celebration in which all humanity feels as one. We praise you for presenting to the world the credentials which enable you to be classed as an illustrious nation. All that is genuine American is here and deserves admiration. It shines in the virtues of Washington in the wonderful far-sightedness of Jefferson in the practical science of John Quincy Adams in the eloquence of Webster in the momentary force of Clay in the fortitude of Lincoln in the devotion of your patriots in the daring of your explorers and in you here for all that on this victorious day of the interharmonic and of the will to reach the harmony of nations and the peace of peoples.

"Accident, intensive development, similarly favored by sympathy toward all peoples, which takes to be elements of happiness and culture, will help you to reach that finality of all legitimate activities, earnestly desired here in this country, this movement shall not cease until perfection is reached."

Dutch-  
land  
Delegate

MAYOR McCLELLAN: "I have the honor to introduce to you the Special Delegation of the Netherlands, Mr. J. T. Cremer."

MR. J. T. CREMER: "Your Majesty, the Queen of the Netherlands has decided to convey to the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Committee the expression of her people's great sympathy with the commemoration of events of such vast importance as the discovery of the Hudson River and the domination of steam navigation.

"The flag of our Netherlands was the first to fly on this noble river and on the settlements of New Netherland, now the justly proud Empire State and City of New York.

"This discovery was due to the spirit of enterprise of the pioneers of the Holland, nurtured in a half-century's struggle for freedom and to their leaders in this war the Princes of the House of Orange-Nassau, who ever since have ruled as the mainpring of the resources of the country. The name of the great soldier-prince Maurits once was given to this river and the forts on its banks were named Orange and Nassau, from which are well remembered by our Queen.



"The memory of those days is still vivid on both sides of the ocean. Her Majesty knows that a great number of your worthiest citizens still cherish the country where their forefathers lived and practiced the old home virtues and customs; that tokens of friendship are constantly being offered by your citizens to her, in the interest of peace and good will amongst nations; and also that the one official flag, adopted by your Commission, is the old flag of the Netherlands, thus most closely associating to this Celebration the country which feels most for it.

"The sympathy of that country which had the hardest struggle for freedom has always been strong for the Great Republic of the New World during and after its fight for independence and liberty; and Her Majesty, the Queen of the Netherlands, remembering that on the 17th day of November, 1776, Fort Orange on the Island of St. Eustatius was the first to salute the flag of the United States, flying on the *Amelia Dorica*, has further ordered here to salute the challenge of your grand Celebration, our old flag, which now, Mr. President, is your flag."

Mr. Cremer, at the conclusion of his address, stepped to a flag draped at the side of the stage, and, turning its folds to his lips, respectfully kissed it.

MAYOR McCLELLAN: "As the Mayor of the daughter city <sup>Amsterdam</sup> ~~dam~~ of New Amsterdam, I have the great privilege and honor of introducing to you the Burgomaster of the mother city of Amsterdam."

HON. W. F. VAN ETTUWEN: "Mr. Mayor, Honored Colleague! I have now felt a man's obligation to cross the ocean in order to transmit on this occasion the friendly greetings from the City of Old Amsterdam to the City of New Amsterdam. If I feel a certain predilection in using the name which the mighty metropolis of the Union bore in her youth, it is not only because this name conjures up historical facts pleasing to the Dutch mind, but rather because this name explains and accounts for those three-centuries-old bonds of friendship which join Holland and America.

"I am quite well aware of the fact that the Amsterdam Chamber of the East India Company did not sail on Hudson in the Half Moon in search of new lands, and that Hudson's discovery of the river which now bears his name is, in a certain extent, be attributed



Mayor of  
Amster-  
dam

to chance, and if the Hollanders of those days had been of the kind such as some historians represent, then they would calmly have put Hudon's record of his voyage aside. The spirit of enterprise, however, which moved the Dutch of that age, made them equip a ship in order to derive advantage from Hudon's discovery to trade with the newly discovered countries and to found settlements there, of which the foundation of New Netherland and of New Amsterdam have been the immediate outcome.

"Among those ships was the Amsterdam vessel, *The Tiger*, commanded by the well known Captain Adriaen Block. Unfortunately, Block's ship was burned in the Fall of 1613 just as he was making ready to return in her to Holland. This was a great disappointment to the Dutch who did not care how for their health. If Block and his men had been of a running habit, the habit which McGraw and Irving has ascribed to the Dutch, in general, they would have gone on meditating all through the Winter upon that disaster that had overtaken them, with their hands in their pockets and their pipes in their mouths. What they actually did do was to set to work instantly to build another vessel, and by the Springtime of the year 1614 a ship was finished and launched large enough to venture out upon the ocean.

"There was a nice touch of prophetic fitness in the fact that the very first product of skilled labor on this Island was a ship for a ship in the three centuries that lie behind us has formed the bridge between this and other continents, and which will endeavor to do so in the centuries still to come, unless the aeroplane shall take its place.

"And the spirit of prophecy was upon the Dutch builders of the first little vessel when they named her '*Onrust*,' '*Unrest*.' Probably they wished to define the circumstances under which the vessel was constructed; but '*Onrust*,' or '*Unrest*,' which can also be translated by '*Rustless*,' and '*Rustless*,' in the sense of untiring energy, at once describes the character of the most essential of, and the most fit for the City of New York. It is untiring energy, which has ever since characterized the majority of the inhabitants of this City, has made her the Metropolis which rightly arouses the admiration of fellow countrymen and foreigners—the Metropolis which by her precept and example has contributed no little to make this country



the most powerful, the most prosperous country in the world in every respect.

Mayor of  
Amster-  
dam

"Holland, more especially Amsterdam, Old Amsterdam, rejoices at this. Old Amsterdam is proud that she has been privileged to lay the first small foundation stone of the grand structure of sturdy human labor, and I am second to none in uttering the well-meant and heartfelt wishes for this great City, speaking as I do for and on behalf of the Old City of Amsterdam. May the word 'Rechts,' which thus far has been the motto of this City, continue to remain her motto in the future. May this City continue to prosper and thrive to the advantage of the United States of America, and to the benefit of mankind in general. This is the ardent wish of the City of Amsterdam for the City of New York permit me once more to call her by the name of her youth—the City of New Amsterdam."

MAJOR McCULLAN: "I have the honor to introduce Senator Don Pio Bolanos, Special Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua."

Nicar-  
aguan  
Delegate

SEÑOR DON PIO BOLANOS: "Mr. President: The Supreme Government of Nicaragua, in accepting the invitation extended to it by your honorable Committee to attend the celebration of the third centennial of the discovery of the Hudson River and of the first century of the application of steam to navigation, has appointed me its Special Commissioner."

"In performing the honorable service thus imposed on me by my Government, I may be permitted to state to your honorable Chairman of the Committee and to its worthy members, that the Nicaragua Government and people send to you through me, to their Commissioner their most cordial salutation, and command me to give expression to their hearty sympathy with you in this great festival, by which this generation in the full enjoyment of its wonderful development and progress seeks to honor the memory of Henry Hudson and Robert Fulton."

"The achievements of these two figures in the history of the world, as has been the case frequently with the greatest of human accomplishments, were at first scarcely appreciated and often made the subject of the ironical jests of those who would deny them. It is necessary that centuries should pass for society, in its inevitable evolution, to realize that the accomplishment, which at the time of their realization were considered of little or no importance have





finally bequeathed to posterity a heritage of undreamed of splendor and magnificence.

"Hudson could not have imagined the great accumulation of material wealth, the evidences of which we see about us in this great Metropolitan of the twentieth century, nor could Columbus's mind have conceived the wonderful application which future centuries could make of his discovery. Columbus himself, in his wildest dreams of enthusiasm, could not have conceived what the Western Hemisphere would mean to the Old World, or to what extent its ports and richest products would be developed.

"Nevertheless, destined, fully mindful of the significance of these commemorative ceremonies, which will become memorable in the history of America, this pleasure in contributing to this occasion, by means of which this generation of the twentieth century expresses its appreciation of the discovery made by the daring Dutch navigator and the splendid history of the American country offers you the most cordial wish that this Metropolitan of America may continue to be the great way of this happy history to all the races of the world, are received, and that the march continue without interruption in that pathway of prosperity and progress which have already been realized here. All honor and glory to these two excellent types of humanity."

MAYOR MURPHY: "I have the honor to introduce Minister O. Gade, Special Delegate of Norway."

MINISTER O. GADE: "Mr. Mayor, Norway, the country of ships and sailors, the country which in olden times sent her daring sons, the vikings, to the rich shores of this continent long before any other European people knew that it existed, this my country, through its King and Government, sends me as its Special Delegate to express its deeply felt friendship and sympathy with the American people and especially with the people of the State and City of New York on the occasion of the Hudson-Hulton Tercentenary Celebration in joyful remembrance of the first anchoring of a European ship in tolerating New York, where now the flags of all nations wave gaily in the breeze.

"It is natural that we singing people should wish to be among the foremost to congratulate this great and wealthy State and City on the grand results obtained in these past three hundred years,



the Norwegian ships and crews showing their flag the whole year round on the river and in this port. Norwegian Delegate

"Alas his Majesty, the King of Norway, my most gracious sovereign, himself as a sailor, has been pleased to send me the following telegram, which I herewith have the honor to communicate to you, Mr. President.

"*His Majesty, the King of Norway,  
to the President of the United States*

"*I am very happy to contribute to the success of the Bicentennial Celebration of the American Independence.*"

" (Signed)                      HANSEN, L."

"Please accept, Mr. President, the assurance of my highest consideration."

MAYOR MCCULLAN: "I have the honor to introduce the Hon. Special Delegate of the Government of Panama, Senor Don FERNAN M. VALDES." Panama's Delegate

Senor Valdes bowed his acknowledgments.

MAYOR MCCULLAN: "I have the honor to introduce the Hon. Rodman WANGMAKER, Special Delegate of the Government of Paraguay." Paraguay's Delegate

Mr. Wangmaker bowed his acknowledgments.

MAYOR MCCULLAN: "I have the honor to introduce to you the Special Delegate from Peru, Senor DONCELO DELGADO." Peru's Delegate

SEÑOR DONCELO DELGADO: "Mr. President: Please convey to the American people the congratulations of all Peruvians on this notable creation of man on this earth, on the one hand, the discovery of Henry Haden, which gave to the United States the greatest city of the Western Hemisphere, and on the other, the discovery of Robert Fulton, which made possible to the world the magnificent commerce of modern times."

MAYOR MCCULLAN: "I have the honor to present Senor DON FELIX MEJIA, Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Salvador, Special Delegate." Salvador's Delegate

SEÑOR DON FEDERICO MEJIA: "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: It is with singular satisfaction that I find myself here as the specially accredited representative of the Republic of Salvador, to



Salvador's  
Delegates do honor on this occasion to the memory of Hendrick Hudson and Robert Fulton and their achievements. As a schoolboy on the New Jersey side of yonder river, named after the great discoverer, I was privileged to see pass up and down the vast number of the steamers, and possibly through the invisible genius of Fulton. To look of this river may be described in marked degree the greatness of New York, its wealth, its power, truly the Empire State of the Union. And I am proud to do honor to two men who have contributed so largely toward the rise of all America."

Turkey's  
Delegates MAYOR MCCULLAN: "I have the honor to introduce His Excellency Yussuf Zia Pasha, Special Delegate of Turkey."

HIS EXCELLENCY, YUSSOUF ZIA PASHA: "Mr. President, I take particular pleasure in informing you that I have been entrusted by my Government with the task of expressing to you all the pleasure that they have experienced at the extreme courtesy with which the Hudsonian Turkey has been invited to be present at the Hudson-Hulton Celebration, organized, as I already had occasion of ascertaining, with such celerity in view of commemorating the discovery of the Hudson River and the application of steam to navigation."

"I take advantage, Mr. President, of the opportunity to tell you how happy I am personally to have been invested with my present mission which will be at the same time a voyage of instruction, concerning the admirable institutions which have made the grandeur of the United States."

"I beg you to accept, Mr. President, the expression of my high consideration."

Uruguay's  
Delegates MAYOR MCCULLAN: "I have the honor to introduce Señor Don Rafael J. Fontalba, Special Delegate of the Government of Uruguay."

Señor Fontalba bowed his acknowledgments.

Venezuela's  
Delegates MAYOR MCCULLAN: "I have the honor to introduce Señor Don Manuel Aguilar, Special Delegate from Venezuela."

HON. MANUEL AGUILAR: "Mr. President, I am instructed by my Government to present to you and through you to the City of New York, on this occasion, the best wishes of the Venezuelan people who have always felt for this country a most friendly feeling and admiration."



The New York Banks Glee Club then sang, to the air of Mrs. Trask's "America," the following verse written by Mrs. Spencer Trask:

And let us be faithful  
To the flag that floats on high,  
For 'neath its folds  
Lies the heart of  
The brave, the true,  
The noble, the free,  
The brave, the true,  
The noble, the free.

MAYOR MCCLELLAN: "The exercises will be concluded by reading a Benediction pronounced by Rabbi Perlmutter Mendes — Rabbi

Perlmutter  
Mendes

RABBI PERLMUTTER MENDES: "Our Father in Heaven, we send Thy benediction to the upon this beloved America, no three centuries ago Thou didst grant it to England and to Holland, whose world-work have made possible the world's joy to-day."

"For Thou it was who didst leave England for her fight for religion and civil liberty. Thy valor and courage had already helped to break the Armada's chains, but it was courage from Thee that inspired her brave's acceptance to cross wide seas and made possible the foundation of human progress here, and in other far off lands."

"Above all, it was Thy love and Thy blessing which, three centuries ago, gave to her in her own language the noble vision of our Book of Books, the Bible, whose 'In your tents O Israel' heralded that revelation which made possible the birth of this great Nation. For then it was that England's Puritans came to these shores the hope, the courage, the faith, who could then combat the fight of their fires for Liberty, for freedom of conscience, for freedom of thought, of which America is today a world-champion. Through those Puritans, whose very breath of life was that Book of Books, Thou didst found this blessed America upon the foundations of Righteousness and Responsibility."

"That loving protection, that courage, that hope, that faith, Thou didst afford graciously — first to the sacred daughters of brave Holland so that she also fought for religious liberty, for freedom of thought, for freedom of conscience. Yes, both countries and this country did it Thou bless when Henry Hudson, the son of England, carried





Benedic- the flag of Holland to the mighty stream that laves this imperial  
tion by City, whose waters bear the apostles of the world.

Reuben "Thy blessing hath ever rested upon this land. Thy inspiration  
has caused heroes, and Fulton among the greatest of them, to  
utilize the wonderful powers with which Thou, the source of all  
power, hast blessed a Nation. Upon human enterprise when sanc-  
tified by Thy spirit, upon the development of those powers of Nature  
when utilized for mankind's profit, and safeguarded by righteous-  
ness in the use thereof, upon the one loved America, yea upon all  
countries we ask Thy benediction.

"Father in heaven, for thus the prophets have taught the world  
to call Thee, we pray Thee with the inspiration of the ancient  
prayer, which for twenty-two centuries we have daily used:  
'Agios' Thy name hallowed be Thy great name in this world which  
was created with Thy will, may Thy Kingdom be established there;  
may Thy redemption of all mankind bring forth a new world,  
temporal peace and justice, and may Thy blessing come to  
thine, in truth, our fellow creatures, men shall not lift up sword against  
nation, neither shall they learn war any more; all shall be filled  
with the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea; peace,  
Truce, kindness and truth shall reign, righteousness and peace  
shall embrace, truth shall spring forth from earth and charity shall  
look down from heaven.' Give us, we pray Thee, this fulfillment of  
Thy benediction, upon all mankind. Amen."

Governor's  
Island  
Recep-  
tion

In addition to the attentions to the official guests mentioned  
in Chapter XII and the formal reception described in this  
Chapter, the Reception Committee also had the pleasure of  
assisting the guests to attend two other notable recep-  
tions given in cooperation with the Commission, namely, the recep-  
tion by Major-General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., commander  
the United States Military Department of the East, and by  
Mrs. Wood, at the Headquarters of the Department on  
Governor's Island in New York Harbor on Monday, Sep-  
tember 27, 1909, and the reception given by Col. Hugh  
L. Scott, U. S. A., Superintendent of the United States Military



Academy, at West Point on the Hudson River, on Wednesday, September 29.

The reception on Governor's Island was held in Corbin Hall from 4 to 6 p. m. The official guests of the Commission were taken in cabs from their hotels to the foot of West 42d street, and thence to Governor's Island in a United States naval tug, kindly placed at the service of the Reception Committee by Admiral Murdoch.

All of the officials of the United States Navy Yard at New York; Rear-Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N., Commander-in-Chief of the United States Atlantic Fleet; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Seymour, G. C. B., of Great Britain; Grossadmiral von Roeder of Germany; Vice-Admiral Alfonso di Brocchieri of Italy, and many other distinguished officials, American and foreign, were present. The inclemency of the weather which prevailed during the day did not interfere with the success of the reception, and the four hundred or more guests soon forgot the inclemency of the elements outside doors in the cordiality of the hospitality of the host and hostess. The scene under the vivid lights of the reception room, filled with a distinguished company and glittering with the uniforms of the naval and military services, was very brilliant.

In the evening a dance was given.

The reception by Col. Scott at the United States Military Academy at West Point on Wednesday, September 29, possessed a peculiar interest for the foreign visitors who had the natural desire to see this famous school in which the future officers of the United States Army are receiving their military education. The official guests of the Commission were taken to West Point by train, arriving about 1 p. m. Col. Scott and staff, and the Military Academy Detachment of the United States Cavalry, mounted and in full dress uniform, met the arriving guests at the railroad station and escorted them to the campus. The public buildings of the Academy were decorated



West  
Point  
Recep-  
tion

with the flags of all nations. Upon the arrival of the visitors opposite the Library, a salute of 17 guns was fired. From 1.15 to 2.15 P. M. a reception was held and luncheon was served in Memorial Hall, all officers and instructors of the Academy being in attendance in military uniform. During the reception, the Military Academy Band played the national airs of all nations represented in the company. During the reception and luncheon, care was taken to have the visitors meet all the officers of the Academy and the freest opportunity was given for the exchange of views on questions of military education and the visitors were permitted to ask any questions as to the method and system of the Academy.

From 2.15 to 3.45 the guests were escorted through the various buildings, the officers' mess, library, ordnance museum, chapel, headquarters offices, cadent buildings, cadet mess and kitchens, and the cadet barracks.

By special orders the following named officers assisted at the reception and inspection of public buildings:

- Major Will R. Blair, A. C. Co., Artillery Corps.
- Captain Thomas W. D. Crosby, 4th Infantry.
- Captain William L. French, 4th Infantry.
- Captain George D. Culbert, Corps of Engineers.
- Captain Charles B. Condit, 2nd Infantry.
- Captain Henry C. Johnson, Corps of Engineers.
- First Lieutenant William A. Mitchell, Corps of Engineers.
- First Lieutenant Harold C. Pike, Corps of Engineers.
- First Lieutenant John L. Scholer, Corps of Engineers.
- First Lieutenant Charles H. Pratt, Corps of Engineers.
- First Lieutenant Vernon D. McWilliams, Corps of Engineers.
- First Lieutenant Samuel Frederickberger, 3rd Field Artillery.
- First Lieutenant Francis H. Smith, 2nd Coast Artillery Corps.
- First Lieutenant Charles Jones, Coast Artillery Corps.
- First Lieutenant Charles B. May, Coast Artillery Corps.
- First Lieutenant Clarence L. Foxson, Coast Artillery Corps.
- First Lieutenant William Lindsay, 3rd Field Artillery.
- First Lieutenant Francis W. Hammond, 3rd Field Artillery.
- First Lieutenant George M. Morton, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps.









## CHAPTER XVII

### HISTORICAL PARADE IN MANHATTAN

THE principal event of Tuesday, September 28, 1909, was the Historical Parade in Manhattan Borough, New York City. The preparations for this parade were made under the direction of the Historical and Carnival Parade Committee of which Mr. Herman Ribbler is Chairman. The historical floats were constructed with the cooperation of the Historical Committee of which Mr. Samuel V. Hoffman, President of the New York Historical Society, is President. The latter committee presented upon the historical scenery of the designs before the construction of the floats began.

Form of  
Pageant  
decided

The idea of a civic parade with floats bearing a series of historical tableaux was suggested at the very first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Hudson Tercentenary Joint Committee on December 16, 1905, but the exact form of the pageant was undecided for some time. In the summer of 1908, while the subject was under consideration, the 600th anniversary of the founding of Quebec was commemorated with a celebration which included historical pageants directed by Mr. Fred Lassalle on the "Plains of Abraham" after the English plan, that is to say, historical scenes enacted within a limited area to which admission was restricted by ticket. Upon careful consideration, that form of pageant did not seem to be adapted to a large city like New York where it was desired to present the scenes to the view of the largest number of spectators possible and free of charge. It was therefore decided to produce the historical scenes upon movable "floats" in a procession moving through the miles of the principal thoroughfares of the city.



On September 18, 1928, Mr. A. H. Stoddard of New Orleans, <sup>Captain of Pageant</sup> who for many years had been Master of the Mardi Gras pageants in New Orleans, appeared before the Executive Committee and explained the methods pursued in the parades which have made New Orleans famous as the Carnival City, and on November 23, 1928, his engagement as Captain of Pageantry was authorized. Two months more were consumed in preliminary planning before the work of physical preparation for the Historical Parade — and for the Carnival Parade which was also adopted later — actually began. The arduous labors, involving a vast amount of detail, of organizing these two parades and designing and building the floats, were therefore performed in less than eight months.

On January 23, 1929, the Commission rented from the Erie Railroad Company two frame buildings on the north side of 149th street at the Hudson River, in the Borough of the Bronx <sup>for floats</sup> for a factory. The buildings were joined together and otherwise altered to meet the necessities of a workshop, forming one large building about 337 feet long and 117 feet wide, which was called, after the New Orleans custom, "the Den." The Den and all of the work of its construction were under the immediate charge of Capt. Stoddard. As soon as the factory was ready, several artists and artisans skilled by many years' occupation in this kind of work were brought on from New Orleans and were not only used on the period work of float construction, but were also employed as instructors to teach a larger number of persons employed locally. In fact, a school of float-construction was established and trained a working force which, at the height of the work in July, numbered 100 persons, men and women, including designers, modelers, papier maché workers, carpenters, constructors, painters, decorators, costume makers, watchmen, etc.

The general system pursued in producing the historical floats was as follows: First, the subjects were chosen by the



Building  
the  
floats

Historical and Carnival Parades Committee, with the aid of persons familiar with the history of the City and State. They were then submitted to Mr. B. A. Wilstrom,\* the artist, who drew "plates" or colored designs about 17 by 22 inches in size, embodying his conception of the subjects selected. These were in turn submitted to the Historical Committee for revision as to the accuracy of details, and when finally approved were placed in the hands of the master-workmen at the "Den" for construction. Here every part of the floats—except the trucks on which they were built—was constructed. With a truck as a base, a rough formulation for the design was made of timber and covered with wire mesh. Upon this rough outline the stucco or papier maché was applied, as the case might require. The high portions were next built up, and the positions of the live or lay figures were carefully marked from the complete artist's design.

Meanwhile, the manufacture of the smaller objects which were to be added was prosecuted in the modeling room. This room, in which three master modelers and a large corps of assistants, men and women, modeled the objects in plaster or clay, was one of the most interesting departments of the Den. The rough skeleton of a figure was first built of lath and wire mesh, and then masses of green modeling clay were potted on that framework. The sculptors next moulded the clay into the semblance of the design with their hands, which were protected with a wire screen, and then the sculptor carefully modelled the face and limbs of the figure or the exact outline of the object to be produced. The next step was the taking of a plaster mould of the clay model. The papier-maché workers then took possession of the case. Five or six layers

\* Mr. Wilstrom was born and educated in Sweden, having graduated from the University at Stockholm. He had been in the modeling business principally and had been in the New Orleans, Chicago and New York exhibitions. He had been in the March Grand Canyon department of art in the 1904 St. Louis Exposition. Mr. Wilstrom, 1141 New York City, April 26, 1906, after several days' work had completed the designs for the Historical Parade.



of thin, tough paper were pasted over every part of the cast <sup>Building</sup> and allowed to dry perfectly. The papier maché was then split <sup>the</sup> in two by cutting through the layers, and the plaster <sup>floats</sup> cast removed, whereupon the parts of the papier maché mould were carefully joined and sewed with fine wire and the place of opening covered with more layers of pasted paper. When finished and dried the papier maché figure was able to stand a remarkable amount of rough usage and retain every line of the original clay model. These papier maché forms were then painted and were ready to be applied to the floats.

Almost every conceivable object was modelled and made into papier maché in that model room, from imitation flames and cabbages to heroic figures of men and women, a life-sized cow and horse, or an eagle that stood 18 feet high and measured 15 feet from tip to tip. The figures and objects that were too large to be carried out of the model room through the small doors or were too large for convenience in handling, were cut into small sections, and each section was carefully numbered, while a drawing of the figure or object, with the sections correspondingly numbered, was filed in the office to facilitate the reassembling of the parts.

The main part of the workshop was a busy scene. In one corner was a forge, with blacksmiths busily engaged in making chains and many kinds of iron parts for the floats; in another were two buzz-saws and a lathe, while in the center were carpenters' benches and the paint shop. Wandering constantly around the shop were watchmen, patrolling, day and night, on the outlook for fire or danger of any kind. From the girders stretched a network of fire hose, always attached to hydrants, ready for instant use; and on convenient shelves, at short intervals, were fire extinguishers and hand grenades. In surroundings like these the smaller objects and figures were added to the floats, and the final decoration with paint, tinsel and gilding added.





**Building the Floats** The floats were made unusually substantial, in order that they might be used in parades in other cities along the river and might withstand the strain and wear of hauling over country roads from town to town.

As the Der. was not large enough to accommodate the 104 floats built for both the Historical and the Carnival Parades, over half of them, as soon as completed, were taken across the Harlem River to Manhattan Island and stored at 153d street, under the viaduct, being protected from the elements by canvas hung on the viaduct.

**Scale of Floats** For the benefit of others who may desire to profit by the experience of this Commission it may be said that the scale adopted by the designers of these floats was in many cases unnecessarily large. The floats were 14 feet wide, 32 feet long, and from 20 to 40 feet high. Some of them were probably the largest of the kind ever built. The designers thought that on account of the scale of buildings in New York City the floats should be unusually large. As a matter of fact, the streets of New York are not wider than the streets of many other smaller cities, and the floats were not seen in such perspective in relation to the buildings as to cause any relative diminution of the former in comparison with the latter. In fact, the floats, crowded between the walls of the tall buildings which rose so far above them, seemed to crowd the streets through which they moved and to be even larger than they really were. Smaller floats would have vibrated less and lasted the wear and tear of travel better than the large ones, and would have cost less.

**Artistic Quality** As to the artistic quality of the floats—they were not intended to be beaux arts productions nor was it expected that the modeling and coloring would be according to fine arts standards. They were, however, designed and constructed by the most expert artisans available in this kind of pageant work and no pains were spared to have the work-



manship conform to the best standard of this class of handicraft. In this effort the Committee on Historical and Carnival Parades was very successful.

The Historical Parade had two special objects in view: <sup>Two</sup> <sup>Objects</sup> <sup>of Parade</sup> One was to illustrate by moving tableaux memorable scenes in the history of the City and State for public education and entertainment. The second object was to unite in the procession the representative of as many as possible of the nationalities composing the cosmopolitan population of the State, so as to make them feel that the heritage of the State's history belonged to them as well as to those more distinctively American. As a result, not only were the historical characters on the floats impersonated by students from the Universities, descendants of the old families of New York and members of the leading patriotic and hereditary societies, but about twenty different nationalities were represented in the marching bodies constituting the essences of honor. To many of the spectators, not the least educational feature of the parade was the striking illustration of the composite character of the population of New York afforded by the successive phalanxes of citizens of African, Bohemian, Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Norwegian, Polish, Scotch, Swedish and Syrian descent. In several of the organizations, not classified by nationalities, were representative of several other nations. The aboriginal Indians of New York State were represented by 70 real Iroquois Indians - men, women and children - who were secured from the Indian reservations for the Commission by Mr. F. F. Moore and who cost the characters on the floats representing the Indian period. These Indians, dressed in their picturesque native costumes, and still speaking the language of their ancestors, were the objects of intense interest alike to the American spectators and to the official representatives of foreign nations at the Court of Honor, before whom they paused and executed a ceremonial dance.



Order of  
Floats  
Dis-  
arranged  
by  
Weather

The order of the floats in the Historical Parade was somewhat disarranged by the elements. The inclement weather of Monday, the 27th, was followed by such threatening indications, and at times light showers in the early hours of the day, that for a time it was uncertain whether the parade could take place on the latter day. When, at length, advice from the Weather Bureau reassured the Committee on this point, so much time had elapsed that it was impossible to haul the floats out from their shelters and arrange them in the chronological order of the events proposed, without delaying the parade for two or three hours, to the great inconvenience of the waiting multitudes, and particularly the visitors from out of town. It was therefore decided to form the procession as rapidly as possible, regardless of the chronological order of the floats, as the public was advised of the correct order in the descriptive program and public prints.

The  
Line of  
March

The parade was formed at Central Park West and Sixth street and in the streets adjacent thereto, and started about at the hour announced, 11 A. M. The line of march was down Central Park West to Central Park South (54th street), thence to Fifth avenue, and thence to Washington Square, where the procession was disbanded. From beginning to end the route was lined on either side with dense masses of spectators, either standing on the sidewalks and in the parks, or sitting upon observation stands. Great enthusiasm prevailed all along the line, and particularly in the vicinity of the Court of Honor between 40th and 42nd streets on Fifth avenue, where the official review took place.

The procession was marshaled and commanded by the veteran soldier, Major-General Charles F. Roe, commanding the National Guard of the State of New York. Ambulances were stationed along the route of the parade at points indicated by flags, the arrangement for their service being made by Lieut.-Col. Wm. G. LeBoutillier; and a signal service for the



purpose of reporting the progress of the procession was arranged by Lieut.-Col. Frederick T. Ligh. The order of march was as follows:

	Compo- sition of Parade
Platoon of Mounted Police	
Platoon of Police	
Dr. Parsons, George L. McClinton, Mayor	
Mr. Hermann Rabler, Chairman of the Historical Parade Committee	
Grand Marshal	
Major-General Charles L. Roe	
Chief of Staff	
Lieutenant-Colonel George Albert Whipple	
Adjutant	
Lieutenant-Colonel Vincent W. Lindell	
Lieutenant-Colonel George L. Light	
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. Thompson	
Lieutenant-Colonel Vincent L. Murphy	
Lieutenant-Colonel John N. Johnson, Jr.	
Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Thompson	
Lieutenant-Colonel William C. DeBartolomeis	
Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick T. Ligh	
Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin J. Thompson	
Lieutenant-Colonel George T. Anderson	
Major John B. H. Smith	
Captain John A. M. Green	
Captain Cornelius Van Hook	
Captain Nathan H. Thompson	
Captain Albert H. Smith, Captain of Pageantry	
Mr. David T. Wells	
Companion Band, 120 members	
<i>First Division</i>	
Mr. Thomas Kelly, Grand Marshal of all Irish Societies	
Grandly Society of St. Patrick, 100 members	
Ancient Order of Hibernians of New York City, 100 members	
Warlike Society, 100 members	
Ancient Order of Hibernians of New York County, 100 members	
Italian Society, 100 members	
Italian Society, 100 members	
Bahamas Society, 100 members	
Bahamas Society, 100 members	
Polish Society, 100 members	
Polish Society, 100 members	
Hungarian Society, 100 members	
Hungarian Society, 100 members	
Flot No. 1, "Title City," Flot No. 1 of New York	
Flot No. 1, "Title City," Flot No. 1 of New York	
Norwegian Society, 100 members	
Norwegian Society, 100 members	





Com-  
position of  
Parade

## Red Men Band, 20 pieces

Floater No. 2, "Title Car, "I Have Peace." Character, Iroquois Indians  
 Escort, Iroquois Order of Red Men, 120 members

Floater No. 3, "Title Car, "I Have Peace." Character, Iroquois Indians  
 Escort, Iroquois Order of Red Men, 120 members

## Red Men Band, 20 pieces

Floater No. 4, "Title Car, "I Have Peace." Character, Iroquois Indians  
 Escort, Iroquois Order of Red Men, 120 members

Floater No. 5, "Title Car, "I Have Peace." Character, Iroquois Indians  
 Escort, Iroquois Order of Red Men, 120 members

Band of Soldiers, "Marching on Columbus Order, 120 pieces

Floater No. 6, "Title Car, "I Have Peace." Character, Iroquois Indians  
 Escort, Soldiers, "Marching on Columbus Order, 200 members

Floater No. 7, "Title Car, "I Have Peace." Character, Iroquois Indians

Escort, Soldiers, "Marching on Columbus Order, 200 members

Band of Soldiers, "Marching on Columbus Order, 120 pieces

Floater No. 8, "Title Car, "I Have Peace." Character, Iroquois Indians  
 Escort, Soldiers, "Marching on Columbus Order, 200 members

Floater No. 9, "Title Car, "I Have Peace." Character, Iroquois Indians

Escort, Soldiers, "Marching on Columbus Order, 200 members

Floater No. 10, "Title Car, "I Have Peace." Character, Iroquois Indians

Escort, Soldiers, "Marching on Columbus Order, 200 members

## Second Division

## Dutch Soldiers Band, 20 pieces

## Dutch Soldiers Band, 20 pieces

## Dutch Soldiers Band, 20 pieces

Floater No. 1, "Title Car, "Dutch Period." Character, Dutch Soldiers

Floater No. 11, "Title Car, "Dutch Period."

## Dutch Soldiers Band, 20 pieces

Floater No. 12, "Title Car, "Dutch Period." Character, United Holland Society

Floater No. 13, "Title Car, "Dutch Period." Character, United Holland Society

Floater No. 14, "Title Car, "Dutch Period." Character, United Holland Society  
 Escort, Dutch Soldiers Band, 20 pieces

Floater No. 15, "Title Car, "Dutch Period." Character, United Holland Society

Floater No. 16, "Title Car, "Dutch Period." Character, United Holland Society

## Dutch Soldiers Band, 20 pieces

Floater No. 17, "Title Car, "Dutch Period." Character, United Holland Society

Floater No. 18, "Title Car, "Dutch Period." Character, United Holland Society

## Dutch Soldiers Band, 20 pieces

Floater No. 19, "Title Car, "Dutch Period." Character, United Holland Society

## Dutch Soldiers Band, 20 pieces

Floater No. 20, "Title Car, "Dutch Period." Character, United Holland Society

Floater No. 21, "Title Car, "Dutch Period." Character, United Holland Society  
 Escort, Dutch Soldiers Band, 20 pieces

Floater No. 22, "Title Car, "Dutch Period." Character, City History Club

Escort, City History Club, 200 members



*Third Division*

Compo-  
sition of  
Parade

Edith Jones Band, 400 pieces

Chorus, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100

Chorus, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100

Chorus, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100

Float No. 24, "The United States of America, 1776-1901"

Chorus, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100

Float No. 24, "Schuyler and Van Cortlandt, 1776-1901" Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars

Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars, 100, 100

Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars, 100, 100

Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars, 100, 100

Float No. 25, "The United States of America, 1776-1901" Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars

Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars, 100, 100

Float No. 26, "The United States of America, 1776-1901" Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars

Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100

Float No. 27, "The United States of America, 1776-1901" Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars

Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100

Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars, 100, 100

Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars, 100, 100

Float No. 28, "The United States of America, 1776-1901" Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars

Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100

Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100

Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100

Float No. 29, "The United States of America, 1776-1901" Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars

Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100

Float No. 30, "The United States of America, 1776-1901" Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars

Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100

Float No. 31, "The United States of America, 1776-1901" Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars

Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100

Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars, 100, 100

Float No. 32, "The United States of America, 1776-1901" Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars

Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100

Float No. 33, "The United States of America, 1776-1901" Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars

Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100

Float No. 34, "The United States of America, 1776-1901" Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars

Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars, 100, 100

Float No. 35, "The United States of America, 1776-1901" Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars

Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100

Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100

Float No. 36, "The United States of America, 1776-1901" Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars

Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100

Float No. 37, "The United States of America, 1776-1901" Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars

Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars, 100, 100

Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100

Float No. 38, "The United States of America, 1776-1901" Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars

Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100

Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100

Float No. 39, "The United States of America, 1776-1901" Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars

Chorus, Society of Colonial Wars, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100







her lap she held an open book, representing history. Upon the back of her throne was perched an owl, signifying wisdom. Behind her, a wigwam and a "Skyscraper" represented the progress in architecture. From under the scroll at her feet issued the prows of a canoe and a battleship, symbolizing the progress in shipbuilding and navigation.

2. *Tide-Can of "Indian Period."* This float symbolized the League of the Iroquois who dominated the territory of the State at the time of Hudson's advent. A huge Indian head-dress, resting on a rocky mound embellished with Indian corn and foliage, was the principal feature. On the front of the mound were the clan totems of the Five Nations -- the beaver, the tortoise, the bear, the wolf, and the deer.

3. *Legend of Hiawatha.* This float represented the legend concerning the formation of the League of the Iroquois. At the front was the canoe in which Hiawatha arrived in the land of the Iroquois, bearing with him his beautiful daughter. At the prow of the canoe, just landed, stood Hiawatha. Upon a rock lay the maiden, in the clutches of an enormous eagle which crushed her to death. Behind them was the council fire, around which stood a group of Indians. The legend is to the effect that after Hiawatha had mourned his daughter three days, he rose in council and formed the League of the Iroquois.

4. *The Five Nations.* The Iroquois Confederacy was originally composed of five related nations, called the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas. In 1714 the cognate Tuscaroras, driven out of North Carolina, were received into the Iroquois Confederacy, which thereafter became known as the Six Nations. The float represented a group of Indians before a wigwam, and upon a shield in front of them life-sized figures of a deer, a bear, a wolf, a beaver and a tortoise.

5. *The First Sachem of the Iroquois.* The first Sachem of the League was the venerable Ato-tar-ho, a famous Onondaga

Descrip-  
tion of  
Floats





**Descrip-  
tion of  
Floats**

chief. The Indian traditions represented him as living in a swamp, where his dishes and drinking cups were made of the skulls of his enemies. He was unapproachable because he was clothed with hissing snakes. The float represented Ato-to-ho, scared and bad-ho, surrounded by snakes and frogs, and approached by Indians bearing propitiatory gifts.

6. *Season of Blossoms.* The tableau of the Season of Blossoms, or Springs, showed the Indians at work manufacturing implements of war and the chase, making moccasins, tilling the fields, making their birch-bark canoes, etc.

7. *Season of Fruits.* The summer season to the Indians was known as the Season of Fruits. The two important crops were celebrated by the festivals "Hamen-da-yo," or the Berry Festival, and "Mide-ta-wa-o," or Green-Corn Festival. The float represented a festival dance by the aborigines.

8. *Season of Hunting.* The Season of Hunting was what we call fall. At this season hunting was indulged in to the exclusion of all else. The float represented a life-sized moose upon a crag, birds flying in the air, and Indians hunting with bows and arrows on land and in a canoe.

9. *Season of Snows.* This float represented the dance to propitiate the Great Spirit, in order that he might mitigate the rigors of winter, which at one time killed many Indians. In the background was a typical bark cabin of the New York Indians.

10. *Indian War Dance.* This float represented a group of Indians engaged in a war dance under a great tree. The war dance was used to arouse the enthusiasm and to enlist warriors for dangerous expeditions before the departure of war parties. The dance was held in the evening, fifteen men being sufficient, but as many as twenty-five or thirty could perform.

11. *Title Car of "Dutch Period."* This float represented



the prow of an ancient ship, upon which two lions supported a shield bearing the arms of the Netherlands. At the side and rear were draperies of Dutch colors.

Description  
of  
Prow

12. *The Half Moon*. The float was a reproduction on a slightly reduced scale of the ship in which Jordon explored the Hudson River.

13. *Fate of Henry Hudson*. Henry Hudson was set adrift in Hudson's Bay in June, 1611, by his mutinous crew, and with a few companions met an unknown fate. The float represented Hudson's boat struggling among icebergs and floes. Upon the highest berg were two polar bears.

14. *First Vessel of Manhattan*. The first vessel of Manhattan was the ship *Restless*, built on the island by Adrian Bloet in the year 1614, to replace his ship, the *Tiger* in which he arrived and which was destroyed by fire. The float represented the nearly completed hull of a small ship of ancient design, propped up on stocks. Some standing trees and some felled suggested the source of the timber and the beginning of the conquest of the wilderness.

15. *Purchase of Manhattan Island*. In 1626 Peter Minuit, the first Dutch Governor-General of New Netherlands, purchased the whole of Manhattan Island from a few Indians for the equivalent of \$24. The float represented a group of Indians under a spreading tree, approached by a number of Dutchmen just landed from a challop. Between the white men and the natives were displayed chests of European wares offered in traffic.

16. *Bronck's Treaty*. In 1631 Jonas Bronck, after whom the Borough of the Bronx and the Bronx River are named, purchased land in that Borough from the Indians. In 1642, after many hostilities, a treaty with the Indians was signed in his house. The float represented part of the exterior and part of the interior of Bronck's home, surrounded by palisades. Seated at the table was van Tienhoven, the interpreter, and



Descrip-  
tion of  
Floats

around him were Bronck, his clerk, Dominic Bogaert, Ensign van Dyke, and the Indian chiefs. In front of the house was a well with an old-fashioned well-sweep, and some pigs.

17. *Reception of Stuyvesant*. Peter Stuyvesant, the fourth and most famous of the Dutch Governors-General, was appointed in 1647. He lost a leg in the Dutch service at the Island of St. Martin. It was his lot to be obliged to surrender New Netherland to the English in 1664. The float represented a Dutch house with cross-gabled roof in New Amsterdam. Upon the porch, under the Dutch flag, stood Stuyvesant, surrounded by subordinates and soldiers, addressing the cheering citizens before him. In the foreground was a flagstaff bearing the arms of New Netherland and the flag of the Dutch West India Company.

18. *Bowling on Bowling Green*. Bowling Green, at the foot of Broadway, is the oldest park in New York City. It had been used as a public place for many years when, in 1732, it was laid out especially as a Bowling Green. The float represented a party of Dutchmen bowling on the green before the advent of the English. By poetical license, the windmill which once stood a mile to the westward of Bowling Green was introduced in the background of the float.

19. *Governor Leisler and the Huguenots*. When William and Mary were crowned King and Queen of England in 1689, Governor Nicholson fled from New York and Jacob Leisler assumed the reins of government in behalf of the people. In 1690 he deeded his property at New Rochelle, N. Y., to Huguenot emigrants. In 1691 Leisler was hanged as a traitor but later the stigma was officially removed. The float depicted the transfer of the deeds by Leisler to the Huguenots in front of the gate to Fort James at the Battery.

20. *Dutch Dairy*. This float represented a picturesque cottage of the days of New Amsterdam. In the porch stood a



burgher and his boy, while on the step stood the burgher's wife feeding the chickens in the dooryard. In the foreground stood the life-sized figure of a cow, beside which a buxom Dutch maiden sat on a milking stool.

*Description of Float*

21. *New Amsterdam Becomes New York.* This scene represented the evacuation of Fort Amsterdam by the Dutch garrison, led by Gov. Stuyvesant, in 1664 when New Amsterdam was surrendered to the English. Stuyvesant and his troops were represented as issuing from the gate of the fort, while within the fortification the colors of the Netherlands were being hauled down.

22. *St. Nicholas.* The patron saint of the Dutch children was represented by Santa Claus in a sleigh filled with toys, drawn over the snow by six reindeer.

23. *Colonial Period.* This float symbolized the English regime, which, with a single brief interruption, extended from 1664 to the American Revolution. In front of a colonnade draped with British flags, a crown, a lion and a banner bearing the arms of Great Britain represented the successors of the Dutch. Radiating from the base in the foreground, the muzzles of several cannon suggested Great Britain's military power on land and sea, while chests of tea in the background recalled the system of taxation which was one of the causes of her loss of the colonies.

24. *Schuyler and Indians at the Palace of St. James.* This float depicted the scene when in 1692 Col. Peter Schuyler took five Iroquois chiefs to London, partly to impress them with the power of England and partly to advise the home government to a stronger policy toward the French in Canada. The float represented royalty seated on a gorgeous throne, and upon the steps to the throne, illuminated by candelabra, stood Schuyler and a group of Indians in their picturesque native costumes. At the four corners of the float were lions supporting shields bearing the arms of Great Britain.





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25. *Trial of John Peter Zenger.* John Peter Zenger edited a little paper called the *Weekly Journal*, in which he freely criticised the arbitrary acts of the royal government. In 1735 he was tried for libel, but acquitted in a verdict which is commonly said to have been the establishment of the principle of the free press. The float represented the scene in the courtroom in the old City Hall which stood at the corner of Nassau and Wall streets, New York. The robed judges on the bench, the lawyers at the bar, and the spectators in colonial costume, presented a realistic picture.

26. *The Stamp Act.* When Great Britain enacted the Stamp Act, in 1765, the citizens of New York were so indignant that they hanged Acting Governor Colden in effigy, burned his coach, paraded the streets with copies of the Stamp Act on poles, labeled "England's Folly and America's ruin." The float represented the bonfire in which the coach was burned at Bowling Green.

27. *Colonial Home.* This was designed to give an idea of domestic life in New York City during the English period near the time of the Revolution. It represented both the exterior and interior of a house of the period. Indoors a woman sat spinning. On the porch, beside the mistress of the house, stood the mason, just returned from the hunt, while before him in the foreground stood a colored servant holding the hounds.

28. *Governor Dongan.* Thomas Dongan, Earl of Limerick, by royal permission granted to the people of New York the famous Dongan Charter in 1683. It contained many liberal provisions and was regarded as a great advance toward popular government. The float represented the Governor delivering the Charter to the representatives of the Colony.

29. *Philipse Manor House.* In 1693 Frederick Philipse's possessions, extending from the Spayten Duyvil Creek to the Croton River, were erected by Royal Charter into the



Manor of Philipsburg. The float was a large model of the old house in Yonkers, called the Manor Hall, which is said to have been built in 1686.

30. *Exhibit of Marine Rifles*. When the British troops withdrew from their barracks in New York City in June, 1776, they attempted to take on board ship several cartloads of spare arms. Marinus Willett and other citizens detained the arms, and they were used to equip some of the American troops. The float represented two carts, filled with arms and driven by British soldiers, halted on their way by Willett and other citizens.

31. *Destruction of the Statue of George III.* After the repeal of the Stamp Act, the people of New York erected in Bowling Green, in 1770, a wooden statue of George III. After the Declaration of Independence the patriots pulled the statue down, July 6, 1776, and melted it into bullets. The float represented a group of citizens pulling the equestrian statue from its base by means of ropes.

32. *Publishing the State Constitution.* The publishing of the Constitution of New York State was done at Kingston, in April, 1777. This famous document was begun at White Plains, matured at Titchell and finished and proclaimed at Kingston—the Convention having gradually retreated northward to escape the British. The float represented the exterior of the Court-house at Kingston, in front of which, upon a barrel, stood Robert Benson, Secretary, reading the Constitution to a group of citizens.

33. *Storming of Stony Point.* At midnight, July 15-16, 1779, General Anthony Wayne and about twelve hundred men captured by surprise and assault the almost impregnable position of the British on Stony Point on the Hudson River. By this daring feat Wayne won the applause not only of the Americans but also of some of the foremost generals of Europe. The float represented a fort on a craggy height, surmounted



Description of Floats by a British flag and occupied by British soldiers, who defended it against the Continental soldiers scaling the rocky promontory.

34. *Capture of André*. Major André, of the British Army, was the intermediary through whom Benedict Arnold and the British Command-in-Chief conducted their secret negotiations for the betrayal of West Point. André was captured by the Americans near Tarrytown in 1780 and was hanged at Tappan. The float represented the three captors hiding André on horse-back.

35. *Order of the Cincinnati*. The Order of the Cincinnati, composed of descendants of officers in the allied American and French armies and the oldest hereditary society in the United States, was formed in "the Temple," near Newburgh, in 1783. The float represented the exterior of the temple, before which a number of Continental officers, with raised hands, took the oath of membership. The well-known insignia of the Order of the Cincinnati adorned the sides of the float.

36. *Hamilton's Harangue*. On July 18, 1795, a public mass meeting was held in front of the old City Hall, on the site of the present Sub-Treasury in New York, to discuss the proposed Jay treaty with Great Britain. The meeting broke up in disorder, during which Alexander Hamilton attempted the stop of an old British house in Broad street and tried to quiet the mob. His attempt was requited with violence, as he was knocked down and dragged through the streets. The float represented the front of a building, upon the porch of which stood Hamilton, addressing a crowd of citizens.

37. *Old-Time Fencing*. This float gave realistic representations of the dueling-stool, pommel and stocks.

38. *Washington Taking Oath of Office*. Washington was inaugurated as first President of the United States on April 30, 1789, in Federal Hall, which formerly stood on the site of the



present United States Sub-Treasury, at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, New York City. The oath of office was administered to him by Chancellor Livingston from the balcony facing Broad street. The float was a realistic representation of the front of Federal Hall, upon the balcony of which stood Washington and members of Congress, while in the foreground below stood a number of citizens. From a staff over the balcony hung an American flag. This float aroused great interest among both foreign and American spectators, many raising their hats respectfully as it passed.

39. *Washington's Coach*. This float was a full-sized representation of the picturesque "chariot" drawn by four horses and mounted by two footmen in the rear, in which Washington rode to his inauguration in 1789.

40. *Nathan Hale*. In September, 1776, when Washington desired to get information concerning the British designs, Capt. Nathan Hale volunteered to enter the enemy's lines. Disguised as a school-teacher — his own profession — he went by way of Connecticut, the Sound and Long Island to New York, where he was discovered and hanged, September 22, 1776, repeating that he had but one life to give for his country. The float represented the British Commander seated at a camp-table before a tent, and before him a guard of British soldiers who had just arrived with their captive.

41. *Washington's Farewell to His Officers*. This float represented the interior of Fraunceys' Tavern, in New York City, and the scene on December 14, 1783, when the Commander-in-Chief formally bade farewell to his officers before proceeding to Annapolis to resign his commission.

42. *Legend of Rip Van Winkle*. This float represented the story of Rip Van Winkle, the good-natured but intemperate Dutchman, who drank liquor with Hudson's ghostly crew in the Catskill Mountains and slept twenty years — written by Irving and made doubly famous by Joseph Jefferson's inaper-

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sonation — probably the most celebrated legend of the Hudson River. Upon the rocky mountain heights were represented Hudson and his entire crew, drinking with Rip Van Winkle the sleep-producing liquor which the latter had carried up the mountain at the request of one of the crew.

43. *Legend of Sleepy Hollow.* The float represented the story of the nocturnal pursuit of Ichabod Crane by a "headless horseman," who carried his head under his arm and buried it at Ichabod as he crossed the Sleepy Hollow bridge, near Tarrytown. In the background stood the front of the Sleepy Hollow Church, surrounded by grave stones, while in the foreground were represented Ichabod and the headless Hessian on horseback dashing over the Sleepy Hollow bridge.

44. *Title Car of the United States and Modern Period.* Upon this float a huge American eagle held in its beak a scroll bearing the national motto. Around a railing along in the foreground were arranged shields bearing the arms of the different States of the Union. The float was profusely ornamented with American flags, shields, and five-pointed stars.

45. *The Clermont.* This float was a reproduction of the Clermont on a small scale. The characters on board represented Robert Fulton, Chancellor Livingston, and others.

46. *Fulton's Ferry.* In like manner this float represented Fulton's ferryboat of 1807. This boat was built on the catamaran principle, with two hulls, was only 80 feet long, and required twenty minutes on the average to cross the Hudson River from Cortlandt street to Jersey City.

47. *Reception of Lafayette.* Lafayette, the friend of Washington, returned to France after the American Revolution, but revisited this country in 1824 and 1825 and was received with popular demonstrations of affection wherever he went. The float represented an arch of welcome, under which Lafayette was being received. The arch was profusely decorated with American and French colors. In the foreground was the



barge in which the distinguished guest landed, and in the background was a saluting cannon.

43. *Erie Canal Boat*. The Erie Canal, connecting Lake Erie with the Hudson River, was begun in 1817 and completed in 1825. By this enterprise New York Harbor was connected by water with the remote regions of the Great Lakes; commerce was greatly increased, and New York, which formerly ranked second to Philadelphia in size, soon became the metropolis of the New World. The boat represented a canal boat drawn by horses. On the boat were several passengers, while two or three more walked along the towpath behind the horses.

49. *Old Fire Engine*. This float was modeled after a hand engine which was in use in New York before the introduction of Green's patent and the invention of the steam fire engine. The original engine is now at the headquarters of the veteran firemen, 57, South St., New York.

50. *Old Bowry Stage Coach*. This float represented a period long gone by in New York City, before five-minute, one-way, elevated roads, electric trolley, or horse cars, when winters were more severe than now, when the snow was not removed from the streets, and when the omnibus, summer and sleigh in winter were the common modes of public transportation. Upon the float was a veritable old-fashioned sleigh, filled with passengers, and drawn over the snow by four horses.

51. *Garibaldi's Home, Sicily Island*. Garibaldi, the Italian patriot, lived at one time in Clinton, Sicily Island, after his unsuccessful revolutionary claims in 1849. There he was associated with Alexander Graham Bell, the telephone inventor, in making candles. The float represented the Garibaldi cottage, in front of which stood Garibaldi and several of his companions.

52. *Introduction of Ocean Water*. This float represented the introduction of Ocean water in the City of New York in 1842. In the background a female figure poured water from

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a cornucopia into a reservoir, from the front of which the water issued in streams. Several female figures with jars in the foreground, symbolized the use of the water.

53. *Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World*, which stands on Bedloe's Island, in New York Harbor, and which was presented to the United States by the people of France as a memorial of the ties of friendship which have united the two nations ever since the French Army and Navy helped the Americans win their national independence. In the foreground two seated female figures symbolized America and France, while their friendship was further indicated by other figures and by decorations.

54. *Father Knickerbocker Receiving*. Knickerbocker, the alleged author of Irving's satire, "Knickerbocker's History of New York," has been popularly adopted as the personified of New York. The float represented Father Knickerbocker benignantly welcoming to New York all of those who come to our shores from foreign lands.



## CHAPTER XVIII

### AQUATIC SPORTS

ON Wednesday, September 20, 1909, were inaugurated the Aquatic Sports on the Hudson River. The plan for these sports was the natural outgrowth of the two fundamental ideas of the Celebration, which were inseparably associated with the river; but while Hudson's voyage represented the hardships and anxieties of the pioneer explorer, and Fulton's invention the serious material interests of commerce and travel, the aquatic sports created an opportunity for the expression of the spirit of play in friendly competitions of skill with various forms of light craft. They were also designed to permit the personal participation of the foreign sailors in the Celebration on the water in addition to their appearance in various functions on land. These sports, which aroused widespread interest and which were in every way successful, were directed by the Aquatic Sports Committee of which Lieutenant-Commander Alfred Leeds Frey, N. A., N. Y., is Chairman. They were held on three different days and at three different places.

On Wednesday, September 20, pulling races for crews from the American and Foreign war vessels, the United States Revenue Cutter Service and the Naval Militia organizations were held at New York.

On the same day, races for rowing teams were held at New York.

On Thursday, September 23, there were motor boat races at New York.

On Saturday, October 2, rowing races for amateur crews and canoe races were held at Yonkers.

On the same day, there were motor boat races at Newburgh.

And on the same day there were races for sailing yachts at Newburgh.





The following details are furnished by Lieutenant-Commander Fyfe.

**Poling.** The pulling races for crews of war vessels, etc., on Wednesday, September 20, were started at a point in the Hudson River opposite 127th street. The course for each race was two miles, straight away, and the finish was at a point opposite the headquarters of the First Battalion Naval Militia of New York, at the foot of 67th street. There were five races and the prize winners were as follows:

**Class I:** For crews of United States war vessels only, rowing in twelve-oared cutters. First prize, crew of *Alabama* battery, Connecticut; second prize, crew of *Florida*, Idaho.

**Class II:** For crews of United States Revenue Cutters. First prize, crew of *Greensboro*; second prize, crew of *Hammonds*.

**Class III:** For crews of American warships, rowed in twelve-oared cutters. First prize, crew of *Albatross*; second prize, crew of *Albatross*.

**Class IV:** For crews of United States naval militia. First prize, First Battalion Naval Militia, New York; second prize, Naval Militia, New Jersey.

**Class V:** For crews of foreign and American war vessels, limited to six Revenue Cutters and twelve United States revenue vessels, rowed in twelve-oared cutters. First prize, crew of *Albatross*, American; second prize, crew representing Germany; third prize, crew representing Italy.

**Motor Boat Races at Yonkers.** The first of a series of three motor boat races was held at Yonkers on Wednesday, September 29. Three classes filled. The details follow:

**Class A:** Half speed Boat race for motor boats under thirty-horsepower. First prize won by "Hull's Pup," Capt. H. H. Hull, New York City, N. Y.

**Class B:** Half speed Boat race for motor boats over thirty-horsepower, fifteen minutes start. First prize won by "Hull's Pup," Capt. H. H. Hull, New York City, N. Y. Second prize won by "Hull's Pup," Capt. H. H. Hull, New York City, N. Y. Third prize won by "Pete," Capt. H. H. Hull, New York City, N. Y.

**Class C:** Half speed Boat race for motor boats over thirty-horsepower, fifteen minutes start. First prize won by "Hull's Pup," Capt. H. H. Hull, New York City, N. Y. Second prize won by "Glen," Capt. H. H. Hull, New York City, N. Y.

These boats earned Silveron Medals which were offered to all that completed their races but won no prizes: "Barber,"



Charles Bassett, Syracuse, N. Y.; "Barbara II," Charles A. Bird, New York; "Scioto," George C. Simon, New York; "Vivian," George J. Gould, New York; "Arrow," Charles F. Scofield, Long Island; "Say," Herbert Smith, New Haven; and "Scamp," T. Sprague, Yorkers.

Eighteen boats in all competed in the races.

The second series of races was held on the Hudson River <sup>Motor Boats of New York</sup> opposite the upper part of New York City, on Thursday, September 30. The starting line was off the New York Motor Boat Club House, at the foot of 128th street. One class of cruising boats of over 40 feet over-all length raced to Peekskill and return, a distance of 60 nautical miles. All other classes raced around a ten-mile triangle, the high speed boats three times and all others twice. The details follow:

Class A: High Speed Boats, not over 22 feet, and over 22 feet, over-all length, one starter. Sail-over prize won by "Dorie II," E. J. Scamblor, Jersey City, N. J.

Class B: High Speed Boats, 22 feet over-all length and under; five starters. First prize won by "Haida Paperon," Mrs. C. F. Johnson, Connecticut. Second prize won by "Edgar L," Lansing De Long, Albany, N. Y.

Class C: Cabin Cruising Boats, over 25 feet over-all length; five starters. First prize won by "Avis," E. C. Haver, Long Beach, Long Island. Second prize won by "Wanderlust," E. J. Steiner, New York.

Class D: Cabin Cruising Boats, 40 feet over-all length and under; sixteen starters. First prize won by "Hene II," E. W. Granbery, Newark, N. J. Second prize won by "Elio II," T. D. Gray, Jr., New York City. Third prize won by "Mara," Wm. Murphy, New York.

Class E: Open Launches, six starters. First prize won by "Tulagah," M. H. Sells, New York City. Second prize won by "Gardner," Fred N. Griffin, Brooklyn.

In Class F, "Visen" was first on course time, but was protested for racing with only one person in the boat contrary to the rules, which stipulated that a crew should consist of at least two persons. Therefore "Visen" was disqualified.

These boats were awarded souvenir medals: "Alabama," J. H. Hoadley, New York; "Puyram," T. F. Patterson,



Brooklyn; "Water Witch," C. E. Wigand, Staten Island; "Don," J. H. Hoadley, New York; "Sag," Herbert Smith, New Haven; "Ida May," W. A. Hanson, White Plains, N. Y.; "Elvira," Fred Bayer, New York; "Barbara," W. M. Duncan, New York; "Sally," F. L. Salomon, New York; "Hawatha," H. Wallerstein, New York; "Kid II," C. H. Duglis, Jr., New York; "F. B.," R. L. Stillson, Nyack, N. Y.; "Twin Kid," T. A. Vallance, New York; "Alfred," C. H. Voorhees, New York; "Onward," John A. Sull, Brooklyn; "Red," George C. Tucker; "Anna J.," R. Johnson, New York; "Imp," Arthur Hunt, New York; and "Woodcock," Emanuel Klein, New York.

Thirty-three boats in all competed in the New York races.

Boat  
Name  
Length

The third race, a "tug-of-war" race, was held at Westbury on Sunday, October 2. The course was laid out from a point below the Field Ferry down the river to Cold Spring and return. Eighteen boats raced 20 miles; all others, 10 miles. The results follow:

Class B: Hudson, 200 ft. overall length, three starters. First prize won by "F. B.," R. L. Stillson, Nyack, N. Y. Second prize won by "Gladie II," Miss J. B. Rank, New York. Third prize won by "F. B.," R. L. Stillson, Nyack, N. Y.

Class C: Celtic, 200 ft. overall length, four starters. First prize won by "F. B.," R. L. Stillson, Nyack, N. Y. Second prize won by "Gladie II," Miss J. B. Rank, New York.

Class D: Celtic, 200 ft. overall length, four starters. First prize won by "Gladie II," Miss J. B. Rank, New York. Second prize won by "Gladie II," Miss J. B. Rank, New York.

Class E: Hattie Celtic, 200 ft. overall length, three starters. First prize won by "S. J.," C. R. Baker, Albany, N. Y.

Class F: Hattie Celtic, 200 ft. overall length and under two starters. First prize, "Don II," S. W. Goulding, Newark, N. J.

These boats earned Hudson-Fulton medals: "Wainego," M. P. Gould, New York; "Anna J.," E. W. Marshall, New York; "Lackawanna II," H. C. Coldwell, Newburgh, N. Y.;



"Belle," Robert L. Stillson, Nyack, N. Y.; and "Widgeon II," Wm. L. Martin, Albany, N. Y.

Seventeen boats in all took part in these races:

The 5 races were held at Yonkers on Saturday, October 2. <sup>Oarsmen and Canoeists</sup> The entry list comprised 53 racing shells and 24 canoes, manned by 194 oarsmen and 60 canoeists. The results of the races at Yonkers were as follows:

1. Intermediate Single Shell. Won by Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City; time 8.36. Second, Seawanhaka Boat Club, Long Island City; time 8.50.

2. Tandem Double Blade Canoe. Won by Knickerbocker Canoe Club, New York City. Second, Fort Washington Canoe Club, New York City.

3. Senior Quadruple Scull. Won by Fort Washington Boat Club, New York City; time 6:17.2-5. Second, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City; time 6:17.4-5.

4. Junior Double Gull. Won by Nassau Boat Club, New York City; time, 7:25.2-5. Second, Hudson Boat Club, New York City.

5. Tandem Single Blade Canoe. Won by Fort Washington Canoe Club, New York City. Second, Knickerbocker Canoe Club, New York City.

6. Senior Four-Oared Boat. Won by Seawanhaka Boat Club, Bellmore, Md.; time, 6:45. Second, Atlantic Boat Club, Groton, N. J.; time 6:57.1-5.

7. Senior Single Shell. Won by Harlem Rowing Club, New York City. Second, Harlem Rowing Club, New York City.

8. Intermediate Four-Oared Gull. Won by Nassau Boat Club, New York City; time, 6:52. Second, Columbia University Paddling Club, New York City, time, 6:57.

9. Senior Eight-Oared Shell. Won by Nassau Boat Club, New York City; time, 5:47. Second, Seawanhaka Boat Club, Long Island City, time, 5:47.

10. Club Four Canoe. Won by Fort Washington Canoe Club, New York City. Second, Fort Washington Canoe Club, New York City.

11. Senior Octuple Scull. Won by Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City; time, 5:51. Second, Union Boat Club, New York City; time, 6:02.2-5.

Races for sailing yachts were held on the Hudson River at <sup>Sailing Yachts at New-</sup> Newburgh, N. Y., on Saturday, October 2. Fifty-seven <sup>burgh</sup> yachts started. Of these 42 came from Long Island Sound ports, two from Greenvend Bay, and 13 from points along the Hudson River. Early in the work of preparation for these





Sailing  
Yachts at  
New-  
burgh

rees it became evident that the number of sailing yachts along the Hudson River was small, and that it would be necessary to secure entries from Long Island Sound and Gravesend Bay racing fleets in order to make the races successful in point of numbers of competitors. This was not easily accomplished, partly because the racing season had ended, but mainly because of the inappreciable, with the extraordinarily augmented traffic of the Hudson River, of the yachts proceeding under sail from their home ports to Newburgh. It became necessary therefore to furnish free towing to yachts entered for the races. In no other way could the attendance of a fair commensurate with the importance of the event have been secured.

Several new classes had been introduced with the rule adopted for the races, a yacht appearing in a previously unclassified class, became entitled to a still-over prize. The winners were as follows:

Class D: Three starters. First prize won by "Honey," F. T. Johnson, New York. Second prize, "Sandy," John Brown, New York.

Hudson River Class A: Four starters. First prize won by "W. Van," W. C. Van Hook, Newburgh, N. Y. Second prize, "Tanya," John T. Cahill, Newburgh, N. Y.

Hudson River Class G and F: Four starters. First prize won by "Natchez," H. C. B. Adams, Newburgh, N. Y. Second prize, "Wendy," W. D. Adams, Newburgh, N. Y.

Hardap Paring Class, first division: Four starters. First prize won by "Darius," J. B. Farnham, New York. Second prize, "Buckley," Richard A. Mosley, New York.

Hardap Paring Class, second division: Two starters. First prize won by "Pebble," W. J. Johnson, New York, etc.

Hardap Paring Class, third division: Three starters. First prize won by "Busy Bee," R. C. Caldwell, New York. Second prize, "Rascal III," S. C. Hopkins, Catskill, N. Y.

Hardap River Class, fourth and fifth divisions racing as one division: Four starters. First prize won by "Polly Hoek," W. G. Downie, New York. Second prize, "Victory," H. A. Johnson, Jr., New York.

American Yacht Club Class: Ten class. Three starters. First prize won by



"Cricket," W. W. Swan, New Rochelle, N. Y. Second prize, "Jolly Tar," sailing, H. S. Drell, New York.

Larchmont Yacht Club, one design class. Two starters. First prize won by "Vaquero," John McCarthy, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

New Rochelle Yacht Club, one design class. Three starters. First prize, won by "M. J. J.," J. E. McCall, New Rochelle, N. Y. Second prize "Virginia," David Dahlen, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, Freshwater Class. Four starters. First prize won by "M. J. A.," Otto Pomeroy, New York City. Second prize, "Fray," Louis F. Finner, New York City.

Class S. Two starters. First prize won by "Sailing," T. Bach, Bloedorn, New York.

Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, "Twinners." Two starters. First prize won by "M. J. J.," J. E. McCall, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Manhasset Bay "Boat" Club. Four starters. First prize won by "Duo on H.," D. H. Todd, New Rochelle, N. Y. Second prize, "R. L. C.," R. H. Todd, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Hudson River Class J. Four starters. First prize won by "Zee H.," William C. Hasbrouck, New York. Second prize, "Tiger," Jackson D. Brown, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, "Twinners." Two starters. First prize won by "Frog," George Gardiner, New Rochelle, N. Y. Second prize, "Randy," Wm. McCall, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Hudson River Class N. Chubasco. One starter. Challenge prize won by "Arona," George H. McCall, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Hudson River Class C. Grinnell. Three starters. First prize won by "Riddle," H. P. Sturges, Grand View-on-Hudson.

These yacht clubs have completed both several cruises and having very good racing fleets. Hudson River clubs include "Joy," G. R. De Saunoy, New York; "Rumple," F. H. Tucker, New York; "Dora," W. A. Edrijnce, Jr., New York; "Vesta," James C. Wilson, New York; "Crescent," L. de B. Handley, New York; "Sally B.," A. E. Black, New York; "Jolly Roger," Harry L. Nash, New York; "Albion," Herbert L. Stone, New York; "Oliver," J. A. Fildes, New Rochelle, N. Y.; "Maryola," P. V. Griffin, New Rochelle, N. Y.; "Horn," D. L. Dodge, New Rochelle, N. Y.; "Madison," H. H. Smith, New York; "Edith," Grant S. Kelley,



Sailing, Whitestone, N. Y.; "Kiddo," A. C. Andrews, Bayside, N. Y.;  
 Yachtsmen, "Arctica," Clarkson Cowd, Great Neck, N. Y.; "Mayflye,"  
 Newburgh, "Mabel Brooks Fry," New York; "Wasp," A. S. Robbins, Jr.,  
 New Rochelle, N. Y.; "Molly," H. I. Weston, Jr., Fishkill-on-  
 Hudson, N. Y.; "Succor," L. K. Wood, Yonkers, N. Y.;  
 and "Snapper," Walter Smith, Yonkers, N. Y.

Five protests were filed immediately after the end of the races. In Class O, "Joy" protested "Mendoc," alleging a foul of the other boat in the end of the first round. This protest was denied as the case was not proved.

In the second division of the Columbia Racing Class, "Belmont" protested "Juvenita," alleging a foul of the upriver stake boat. This protest was sustained on the statement made by the owner of "Juvenita" and "Juvenita" was disqualified.

In the New Rochelle Yacht Club one-design class, "Madiana" protested "Angelina," alleging the forcing of the standard tack during maneuvers immediately preceding the start of the class. This protest was denied as it was not proved.

In the Manhattan Bay Yacht Club Freshwater Class, "Aloha" protested "Avis" (which finished first), alleging that certain changes had been made in the boat without the knowledge or consent of the owner of other boats in the class. In accordance with the rules governing the races, this protest was referred to the Chairman of the class. That official presented the matter to the owners of boats enrolled in the class and the protest was sustained.

In Class S, "Lillies" protested "Saltrina," alleging that the latter had a crew of four persons, the rules allowing only three in that class. The protest was dismissed, inasmuch as the fourth person in the crew was a woman, while the rules provided for a crew of three "men" and as inasmuch as in the opinion of racing men thoroughly familiar with boats of the type of "Saltrina" the extra weight carried was, in the con-



dition of weather prevailing on the day of the race, of no advantage whatever.

All the races referred to were witnessed by thousands of people about and about, the many boat races in particular exciting popular interest. No accident of any moment marred the affairs, and their success, due to the hearty cooperation of all concerned, formed one of the marked features of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration.





## CHAPTER XI

### THE OFFICIAL BANQUET

THE Official Banquet was held in the Hotel Astor, New York City, on Wednesday evening, September 29, 1892. This brilliant function was arranged by the Banquet Committee, of which Mr. Francis Lynde Stoughton is Chairman. With the exception of the Official Guests and the Lord-Lieutenant and State officers in attendance at the banquet, no given attendance was by subscription upon invitation. The price for every other guest including members of the Committee was \$20. The banquet was held in the Grand Ball-room which was then just completed in the latter extension of the Hotel Astor and which was used for the first time on this occasion. The scene presented was one of the most brilliant of which ever seen in New York.

The room was decorated for this occasion so as to produce the effect of a palace, as it had in olden times. A large fresco at the back of the upper gallery represented a race of Vikings, who, painted in Delicé blue, were dead. At the north and south ends of the room, on the wall back of the second gallery, large paintings, each about twenty feet long, were placed. The one at the north end represented the "Hell-ship" of Henry Hudson. That at the south end represented the "New York" Division of today, showing the entrance of Liberty and the Britannia coming up the bay, announcing the results of the voyage of Henry Hudson and the invention of Robert Fulton. Underneath these paintings, respectively, built out from the upper gallery, were two large models of ships, one representing the Half Moon, the other the Clermont. These were imbedded in masses of orange-colored crysantheums and asparagus



vinces. The room was relieved still farther by large masses of *chrysanthemums*, *sun flowers*, *dahlias* and *golden-rod*, all the flowers being yellow or orange. The elaborate scheme of mural decoration was made possible by the fact that the proprietor, Mr. William C. Macdonald, consented to postpone the permanent decoration of the ballroom until after the banquet, which necessitated the closing of the ballroom to the public for at least a month. The decorations were designed by Mr. Edward G. Union.

The tables, which were arranged to accommodate ten diners each, were decorated profusely with orange and yellow *chrysanthemums*. At them were seated about 1,200 guests, composed of 40 of the principal officials of the United States, New York State and New York City Governments; 200 members of the New York State Legislature; 50 members of special delegations from foreign countries; 30 members of the foreign Diplomatic Corps; 40 members of the foreign Consular Service in New York; 120 officers of the American Navy; 80 officers of foreign navies; 12 members of the Champlain Tercenary Commission; 50 citizen aids to the Hudson Fulton Celebration Commission; 27 individual guests of the Commission; 30 representatives of the American press; 10 representatives of the European press; and 1,158 subscribers. The conventional platform with a long table for the speakers was omitted. In its place, a small platform, on one side of the room near the entrance, served as the rostrum, immediately in front of which the speakers and guests of honor sat at small tables. Although the sentiment of the Commission was in favor of admitting ladies to the tables, the physical limitations of the banquet hall compelled the Committee to restrict the tickets to gentlemen only. So far as the boxes in the gallery permitted, however, the banquet was graced by the presence of the ladies.







were served cigars especially made in Havana for the occasion, placed in leather bags on which were "burned" reproductions of pictures of the earliest Dutch period, showing the Indian on land and the Indian on water. All the foregoing pieces of decorations were given to the guests as memorabilia of the occasion.

The official souvenir of the banquet was a copy of the Official Medal, three inches in diameter, executed in bronze.

Before the dinner Mr. Edwin H. Lemare rendered the music following selections on the banquet hall organ:

[illegible]

At the conclusion of the dinner and before the speeches, Mr. Leitz rendered an Andantino in D Major in improvisation by himself.

The program of the post-prandial exercises provided that it was at this function the Governor of the State should preside, as the Mayor of the City had presided at the Official Reception on Monday. General Woodford, as President of the Council, therefore presented Governor Hughes as the presiding officer. Then followed an address of welcome in behalf of the State by Governor Hughes and an address of welcome in behalf of the United States by Vice-President Sherman. As the limitations of time prevented all of the representatives of foreign nations from responding, his Imperial Highness Prince Kunikida Kuni of Japan was invited to speak for the Special Delegates. Then the Governor proposed a toast to "The Visiting Ship." To this toast responses were made by Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, K. N., O. M., G. C. B., G. C. V. O., Admiral of the Fleet, of Great Britain; Gross-admiral Hans Ludwig Raimund von Koester of Germany; Rear Admiral Jules Louis Marie Le Port of France; Captain





Manuel E. Izaguirre of Mexico; Capitano Filippo Baggio Ducaurte of Italy; Captain G. P. van Hocking, Colonizer of the Netherlands, and Captain Almada of the Argentine Republic. These addresses were followed by a toast to "The Diplomatic Representatives," to which Senator Don Joseph Bernardo Calvo of Costa Rica replied in behalf of the Diplomatic Corps. After these formal toasts, addresses were delivered by Jonkheer J. London, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Netherlands, and Mayor McClellan. Senator Root delivered the epilogue to the foreign visitors. Then, as the Dutch were the first to explore the Hudson River, they were recognized in the course of the last speech, which was made by the Hon. J. T. Cromme of the Netherlands.

Following are verbatim reports of the speeches:

General  
Wood-  
ford

GENERAL WOODFORD: "It is the sad fortune of your President to be compelled tonight to surrender the task of welcome to another; but you have heard my voice so often during the four days of our festival that you will be glad of a change. It is my privilege to present one who was my law student many years ago, and his tremendous success at the bar justifies all the education he received in my office. He is our Governor of the State of New York; and he might have been the candidate of the Republican Party for President of the United States, if his own preceptor had not fallen down so fortunately in presenting his name to the National Convention.

"I have great pleasure in presenting to you as the Presiding Officer of this convention, a man of the highest ability, with regard to property, loves and honors—a lawyer, great in his profession, a Governor, who *lives* to the line of duty, of this sense of duty. I tried to make a bad pun, and you did not catch on.

"And now, Excellency, will you take the Chair, and in behalf of New York, bid greeting to our guests."

Governor  
Hughes

GOVERNOR HUGHES: "President Woodford, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen: The State of New York chartered the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission in order that there might be suitable commemoration of the discovery which led to the



settlement of this Commonwealth, and of the invention which made <sup>Governor</sup> possible its distinguished progress. I desire at this time, on behalf <sup>Duques</sup> of the people of the State of New York, to express appreciation of the unselfish effort, of the intelligence and of the wisdom with which the various exercises of this Celebration have been conceived and executed.

"It is difficult to realize the extent of endeavor which has been necessary to make possible a celebration on so large a scale, and in a manner worthy of the great occasion, and one which shall be deemed by our people a fitting tribute to their pride and loyalty, worthy of the intelligence and action of the citizens of the State of New York.

"President Woodford, I desire to express to you and to the members of the Hudson-Tulsa Celebration Committee, the gratitude of the State of New York for the manner in which you have discharged your duty. It has required lavish expenditure of time and energy on the part of those who are entitled to the indulgence of leisure. It has required that the moneys expended by the State and City should be supplemented by private contributions. This Celebration is the result of cooperation, led by citizens of public spirit, of distinction, worthy representative of a great community.

"The State of New York, comprising about nine millions of people, the first in wealth of all the States of the Union, with varied opportunities for industrial activity, and with pre-eminence in every line of human effort, bids welcome to-day to the distinguished guests from East and West, who have come here to join in this Celebration of a discovery of the utmost importance in its relation not simply to the foundation of a State, or to the development of a Nation, but to the progress and peace of all the world.

"It would not be fitting that at this time we should limit our thought to the events related directly with the river that bears the name of the discoverer or with the history of this State which we are proud to call our home. New York is great because here are focused the energies of a nation. The river whose discovery we celebrate is an artery of the national life. Along that river and the natural highway which opens through the range of mountain stretching across a continent, we have proceeded to the West, and to-day, West and East are linked together by the com-



Governor  
Hughes material intercourse which centers in the metropolis at New York Harbor.

"I would tonight, in this opening word, direct your attention beyond the boundary of the State which we love, to the Nation of which we form a part. Far on the Pacific Coast they are celebrating the great Northwest to an expedition of extraordinary beauty and interest. From north, south, east and west, lines of interest and of communication are converging to this financial and commercial center. New York is not America, but New York, more largely than any other place, represents the energies, the talent, the ability, the varied activities of all the United States. We have drawn here not only hardy, strong and energetic sons of the Old World, but many of the best sons of the New World.

"No celebration can adequately represent New York. It would be impossible for the most distinguished commission to plan a ceremony or spectacle which could properly represent the interests, but we are proud to think of the fact that our world is contributing to this grand celebration not only more of our relation to city or State. The progress of the last fifty years has brought this great people closer to the remote Pacific to a sense of unity which the fathers could hardly have dreamed possible. The early struggle of the line of colonies down a strip of the Atlantic coast was rendered the more difficult because of the various obstacles that stood in the way of effective cooperation. The training—the development of devotion to our common country—was largely influenced by invention and the facilitation of intercourse, and to-day, the confidence and sentiment of the people of this favored State of New York, as it is the dominant sentiment of all the people of all the States of the Union, is that we are united in our country, with no racial or religious difference, with no obstacles of interest which can interfere with the realization of the desire of a free and united people.

"We realize that in our local activities we have the advantage of a system of organization which enables us in matters of local administration to accomplish much that would fail of achievement under a more centralized government. We realize that our States, fortunately, have an opportunity in local concerns to care for the welfare of the people, which a Nation differently constituted might utterly and miserably fail of securing. But our State lines, despite



our loyalty to our home, the place of our birth, despite our interest <sup>Governor Hughes</sup> in local history and our pride of local achievements, mark no essential difference in sentiment or in fundamental principles.

"Americans fundamentally think alike. New York has sent her sons to the far West and is fructifying the continent with men, and the West is giving of its best to the East. Valuable as are the interchanges of trade, the most important interchanges of the country to-day are in human life and purpose and endeavor by which we are bound together and through which the community of our interests finds constant expression in devotion to one flag and one country. It is because the discovery of Hudson and the invention of Fulton not only made the Empire first, possibly, but have so largely aided in the development of the life of the Nation, that this Celebration is one of national significance. We have our *State Fairs* and occasionally they are exhibited in such a way as to suggest serious sectional division, but in reality the forces that bind us together are far stronger than those that would divide us. And New York is proud that it is New York, not because of any isolated interest that it possesses, nor simply because of its pre-eminence in agriculture and industry, but because of the central fact that it has made to the progress of the entire country, and of the fact that her East and West meet in their joint enterprises, and here are conducted the transactions of a great people indissolubly bound by ties of commerce and ties of common affection and loyalty.

"I, therefore, on this occasion, as the Governor of the State of New York, rejoicing in the wealth and prosperity of this Commonwealth, and in their relation to our national life, propose to you the toast of the President of the United States."

The toast was responded to, the ones sitting.

GOVERNOR HUGHES: "I will now ask to respond to that Governor's toast a distinguished citizen of the State of New York, who, in the <sup>President</sup> absence of the President of the United States, will speak for him, the Vice-President of the United States, the Honorable James S. Sherman."

HONORABLE JAMES S. SHERMAN: "Mr. Toastmaster, Vice-Ladies and Gentlemen: The two events celebrated in these two weeks, <sup>President</sup> on a grand and unparalleded scale, are types of the master factors in Sherman





Vice-  
President  
Sherman

human progress. These are the discovery of the secrets of the earth and the practical use of science and mechanism. Hudson and Fulton were far apart in time; they were near akin in spirit. Two hundred years elapsed after the opening of this North River to white men before the *Clemon* followed the Half Moon on its surface of its waters. The achievement of the discoverer and the benefaction of the inventor bridge the gap, for both added to the resources and service of mankind.

"Our high privilege is to accept gratefully the gifts which they bestowed on the race, and to appreciate the qualities in them which justify the honor so freely accorded wherever thought and speech are known. Most of all, in this Empire State, are we indebted for the estuary and for ocean navigation, because the Commonwealth owes a large part of its growth and grandeur to these forces, and the nearby States have shared and now share in the bounty and the blessing. Albany cannot count the second city on the globe, and a State compounded with the rolling powers of the earth without their vital interest, the Hudson, and the ocean currents which, like waters, shall shed itself over all earth beneath the stars.

"And! Even more, Hudson threw wide open the gates of the continent for the Republic which was later to lead all nations in their upward march to the loftiest heights of civilization, while Fulton devised the means for transportation on river and lake and sea for hundreds of millions of products to be sent to be used for making all over the family in the demand of the home.

"But let us not exult by magnifying the importance of the Hudson in view of the expansion of settlement over the continent. It is false to reason what it meant when the Dutch first came, or what it meant the original Thirteen States, when the Constitution was adopted. The map of the Atlantic coast and the river, with its scattered cities, show the North River as the vertical column of the Union. The coming years were to find the empire of varied industries, to multiply homes of thrift in hamlet, town and city, and to build schools and libraries, hospitals and churches for a prosperous people.

"Greater are the Mississippi, the Missouri and the Columbia, and in their wild way the Colorado and the Rio Grande, but in more recent days they began to pour their treasures into the lap of the Republic. More dense is the population, more in number are the



keels, more busy is the traffic, more varied is the activity, on the Hudson than on any other American waters. In its subjection to commerce it is the series of the streams of the continent in this respect, rivaling even the St. Lawrence. What the Euphrates was to Babelonia, what the Nile was to Egypt, the Ganges to India, what the Yellow River is to China, the Rhine to Central Europe, and the Thames to England, the Hudson is to New York and the Atlantic Ocean.

"Never before this jolliest freight was this arm of the sea covered by such vast hosts of rejoicing admirers. But these waters are not merely a stage for a holiday, for spectacles however gorgeous surpassing any royal festival, the chariot of gold. This broad stream is the servant of man's needs, the humble carrier of his freight. No other inland current bears such burdens of the earth's products and of diverse merchandise. In 1874, the last officially reported year, 122,240,833 cubic feet of freight was carried on the waters of which 25,000,000 were of export and import. The tonnage of the Mississippi and the Ohio and their tributaries for a year was 27,856,641. That of the Great Lakes, including St. Mary's Canal, was 75,677,649 tons of freight. The life, safety which the Half Moon visited is not more full of life than the Orinoco, which the explorer saw, it is enriched by a commerce more robust and beneficent than that of Holland or Venice or of Spain in their pride. Something more is here, however, than a substitute for the mules and caravans of the caravans of old, or the packtrains of primitive tribes.

"Nor is it by the varied beauties of nature, complete as the center of great and fertile rich lands, and as the channel of a traffic diversified and ever growing, and adorned by the palatial homes of culture and refinement which crown its heights, the Hudson is glorified by the splendid page which it has written in the history of the State and Nation. This roll is read from the red blood of Indian massacre. Thrift and domestic virtues were implanted by the Dutch. The threats of French invasion stirred the early settlers by frequent alarm, but their faith was quick and steadfast. Nowhere were the rights of the colonies and the demands of liberty asserted more promptly or with more vigor. The first movements for American union, the initial steps for a State Constitution and for a con-

Vice-  
President  
Sherman



Vice-  
President  
Sagamon

General Republic concern the sites of these festivities. From Long Island by Stony Point, to Stillwater and Saratoga, the battles of the Revolution make these banks and connecting valleys holy ground. The annals of West Point redeem the treason of Arnold. From Newburgh the weary letters of one Federal army were dismissed to return home for the tasks of building a stable society and a free government. Washington's refusal to play the part of Caesar, his career as President, his retirement as a private citizen, ennoble this air we breathe, the very ground we tread. This magnificent and prolonged Celebration is a deserved tribute to the toils and struggles and heroisms which, in the decisive events in human progress, have illumined river waters and plains and highlands.

"The dream of a Northeast passage to China and the Spice Islands brought Henry Hudson higher and led him to push on the far North in a bay which bears his name. He did not find the way to the Orient, but by his discovery a commerce has been created, wealth has been developed, splendor has been exhibited beyond his most golden dreams, while billions have received profit beyond all that could be dreamed of on any short route between Europe and the Indies.

"The North Star governed the whole career of Hudson. His thoughts turned to it as truly as the needle to the pole. The theory of the open polar sea bore down his deck. He was in the first rank of the long array of explorers who have sought the old mate North. Pipe's finer adds to his jubilee the reports of the plannings of the Stars and Stripes on the drifting ice of the apex of the world. Boats of the expedition are ordered so that first, the aim of science and adventure for four centuries, were declared and equipped at the mouth of the Humber river. The rivalry of Cook and Peary gives zest to this discovery which shows no opening, no passage to China, no habitual land only a cold and desolate laboratory for the geographer and meteorologist. Yet Hudson's achievement here and his farther advance on the barren bay of the North were index fingers to the pole. An American, moreover, not but one or two, solved the problem of exploration and our flag marks the final goal. It is the culmination of Hudson's scheme, the proof of his sagacity, the proof of his enduring fame. The same Old Glory which vied with the sun's rays here and now, amid all the splendors of the twentieth



century, floats over Arctic ice at the point of the extreme North, because Hudson gave this river to white men in September, 1609.

Vice-  
President  
Sherman

"Fitting, indeed, it is that Fulton's name be joined with that of Hudson in this festival. His genius and invention fully multiplied the value and usefulness of this great river. His Clermont was not a large boat, but it was the progenitor to develop into an insect of the highest order; it was the acorn to produce the towering oak; it was the egg out of which was to fly the majestic eagle of trade and of war wherever streams flow large or oceans marshal their swelling waves. Grown up Clermonts are the ships which have just circled the globe on their mission of peace. The Monitor spending across the Atlantic in less than four and a half days and carrying the population of a city and the treasure of Colombia is the Clermont a hundred years old.

"In the land workshops of the United States, naval architects and skilled mechanics have perfected Fulton's invention. And the navies of the powers of all the continents are the harvest of the seed sown in the Clermont.

"Inevitable steam-propelled ships, the cities of the Orient compete with domestic cotton in our markets; hill American housewifery lights the huts of Persia and Hindustan, and European peasants put off patterns and satins for cheeses made in Massachusetts and all round. The rollers of Great Britain, France, and Germany get wholestore mints at low prices from our Western plains; the teas of Japan, China, and Ceylon furnish a great full beverage in every land; the aroms of the coffee of Java and Brazil are the pleasing accompaniment of the bread fast food; the fruit of the tropics is found on the tables. The saloons of the Colombia are served in the camps of the Liberator, and of Georgia. The hen, brook of India is found everywhere, while American clocks tick the second, as sewing-machines stitch and typewriters click at the foot of the Himalayas and in the wilds of Abyssinia. The children of the Clermont have transformed the thousands of miles of the wild Pacific into a midland sea. They have distributed comforts and increased the joys of life to all mankind.

"But the exchange of commodities and the direct profits of the expansion of commerce, while a chief, are not the only benefit from the invention of Fulton. Steam navigation has brought the nations closer together, has made them neighbors both in distance and time.





Vice-  
President  
Sherman

As they can clasp hands more readily, their hearts are more inclined to beat in unison. No other mutual aid agency so much promotes human fraternity as staff interchange across the stormy oceans which used to be barriers of terror and of hate.

"In the forests at the mouth of the Hudson, the smelting of the pipe was with the blowing of the symbol and the pledge of peace. The slack of the Clematis was a new and greater pipe of peace for all men. The funeral of the glimmering fleets of battleships gathered to-day in New York Bay lit up our little smoke of good will. May this portent be the harbinger of continued unity among the earth's controlling powers. Thank the populace of Clement. The poet may forget that he

'Honesty is the best policy.'  
Instead, 'honesty is the best policy' is the 'control' plan.

"Instead of the plumed and plumed of the modern, here is the muscled beating of the sailing, the sails of the ships of many civilized peoples. Instead of battle flags, the colors of Europe, Asia and America, in the Herculian symbols of the world's peace. Great Britain honors this occasion by the presence of the decorated High Admiral of its Fleet and with types of the most powerful war vessels. Germany sends a famous Admiral, the friend of Dewey and our friend, with the flower of its navy. France, our sister Republic, is mindful of our glad acclaim as we sail the equatorial of the Channel. The Netherlands add to the Huld in the northern Channel to celebrate the ancient alliance, the spirit of historic progress, and join in the discovery made under Dutch auspices. Japan, in the person of a Royal Prince, reflects with us. Brazil, too, adds to the harmonious relations of the Western Hemisphere. Our own latest triumphs of naval architecture, our fighting, power frog out the Hornet and Stulper, in grunting and in silence. The deepest and highest notes of the jubilee anthem are borne by the breezes which get their tone from the Huld of the Clematis. Our witnesses from the continent that 'Peace' has no less renowned than war."

"To the pledges of friendship and of prolonged peace which our faithful guests cherish in their gracious presence, we, for nearly a hundred million well-wishers, return thanks, while we proclaim assurances that our most earnest desire is for the peace of all mankind



and for the brotherhood of all nations under the sun, with justice everywhere supreme."

GOVERNOR HUGHES: "The eloquent words of our Vice-Governor  
President have given emphasis to the thought that I am sure is in  
the mind of all, that the most feature of this Celebration is the  
visit of the outstanding representatives of the nations of the earth.  
Hudson does not belong to New York; he is an American hero of the  
United States. His discovery of the Hudson must be remembered  
in connection with his visit to the Orient, and that I know,  
and that made visible to the North Atlantic, his discovery of the sea  
now called by his name, he laid the foundation for the exploits of  
that imperial trading corporation which created such vast powers  
and by virtue of the enterprise and the daring of its enterprises,  
contributed so largely to the discovery and the conquest of the  
western portion of our Continent."

"Hudson is the hero of the Western world, not merely of the  
United States. Hudson's invention was the precursor of the facts  
now at work in our world, among his work has revolutionized  
trade and commerce and made all nations of the earth his debtor  
and it is not only most agreeable but also expedient that here in honor  
of Fulton and Hudson should the symbols and representatives of  
the great powers. Perhaps I may be permitted to add an expression  
of our hope for the prosperity and progress of the United  
States which they recognize by this visit may be found an important  
security of the peace and friendship of the nations."

"It is my belief that we should have the pleasure of knowing  
much more should like to recall the great leaders of the world who have  
lauded us with their arms raised. I have the honor to introduce  
to speak on their behalf His Excellency Mr. de Brouckere."

PRINCE DE BOURCKERE: "I am extremely gratified to be  
able to participate in the Celebration of the completion of which  
you are so kindly and hospitably celebrating. It is a great meet-  
ing together and a historic event due to their memory but none can  
surpass the event in the importance which it has had in the history  
of mankind."

"To-day we are assembled from all parts of the earth to glorify  
the deeds of the great explorer and of the inventive genius, and to



Prince  
Rund

testify to the marvelous developments that have converted the abode of a few scattered Indians into the metropolis of the New World.

"New York is now the center of commerce and industry, as well as that of art, science and literature. She has accumulated enormous wealth that manifests itself in the solid and massive architecture in all its wide spread area. She has a vast amount of treasure hoarded in the bottoms of Leviathan's that ply between her docks and all parts of the world; and yet she has still greater resources in her sons, to whom we owe a great debt of gratitude for the advancement of modern civilization and the enhancement of human welfare.

"But, gentlemen, this is not the ending only in the history of your country. The life of a nation is long and permanent. What a great future for my fellow countrymen! I am inspired still more marvelously achievement for a great Nation that has already achieved such wonder. May this great New York become greater and greater with the millennium of Fulton and Fulton."

Governor  
Hughes

GOVERNOR HUGHES: "It is impossible that this much appreciated word of Prince Rund should be followed by addresses by all the other speakers and representatives who are here. I will ask you to drink to the health of all the special representatives of foreign nations who have graced this occasion with their presence, and through Prince Rund, have so cordially testified to their interest in our progress."

The toast was drunk loudly.

GOVERNOR HUGHES: "The men of power representing the nations of the earth are accompanied by the ships of might. If Fulton could have seen the world's engine of destruction, the final result of his invention, I wonder how we could have persisted in his endeavor to create means of speed and means navigation. Here they are, the terrible dogs of war, the handsome dogs of war! We admire them as men. We rejoice that they are so well contained and reserved in their deportment! They are here to-day to add to the wealth of representation in distinction and achievement which is furnished by the civilian representative, these symbols of majesty and strength, in their armament, in their fleetness, in the perfection of their construction, the last word of science and invention. They are here, the men of war of peace—all the more important



and influential as messengers of peace, because so well equipped for strife. We rejoice that the celebration of the visit of the Half Moon three hundred years ago and of the successful navigation of the river by Fulton a little over one hundred years ago should be the occasion of this assemblage in these happy quarters of these representatives of power in circumstances so auspicious. I give you the toast of *The Visiting Ship*."

The toast having been drunk, the Governor asked Sir Edward Seymour, Admiral of the Fleet, to make the first response to this toast.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR: "Governor Hughes, Mr. President, Admirals, Ladies and Gentlemen: I may commence by truthfully saying you Sirs, that I am extremely conscious of the great honor that has been done me in being sent here to represent the British Nation, also to represent the British Navy. I am sure that in any case, whether it be the world where a navy does so much of good or bad, as it has always been to our Nation. It is therefore that I feel that I may speak for a country that is especially, or has been, the naval power of the world. We look around us and we find that our existing great interest, believe me, the wonderful nations that are springing up not only in your great American Nation, but in other nations of the world. I may venture to say that it has long been my feeling that we partly owe this, or very much owe it, to your Nation. Why? Because, until we were educated by your incomparable writer, Admiral Mahan, we did not know. That is one influence your Nation had on the world. We have learned in war and rightly and naturally the nations of the world are learning their lesson by sea. But let us not assume for an instant, the more anything but peace. The sea must be policed in as much as the land. Even in the little quiet cities of London and New York, policed by the honest men, are generally thought necessary.

"I may now say two or three words on the extraordinary changes that have taken place in sea things in the last half century. It is no exaggeration to say that if you celebrated sailor, Paul Jones, had waked up from his sleep in the year 1850 and been put on board ships which I myself have served in, sailing ships, men of war, he would have only said, 'Well, this is a very fine ship. It is a little





Admiral  
Seymour    larger, the guns are a little larger," but he could have put her under way and sailed her as he did his own ship. Of course, I wish he got a little farther and compare these two ships that interest us very much, the Half Moon and the *Cleopatra*, with the ships of the present day. It will perhaps help us to better know to you the enormous change since Hudson's day when I remind you that if his ship was put abreast the *Indivisible*, and put adrift, say, we call it, or across ship, there would have been 120 feet between her bows and stern, and if you put them fore and aft the dock, you could put about eight of them one after the other. That gives a good impression, I think, of the difference in size.

"We must not forget, very much, that Hudson was an Englishman. We share also with Holland the honor of his recently sailing from that country, on all the vessels originated by our friends, the Dutch.

"The results of the discovery of the Hudson by the great navigator after whom the river is named, and the subsequent inventions of Fulton, are much to be admired and gloried in, but they have become familiar to all eyes, and I will, in a few words, describe them in a way that I will not take time to do, but I will do it.

"In conclusion, I would like to say two or three words. They are only this: One of your poets, in his poem on the High House, said:

"The sea is full of ships,  
And every one is full of men;  
And every one is full of life,  
And every one is full of joy."

"But as I said before in my discourse, the present war are equally necessary to put the sea, and therefore, to say the same thing applies, that they must be built, and must be used to protect the commerce, the wealth, and the happiness of the nations of the world."

GOVERNOR FULTON: "The next response will be made by Groesbeek and von Krosigk."

Admiral  
von       GROESBECK and VON KROSIGK: "Mr. Governor, Mr. President,  
Krosigk    Judges and Gentlemen: I wish to thank you for your kind invitation and the splendid reception offered to me and my fellow officers. I also thank you, Mr. Governor, for the kind words you have said about the German Navy—words which form, by good feeling, another link in the long chain of good and friendly relations happily existing between our two nations and navies.



"Your fleet has only a few months ago returned from its famous cruise around the world. From everything I learned at this voyage, it was my desire long since to see with my own eyes your fleet, which accomplished by its cruise a brilliant record unattained until now by any other fleet in fact. I wish you to know that the German Navy, from the Emperor to the youngest officer, has watched with the keenest interest the accomplishment of that voyage and I am glad to express our sincerest congratulations on this excellent proof of efficiency. This storm and lightning fleet has been, whenever it came, a herald of peace, and it has proved the fact that a mighty fleet does not object to the love of peace, but is a guarantee of it.

"When the American Atlantic Fleet crossed the ocean from abroad-bound last Winter, the only thing we did regret in Germany was that our country was too far out of the way to have the honor of greeting them as our guests and receiving the hospitality that we have so often enjoyed in your great country.

"God bless it, I propose the prosperity of the American Navy and the health of their gallant officers.

GOVERNOR HUGHES: "The next response will be made by Rear Admiral Le Pond."

Admiral Le Pond's reply, of which the following is a good translation, was in his native language. He said:

Le Pond

"Messieurs, After the distinguished orator who have so brilliantly revived the two geniuses whose memory the whole world honors to-day, it does not become me long to detain you in kind attention.

"I have in my heart, nevertheless, to say to what degree I feel the honor which the Government of the French Republic has done me in sending the honored district which I command to represent our navy at the Centennial of New York, and in entrusting to me the agreeable mission of bringing to Hudson and Liberty those two immortal children of America, the heritage of our pride and admiration.

"The most noble, the most evil crimes, do not always escape being fought at with the calm, tenacity, with the indomitable energy which characterizes the French. Americans have wished to perpetuate those of Hudson and Liberty. They have wished to conserve their remembrance for reverent transmission to generations which will follow us. It is in that spirit that they have



organized the splendid fetes at which they have convened the entire world.

"It is a happy thought, Messieurs, for a people ought to wreath with veneration the memory of those who were among their precursors in the path of progress.

"Honor, then, to the State and to the City of New York! Honor to all Americans, who wish to immortalize Hudson and Fulton.

"Permit me, Messieurs, to profit by this occasion to thank, in my name and in the name of the French division, the Festival Committee and all the population of New York for the reception, so cordial, which has been given to us."

GOVERNOR HUGHES: "The next response will be made by Captain Manuel E. Izaguirre, of Mexico."

Captain  
Izaguirre

CAPTAIN MANUEL E. IZAGUIRRE: "Hon. Governor, Ladies and Gentlemen: Mexico joins with the American people in commemorating two great events which belong equally to the history of the United States and to the history of all peoples. In the prowess of Hudson you glorify the man of action, and in Fulton's invention the wonderful power of a creative imagination. These two forces of civilization represent the two internal forces of human conquests — will and genius.

"Hudson displays the flag of a mercantile country while he finds for routes by which to reach the continent of the universal dream. Instead of reaching the chimerical treasures of Marco Polo, which seduced him as they seduced the Italians, Spaniards and Portuguese of the gloom. The Atlantic Océan, he placed foot in a land rich and dear as the land of dream, in which there are many characteristics of greatness, of which the most wonderful is the right of liberty.

"Fulton, with his invention, reduced the canal to the dimensions assigned to it by the contemporary cartographer of Hudson. Civilization, which is their origin, are plural and later merged the mediterranean world of the world, had reached the period of oceanic extension. Fulton furnished the instrument to completely realize the inter-continental corporation of peoples.

"We are in the midst of a Celebration in which all humanity feels as one. We praise you for presenting to the world the credentials which entitle you to be classed as an illustrious nation. All that is



genuinely American is great and deserves admiration. It shines in the virtues of Washington; in the wonderful far-sightedness of Jefferson; in the political genius of John Q. Adams; in the eloquence of Webster; in the magnetic force of Clay; in the fortitude of Lincoln; in the genius of your nation; in the devotion of your explorers; and in your love for all that makes a victorious effort of the indolgence and of the will to reach the harmony of nations and the peace of peoples.

"Mexico, in active development, singularly favored by sympathy toward all peoples, which bring to her elements of happiness and culture, and by a government that stimulates all legitimate activities, earnestly desires that in this continent this movement shall not cease until perfection is reached."

GOVERNOR HUGHES: "The next response will be made by Capitano Filippo Baggio D'Amey, of Italy."

CAPTAIN FILIPPO BAGGIO: "Your Excellency, Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen: I feel that I should be very proud <sup>Dignity</sup> and very grateful for the honor since which I am here to act as delegate of the Italian Government. As such I wish to thank the Government of New York and all the members of the Committee for the United Nations who have entrusted Italian with a work I've sent here to join your efforts. For the Government of Italy and Italian I have the honor to convey my country's best wishes for the United States and its Navy. I wish prospering to ever and ever develop all over this country so that the development shall extend all over the hemisphere."

"The beautiful and powerful United States fleet that the Italians are daily admiring in the harbor of the City of New York is the surest sign of the great progress made by the country in the last years."

"In the name of the Italian Government and the Italian Navy, I wish the United States fleet to be always strong and powerful and prosperous in all the oceans."

GOVERNOR HUGHES: "The next response will be made by Capitain Colenbrander, of the Netherlands."

CAPTAIN G. P. VAN BIEERING COLENBRANDER: "Your <sup>Capitain</sup> Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen: I can only add a few words to all the speeches that have been given here, and these words, in the <sup>Colenbrander</sup>









connection with the exchanges of international intercourse to give and receive assurance of the friendly feeling which is mutually entertained. I give you the toast of 'The Diplomatic Representatives.'"

The Toast having been drunk, the Governor said:

"There will be one response to this toast, and that will be made by Señor Joaquín Bernardo Calvo, the Minister of Costa Rica."

SEÑOR JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO: "Hon. Vice-President, Mr. Governor, Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen: I have the singular honor of responding to the toast which our honorable Toastmaster has just proposed to the Diplomatic Corps assembled in Washington, on this remarkable occasion when such important events of civilization and human progress are being celebrated."

"It is not probable that either Henry Hudson or Robert Fulton, no matter where they might have stood on the verge of their great achievements, could have dreamed that the Hudson River, the name of the river would become a potent factor in local development and in the commerce of the world."

"If the blessings of the plottings were not retained with the greatest conceivable success had not made a power of this magnitude the States which the Hudson River flows through as the great life-giving artery of communication, that mighty river would be classed among the greatest international waterways. We can only see now its water the colors of many a fabled continent, and today we are weaving in all splendor the fables of all the nations of the world."

"On behalf of the diplomatic representatives of all these Nations, I have the honor to express our profound and sincere gratitude for having so kindly invited us to participate in this splendid celebration, which makes our hearts beat in unison with yours."

"Greetings! Our kindest regards to the United States of America, to the prosperous State of New York, and to this wonderful City."

"GOVERNOR HUWHEE: "We have now concluded the formal part of the evening, and it will be our pleasure to have a few informal familiar speeches from others whom we delight to welcome upon this occasion."

"Ever since the visit of the Half Moon, which in the light of our modern knowledge seems like Halibut soup, we have been tremendously impressed by Dutch ideas, Dutch customs, Dutch traditions,



What is not English, or Irish, or Scotch, or German, or Italian, or Spanish, or French, or otherwise, amongst us, is unmistakably Dutch.

"Living in Albany, as I do at this time, I am most impressed with the fact that the Dutch own New York. We have soldiering, trading, clearing, and so on, placidly, the capacity for the enjoyment of life—the qualities which go to make up a happy and useful life. All these things we trace directly to the visit of the Half Moon. Perhaps it is only for us that the Half Moon was the first to come into New York Harbor. If we had not had that reinforcement of our equilibrium at that early date, we should soon have been destroyed by the rivalry of our manifold energies.

"I take great pleasure in calling upon the Minister of the Netherlands, to speak to you tonight."

Hofster  
London

JONNIELEK J. TACKFON: "It is a great pleasure and a great satisfaction for me to represent the Netherlands in this country to have the honor of addressing you on this festive occasion—a pleasure because in these days, none more than ever since I met the American soil, I feel at home and at union with the citizens of this great Empire City and Empire State that once bore the name of New Amsterdam, of the Netherlands. A satisfaction because this Celebration comes to us on an when minute historical research has definitely established the fact that the early Dutch settlers, and especially the influence of the old Fort Islands, have left indelible traces on the banks of the Hudson and far beyond in the New World. It will be presumptuous on my part and untruthful to say that Holland's influence has been one of the chief factors in the molding of the American spirit—that spirit that undeniably exists and is so strong so firm, so full, so free, so brave, so free will, so sublime the composite cement of many nations. Yet, it cannot be denied, spirit is due to the influence which is proved in the light of historical research that Holland's influence upon the country has been great.

"It is peculiarly gratifying to us Hollanders that the influence of the old Dutch Republic on the great Republic of George Washington is so fully recognized by and in American historians and that this recognition is greeted with so much sympathy by the American public. It warms our hearts in these days especially to see, to hear, to feel that recognition in every way. It fills us with pride to behold in the decorations of every important thoroughfare of this truly



sky-scraping city the orange, white and blue, the colors under which <sup>London</sup> Minister the first rebels against the tyranny of the Duke of Alva, the self-styled 'beggar of the sea,' initiated our great struggle for independence, soon to be led by that hero of heroes, William de Sikken. And side by side with that heroic banner adopted as the flag of your Celebration, we see in every street the red, white and blue, the flag of the United Netherlands, which has remained that of Holland ever since and was the first to salute the Star Spangled Banner in 1776. The present Celebration recalls the days 32 years ago when Holland, little Holland, undaunted by the armed forces of her mighty oppressor, sent her expedition to the distant sea, when the love of liberty, of material development in every field of land and thought and art, imbued her citizens, as well as those of other nations who dwelt on her shores, with ideas of free governments, free thought, free speech and free education.

"These principles were to be overthrown, such rebellion to be not only by Dutchmen, but perhaps even to a much greater extent by Englishmen. Englishmen who came from the colonies, where these bands of Dutch had emigrated years before. Englishmen, especially, who had feared in Holland a return from religious persecution, those noble English Patriots who, after having lived with us the twelve years of our struggle with Spain, imbued with the ideal of freedom, were searching for a field for the New World, to carry out their ideas. Englishmen who like William Penn in later years, when in London as Bland, who spoke out loudly and in whose form of government was entirely modeled on that of Holland.

"I need not dwell on the history of the Dutch in the colonization of Manhattan Island. Men of vision who are a fine part in this Celebration know the enterprise Henry Hudson in the service of the Dutch East India Company, and of how with little Dutch Men after a vain attempt to find a northern passage to the East Indies, had found a place situated here which was to become a city governed in the name of the West India Company by Men like Van Twiller, by Rich. Lyfild, Peter Minuit, and so that period of your history I repeat with a double heartiness, with a thirty inaccuracy by Amsterdam living. You know also how finally in this of peace, our great friends of the sea took New Amsterdam by surprise how in an evening over the Dutch Admiral Even in





Minister  
London

reaptured the whole of New Netherland, and how finally, by the treaty of Westminster, an exchange of colonies was made which gave us Surinam, which we still hold, but deprived us of New Netherland.

"The energy, the industry and perseverance of the Hollanders of old are still characteristics of our race, both at home and in our colonies. The free, the democratic Lowlander has not lost his enthusiasm. This enthusiasm is no longer founded upon defence against oppressors. It is founded on the gratitude every right-minded Hollander feels toward the line of princely leaders who created and perpetuated our independence. It finds its highest expression in the veneration of recent history for that fair and august representative of the House of Orange who now reigns over us - for King-Prince Queen Wilhelmina.

"Under the empire of the House of Orange, in the land of their greatest master, the prohibition of international law, the *ius cogens* of international law, the universal code of arbitration - ours well known. The peace conditions are deeply but gradually involving the period of arbitration, and period of absence of international conflicts that is the work of the world. Their work is still not incompatible with part of our nations because our nations are willing to pay and in the measure in which they are ready to do so, the old Roman saying will remain true: 'If you wish for peace, prepare for war.'

"An American citizen, a member of the House, Andrew Carnegie, has twice received nobility from the Court of Arbitration. America can do more than any other for that cause, and we sincerely trust to do so.

"With this new tie of peace, the ties of friendship between the United States and Holland are bound to increase. Moreover, we are a fielder in the far East. Our colonial empire with an administration tested by an experience of more than 250 years and came to our fully and truly liberalized. Is surrounded by great powers that we know have in view what we diplomatically call the maintenance of the territorial status quo. Among these powers none is more alien to us than the United States in the Philippines.

"May, then, our colonial relations in different parts of the world steadily grow, and may that proud Little Half Moon offered to you



by Holland on this occasion, remain the symbol of the ties that will forever unite us yet to the song.

GOVERNOR HUGHES: "And all the marvels of the western Governor  
world after due consideration of the people of the three centuries. Hughes  
it may be said that nothing but a complete, symmetrical and  
world of profound admiration than the complacency of the citizen  
of the City of New York. He holds this Celebration for granted.  
He looks on good-naturedly, grateful for the spectacle, pleased with  
the preparation and arrangement. He sees no particular necessity  
for surprise on the part of any one that New York should gather  
here the brightest and best of the world to celebrate his progress.  
Our city is vulnerable at every point, and vulnerable all round. It is a  
place where the whole of the world is more than the room of all its parts.

"There is only one who can be good for New York, and that is he who in the official representation of the entire State for many years, has administered its affairs with integrity, sound judgment, and has been found to be perfectly honest."—Mayor McClellan.

[illegible]

"The crescent moon, the symbol of our past, a harbinger of the fearful, no longer by sight, is to be seen only in the heart of man, a sign that the new world has replaced the old, and that as the emblem of progress, the Dreadnaught has displaced the Half Moon."

"In the end, once the mists of life have cleared, although still in the full vigor of her maturity, has yielded her supremacy to a younger rival; but in the interim she has been herself recreated, and lives again the triumphs of her youth in those of



Mayor  
McColl-  
lan

the city to which she herself gave birth - her daughter, New Amsterdam. And as we honor the mother city for what she was to us and for what she has given us, so we who know her love the daughter city for what she is and for what she has given us in our civilization of to-day.

"This Celebration is truly a bearer of the spirit which New York embodies, the spirit of the united, centered, the spirit of the most in world. So it has been accepted by the nations of the earth, who have treated it not as local in its application, not even as merely national, but as an event belonging to all. As long as humanity remains as it is, the world will never see the realization of that international brotherhood, desecrating national boundaries, would reduce the nations of to-day to mere geographical expressions and would make of the earth one impossible and decidedly impracticable Utopia of government and partiality. Now, in our time, indeed, will the earth ever become one vast federal republic. Each nation has its own special problems to solve, its own relations to work out in its own individual way. The only possible internationalism is the internationalism of forbearance and helpful sympathy that comes from a determination to live and to let live in the application to world politics of the golden rule of life.

"Living together, so live this day in harmony in its character helps to a better understanding among the peoples of the earth, helps to draw the nations more closely together in a real human brotherhood, a union of mutual esteem and mutual good will.

"In the name of the people of New York, I, the Mayor, bid you who are here from far and near, come from a near and come from far, a smile and a handshake."

Governor  
Hochstet-  
ter

GOV. THOMAS HUCHES: "Now you shall have a final word for New York, not the City, but the State, from one who embodies in his personality the contribution of the State to the Nation. He recalls to us that New York, among us, has excelled in industry, great as it has been in the world to commerce and in commerce made its own important contribution to the life of the nation in the persons of distinguished leaders whom she has given for the conduct of various national affairs. From John Jay, through the long roll including William L. Marcy, William H. Seward, Grover Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt, this honorable represents us in the Senate



of the United States—one of the ablest and most distinguished of New Yorkers—we have reason to be proud of the Empire State in national affairs. I take pleasure in proposing Senator Root."

SENATOR ELIHU ROOT: "Mr. Chairman, Mr. Vice-President, Senator, Governor, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is my office to say 'Good-night' and 'Good-better,' and to renew to the distinguished guests who have come from foreign lands to grace our celebration, the assurance of our appreciation of the courtesy and kindness of their country and their people."

"I hope that our friends will be appreciated for being my friends, and that your government and your people will know how deeply we all feel the courtesy, the hospitality, the cordiality with which you have taken part in this festivity to which we have been so deeply indebted."

"We cannot celebrate ourselves. We cannot celebrate the progress and victories of our people, the progress and the wonderful progress of our own country. We celebrate in honor of the great race of man, we mark the age of the world. We have found the limits of human knowledge, we have found the limits of human power and to mankind a vast field of opportunity. We celebrate in honor of the great race of man, we mark the progress of the human mind, the productive power of mankind, and bid the found ones for a border and a field and a vast permanent civilization for the world over."

"We celebrate not ourselves, but ourselves in the pathway of the new world, we celebrate the progress, the significance of America to all mankind. You, my friends— and many of your friends and personal friends here—who have come from foreign lands, find here, for the first time, your country, you are the children of your own fatherland. You have been welcomed here to live, to prosper, to enjoy, to find here, of course, of course, the land of opportunity, of progress, of intelligence and energy. Here, in all that you find that is worthy of admiration or emulation, you find in part the work of your own brothers, even you, of you. From the fertile soil, the richness, the vast forces, the towering forces, the wealth, of intention, that characterize the progress of America, dreams of wealth have been pouring back to improve the conditions, increase the wealth, energy and comfort, and advance the civilization of the people of your own lands."





Senator  
Root

"We here, free from the fetters of age and long customs, have been trying out your experiments for you. And back there, this virgin field in government and social experiment has gone to each one of your lands by the testimony of your own sons—lessen after less on of value, of superior value, for your own guidance in your struggles for peace and justice and liberty. This is your Celebration as well as ours.

"We celebrate the march of mankind from the days of Hudson to this hour—the march of all mankind along the pathway from cruelty and selfishness and oppression and slavery to the enlightenment, the charity, the brotherly love common to men of this twentieth century.

"This meeting of millions upon the shores of the New World, millions whose fathers have spoken every language under the sun, millions who have brought the traditions of every custom, of every law, of every prejudice throughout the whole broad world, the meeting of these millions here in this cosmopolitan city, to rejoice in peace, in prosperity, in all the truths of civilization, in which every Nation has a part, marks the progress from those dark and bloody days when English and French, Dutch and Swede and Spanish butchered each other for the straits of the Atlantic Coast and contended for the mastery, when happy times have proved to be needles, to enable all mankind and every race to enjoy the happiness and the fruits to be gathered upon this virgin soil.

"May the fraternal feeling that marks this happy gathering never give way to the hatred, the cruelty, the selfishness and greed of those earlier days. May the fruits of civilization which we have acclaimed with banners and illumination and procession and parade, never again be turned away and the sturdy progress of mankind be turned backwards by the wars that disgraced the days of old. May the harmony, the fraternal love of this festival be an augury for the future. May the blending of races which has made possible all that we now celebrate never be made fraught by the conflict of races upon the battlefield. May the spirit of this day persist, grow ever more effective in the minds of men, and this occasion be a precursor of many a festival in the years to come, marking the steady progress of all the peoples of the earth, who have united to make America what it is, united and ever, along the path that leads to perfect peace and justice and liberty."



GOVERNOR HUGHES: "As Henry Hudson, coming in the *Governor* Half Moon, said the first word three hundred years ago, so in this <sup>Hughes</sup> late hour of commemoration we shall perch the last word to be spoken by the special representative of our country under whose flag he sailed—the Hon. J. T. Crocker."

MR. CROCKER: "I am particularly thankful, Mr. Governor, <sup>Crocker</sup> that I am able to speak a few words of thanks before my countrymen who have been here a short time, in rather a large number, scattered and go to their homes. We would not feel satisfied if we had not taken this opportunity of saying thanks to you, not only for ourselves, but for our countrymen at home, for the reception you have given us. We shall tell them that our country is not forgotten yet on this side, but that you think of us as one of your writers names us, 'Brave Little Holland!' and we shall tell our Queen that when her name was mentioned here it was met with general applause, and that if we heard from your women and from your men that she is cherished and revered by every one; and those are words greater than we could have expected when we came here."

"Ladies and gentlemen, when you shall come to our shore, you will be received there with open arms; you have received us; and especially when you send us word in this way, you have sent to the Hague to be now. I remember the fact that your representatives at the Hague Conference spoke in this old church of Delhi, over the grave of one of our loved ones, Mr. Seth Low and Mr. White spoke their words of sympathy and of peace, and shall I forget that Mr. White said before the conference, we shall gradually reduce the weight of the armaments which exist on the planet of the world."

"Ten years have passed since, and the weight has provisionally increased, and the peace which we put in that way is working more and more upon the nations. I should perhaps not speak of that here in this moment, when such a grand fleet lies in the Hudson River, and where gallant admirals and captains are here to hear these words. As the French poet says, 'You should not speak of the rope in the house of a man who is to be hanged.' But, gentlemen, I cannot believe we are here in a country of millions. I cannot believe that the soul of America in the long run can be permanently the soul of armies and the ground of militarism. No, I



**Delegate  
Cremet** insist upon what I have always thought of this hallowed ground: that it is the ground of liberty and freedom. The words which have just been spoken by your Mayor are live germs in our hearts, and we look upon your country as the country of science, of free science. When we saw yesterday these young men and children passing our park and on Fifth Avenue, all looking happy, and lifting their eyes to their rulers as children look at their parents, their rulers did not look as men who would think more of militarism than the advancement of trade, commerce, industry, science, of the science which brings you men to a scientific enterprise and enterprising science. Therefore, gentlemen, when we go back to our country, we shall be sure we have your sympathies with us and our small nation, with your great one, may play a part in that happy future for the future which will rid the weights of these armaments and at the same time, gentlemen, be assured that in this sense we offer you our thanks for your kind reception. And say to the rulers of this country, State City and your Celebration Convention, be it love all to the citizens of New York, who have shown us so much sympathy, have shown us that they consider us of their blood and of their race, we will not say 'Good bye,' but 'Au revoir.'

**Governor  
Hughes** **GOVERNOR HUGHES:** "And now, with a renewal of the pledge of mutual affection and esteem, we say 'Good-Night' to all our distinguished guests; we say 'New York is yours;' to New Yorkers, the one word, the word of our history, the word of our motto, 'Excelsior!'



## CHAPTER XX

### MILITARY PARADE

THE military parade in Manhattan Borough, New York, <sup>Arrangements for parade</sup> was the principal feature of the Celebration on Thursday, September 30, 1903. The arrangements for this parade were made by the Military Parade Committee of which Major-General Charles F. Roe, commanding the National Guard of the State of New York, is chairman. General Roe was also Grand Marshal of the parade, as he was of the Historical Parade on the preceding Tuesday and the Carnival Parade on Saturday, coming following. The line of march on Thursday was the same as that of the Historical and Carnival parades—starting at Central Park West and 170th street, thence to 59th street to Fifth Avenue, and to Washington Square.

Ambulance service and temporary hospital were established along the route of the parade, and telephones were maintained so that reports from and orders to any part of the column were readily transmitted.

The gala scenes of Tuesday at the Court of Honor and along the line of march were repeated on Thursday, except that the beautiful weather of Thursday, combined with the threatening skies of Tuesday, added to the brilliancy of the ceremonies and seemed to increase the vivacity of the multitudes of spectators. The entire route of the parade was lined with vast crowds, those from 23d street to Fourth street and in Washington Square being far greater than at points north of 23d street.

Through the courtesy of Captain Jacob W. Miller, officers of the Naval Militia met the detachments from the several Foreign Navies and conducted them to the place where they









[illegible]

Detachment of Sails from Masts and Masts, Vessels, Vessels, Vessels, and  
Detachment of the Sails from the Vessels

Composi-  
tion of  
Military  
Parade

Figure

Different authors have used different methods to study the effects of the treatment

22-1

Deputy Secretary of State, Department of State, Washington, D.C.

## 1.

Department of Social Sciences, University of Hull, HU6 7PU, UK. E-mail: j.p.siddons@hull.ac.uk

De la proposition 1.1, il résulte que, pour tout  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ , l'application  $\lambda \mapsto \mathcal{L}_\lambda$  est continue pour la topologie de la convergence simple.

*Journal of Management Education*

De la (2.1) on obtains

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1991

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At the University of California, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.

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† For Re = 100,  $\text{Sn}^{2+}$  (1.0),  $\text{U}^{6+}$  (1.0),  $\text{Sn}^{4+}$  (0.5),  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  (0.5),  $\text{W}^{6+}$  (0.5),  $\text{U}^{6+}$  (0.5), U.S. Navy, Chemical Research and Development Center, Groton, Connecticut, August 1964. <sup>1</sup> *Anal. Calcd.* for  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4$ : C, 60.00%; H, 4.00%; O, 36.00%. *Found*: C, 59.9%; H, 4.0%; O, 35.9%.

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For the first part, let  $\mathcal{C} = \{C_1, \dots, C_n\}$  be a family of  $n$  sets,  $N = \{1, \dots, n\}$ ,  $C = \{C_i \mid i \in N\}$ ,  $\mathcal{C} \models N$ ,  $C \models N$ ,  $C \models \mathcal{C}$ . For the second part, let  $\mathcal{C} = \{C_1, \dots, C_n\}$  be a family of  $n$  sets,  $N = \{1, \dots, n\}$ ,  $C = \{C_i \mid i \in N\}$ ,  $\mathcal{C} \models N$ ,  $C \models N$ ,  $C \models \mathcal{C}$ .

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(Nagel & Nagel, 1978, p. 10)

$$\text{Corollary 1.} \quad \text{If } P \in P^1(\text{loc}) \text{ and } \text{ess sup}_{\Omega} |P| \leq 1, \quad N \in L^1(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N), \quad C \in L^1(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$$
$$P_{\text{eff}} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n P_j}{n}, \quad \text{where } P_j = \frac{V_j}{V_0} \left( \frac{Y_j}{Y_0} \right)^{-1}$$

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Composi-  
tion of  
Military  
Parade

## FOURTH

(City and County, State of New York.)

Brigadier-General John M. Anderson, Commanding.

## Staff.

Major Charles D. Axelrod.

Major William L. Williamson.

Major Charles H. Jones.

Major Francis C. Thompson.

Major Nelson S. Felt.

Major George H. Clegg.

Major Charles H. Smith.

Major John R. Thompson, Jr.

First Lieutenant Nelson W. Smith.

First Lieutenant Henry Thompson, Jr.

Squadron "C," Cavalry, United States Army, New York, Major Charles L. Moore, Jr., Commanding,  
and Troop.

Twenty-second Regiment, Cavalry, United States Army, Colonel N. Strickland, Commanding.

Eighty-third Regiment, Infantry, United States Army, Major-General.

Colonel John C. Moore, Commanding.

## Companies.

Ninth Regiment, Infantry, United States Army, Colonel John F. Mendenhall, Commanding.

Fourth Regiment, Cavalry, United States Army, Colonel John B. Anderson, Commanding.

Thirtieth Regiment, Infantry, United States Army, Colonel John O. Dwyer, Commanding.

Colonel John F. Mendenhall.

Commanding First Battalion, Artillery.

## Companies.

First Battalion, Artillery, United States Army, Colonel John F. Mendenhall.

Second Battalion, Artillery, United States Army, Colonel John F. Mendenhall.

Third Battalion, Artillery, United States Army, Colonel John F. Mendenhall.

Colonel John F. Mendenhall.

Commanding First Battalion, Artillery, New York City, N. Y.

## Staff.

First Lieutenant Henry C. Smith.

First Lieutenant John F. Mendenhall.

First Company, Signal Corps, United States Army, Captain M. J. Morgan, Commanding.

Second Company, Signal Corps, United States Army, Captain William H. Smith, Commanding.

Third Company, Signal Corps, United States Army, Captain Robert C. Smith, Commanding.

Seventh Company, Signal Corps, United States Army, Captain George H. Smith, Commanding.

Sixth Company, Signal Corps, United States Army, Captain George H. Smith, Commanding.



Barabes, General John G. Libby,  
Colonel, 1st Signal Brigade, Second Guard, N. Y.

## 10

Mary White, Fulton.  
 Mary Louisa, Miami.  
 Mary Ann, Littleton.  
 Mary Jane, Littleton.  
 Mary Ann, Littleton.  
 Mary Thomas, New Castle.  
 Mary Julia, Littleton.  
 Mary Louisa, Littleton.  
 Martha Louisa, Littleton.  
 Martha Louisa, Littleton.  
 Martha Louisa, Littleton.

### Competition of Military Parade

[illegible]

## SIXTH EDITION

[illegible]

## SINCE 1974, THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_1} - \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \right) \frac{1}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \right) \frac{1}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} \\ & \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_1} - \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \right) \frac{1}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_1} - \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \right) \frac{1}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} \\ & \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_1} - \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \right) \frac{1}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \right) \frac{1}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} \\ & \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_1} - \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \right) \frac{1}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_1} - \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \right) \frac{1}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} \end{aligned}$$
[illegible]

$(\mathbf{y}_1, \mathbf{y}_2, \mathbf{y}_3, \mathbf{y}_4, \mathbf{y}_5, \mathbf{y}_6, \mathbf{y}_7, \mathbf{y}_8, \mathbf{y}_9, \mathbf{y}_{10}, \mathbf{y}_{11}, \mathbf{y}_{12}, \mathbf{y}_{13}, \mathbf{y}_{14}, \mathbf{y}_{15}, \mathbf{y}_{16}, \mathbf{y}_{17}, \mathbf{y}_{18}, \mathbf{y}_{19}, \mathbf{y}_{20}, \mathbf{y}_{21}, \mathbf{y}_{22}, \mathbf{y}_{23}, \mathbf{y}_{24}, \mathbf{y}_{25}, \mathbf{y}_{26}, \mathbf{y}_{27}, \mathbf{y}_{28}, \mathbf{y}_{29}, \mathbf{y}_{30}, \mathbf{y}_{31}, \mathbf{y}_{32}, \mathbf{y}_{33}, \mathbf{y}_{34}, \mathbf{y}_{35}, \mathbf{y}_{36}, \mathbf{y}_{37}, \mathbf{y}_{38}, \mathbf{y}_{39}, \mathbf{y}_{40}, \mathbf{y}_{41}, \mathbf{y}_{42}, \mathbf{y}_{43}, \mathbf{y}_{44}, \mathbf{y}_{45}, \mathbf{y}_{46}, \mathbf{y}_{47}, \mathbf{y}_{48}, \mathbf{y}_{49}, \mathbf{y}_{50}, \mathbf{y}_{51}, \mathbf{y}_{52}, \mathbf{y}_{53}, \mathbf{y}_{54}, \mathbf{y}_{55}, \mathbf{y}_{56}, \mathbf{y}_{57}, \mathbf{y}_{58}, \mathbf{y}_{59}, \mathbf{y}_{60}, \mathbf{y}_{61}, \mathbf{y}_{62}, \mathbf{y}_{63}, \mathbf{y}_{64}, \mathbf{y}_{65}, \mathbf{y}_{66}, \mathbf{y}_{67}, \mathbf{y}_{68}, \mathbf{y}_{69}, \mathbf{y}_{70}, \mathbf{y}_{71}, \mathbf{y}_{72}, \mathbf{y}_{73}, \mathbf{y}_{74}, \mathbf{y}_{75}, \mathbf{y}_{76}, \mathbf{y}_{77}, \mathbf{y}_{78}, \mathbf{y}_{79}, \mathbf{y}_{80}, \mathbf{y}_{81}, \mathbf{y}_{82}, \mathbf{y}_{83}, \mathbf{y}_{84}, \mathbf{y}_{85}, \mathbf{y}_{86}, \mathbf{y}_{87}, \mathbf{y}_{88}, \mathbf{y}_{89}, \mathbf{y}_{90}, \mathbf{y}_{91}, \mathbf{y}_{92}, \mathbf{y}_{93}, \mathbf{y}_{94}, \mathbf{y}_{95}, \mathbf{y}_{96}, \mathbf{y}_{97}, \mathbf{y}_{98}, \mathbf{y}_{99}, \mathbf{y}_{100})$

$\{ \mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{A} : \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A}) \subset \mathcal{C} \}$  is called the *core* of  $\mathcal{A}$ .  
 For  $\mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{A}$ , let  
 $\mathcal{I}(\mathcal{A}) = \mathcal{I}(\mathcal{A})$  be the *ideal* of  $\mathcal{A}$ ,  
 $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{A}) = \mathcal{A}(\mathcal{A})$  be the *annihilator* of  $\mathcal{A}$ ,  
 $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{A}) = \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{A})$  be the *Boolean center* of  $\mathcal{A}$ ,  
 $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}) = \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A})$  be the *lattice* of  $\mathcal{A}$ .

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Del. given by Camp, No. 1, 5, 11—1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543,









combat.\* After the British sailors came the Germans with their famous high step called the "Emperor's step"; the French with their peculiar short, quick step; the Mexicans with their characteristic uniform; the Legion, including the naval cadets, the future official personnel of the Italian Royal Navy; the Netherlands, the modern successors of the famous fighting "beggars of the sea"; and the Argentine sailors who came farther than any others to participate in the Celebration, each in turn receiving enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome and each the object of individual interest.

The continuous roar of applause which accompanied the West Point Cadets along the whole line of march, heralded the approach of the Second Division before its turn in order. At the Coast of Honor the young men, who are to be the future officers of the United States Army, excited immediate interest on the part of the foreign naval cadets, diplomats, and special delegates, many of whom had been in the Corps of Cadets at West Point the day before, and who rose to their feet and eagerly leaned forward as the Cadets drew near. Besides the West Point Cadets, the Coast Artillery was the only representation of the regular army. Their appearance excited admiring comments.

The Third Division, composed principally of men from the American war ships, identified by their gun numbers bearing the number of their respective ship, was received with various demonstrations of enthusiasm according to the parities of the spectators for one ship or another. The men wore their blue uniforms, white hats and breeches, and carried their rifles at their shoulders. Many civilians were mixed in the number of fighting men paraded forth by the warships. The men of

\* The Coast of Honor was held at Fort Mifflin, Philadelphia, August 12, 1896. "Observations upon the West Point Celebration and the French Legion that Day," issued by the American Line, Philadelphia, 1900, is a part of the "Notes on the South of Harbor."



Features  
of the  
Parade

were men were followed by a battalion of officers and men from the United States Revenue Cutter Service, whose uniforms were so similar to those of the naval detachments that many spectators did not notice that they were not a parade body. This was the first time that they had occurred as a body in New York City, and their first appearance elicited warm encomiums from competent judges.

The Fourth Division, composed of battalions from the Naval Militia of New York, was also an interesting and instructive part of the procession to the thousands of whom, probably, knew little of this branch of the fighting service of our sea-board States.

The Fifth Division, composed of the National Guard, with a full complement of officers and men, included a special detachment in the foreign representative parade body those who had not made a special study of it, did not recognize of the United States. It was difficult to make sense of the citizen soldiery, and the difference between the citizen soldiery, who are kept under military discipline while following their professions as citizens and who are only temporarily mobilized for military service on national matters, and the soldiery of the United States who devote their whole lives to the profession of arms. When this system of a well-armed citizenry with a great reserve of citizen soldiery was first proposed, it was called, they expressed their admiration for it, and then, when the fact of its realization came before them. Our Government could be had as seen anywhere like it for strength and drill.

The single formations of the Fourth Division, on account of the variety of the colors of the participating organizations, were more picturesque in proportion to their numbers than their predecessor, and elicited continuous applause. A notable feature of the Fifth Division was a flag 200 feet long and wider than the average, carried horizontally by the Sons of Veterans.



There were no serious accidents and the parade moved without interruption except such as was necessary for the movement of certain surface railroad lines, whose operations had been previously arranged for with the police and railroad officials.

The work of the police in controlling and dispersing the crowds was, undoubtedly, carefully and patiently done under very trying circumstances and deserves the greatest praise.

The streets were cleared for and kept clean during the parade and the unflinching work of widening Fifth avenue, commenced in the spring which at one time threatened the success of the parade, was pushed to a sufficient state of completion so as not to be an interference.





## CHAPTER XXI

### NAVAL PARADE TO NEWBURGH

THE principal event of Friday, October 1, on the Hudson River, was the Naval Parade to Newburgh and the ceremonies in the latter city.

**Half Moon at 4 o'clock** Prior to this, however, that is to say, on Wednesday, September 29, the Half Moon and Clemont, with the Naval Militia under Commander R. P. Forshey, being a gun escorting squadron, had started up the river, anchoring at the principal communities between New York and Newburgh in order that their villages and cities might have an opportunity to see the vessel and render them proper hospitality. Their movements were so regulated that they arrived at Cornwall early on Friday, October 1, and were prepared to join the naval parade just before it reached Newburgh.

**Composition of Parade** For the naval parade of October 1, the fleet was divided into eight squadrons, as follows:

First Squadron: Steam boats plying inland waters, including ferry-boats, commanded by Capt. George A. Wilson.

Second Squadron: Steam yachts, commanded by William Hunter Dunbar, Jr.

Third Squadron: Motor boats, Flag Officer J. Adolph Wollenkamp.

Fourth Squadron: Tug and steam tugs, Flag Officer F. B. Dalzell.

Fifth Squadron: All sailing craft applying for anchorage from New York to Newburgh inclusive, Com. Howard E. Horton.

Sixth Squadron: The Half Moon and Clemont, the Naval Militia and the United States vessels detailed by the naval authorities, Commander R. P. Forshey.

Patrol Squadron: Revenue cutter, etc., Senior Captain O. C. Huxley, U. S. R. C. S.

Seventh Squadron: Fast tugs and motor boats acting as despatch vessels, Capt. J. Frederic Fano, Flag Lieutenant to the Chairman of the Naval Parade Committee.



The fleet assembled between Fort Washington and Spuyten <sup>Assembly and</sup> Dayvil. In order that vessels of different rates of speed might <sup>Proper-</sup> reach Newburgh Bay, 60 miles distant, at the same time, the fleet was divided into three groups. Vessels having a speed of between 10 and 13 miles an hour were started at 7:45 A. M.; those with a speed of between 13 and 17 miles an hour at 8:45 A. M.; and those with a speed of over 17 miles an hour at 9:45 A. M.

The procession, including the official steamers Robert Fulton, Rensselaer, Plymouth and Providence, the United States men-of-war, torpedo boats and submarines, the *Utrecht* of the Royal Netherlands Navy, and a large number of scows and yachts, presented a memorable spectacle as on this brilliant October day it passed up the river through the broad expanses of the Tappan Zee, Haven-on-a-Bay, Fortschiffing, through the mountainous passages of the Highlands, and emerged into the capacious bay of Newburgh. Just after the mid procession passed between Storm King and Breakneck Mountain, the northern gateway of the Highlands, it was joined by the Half Moon and Clermont and Escort Squadron from Cornwall, and the whole fleet arrived off Newburgh amid raptures of greeting, music by numerous bands, and enthusiastic cheering by the multitudes on the shore and heights of Newburgh.

Upon landing at the Strand Hotel, the Governor of the State, the President of the Commission, and other officials were met by the Hon. Benjamin McClung, Mayor of the City, Col. Arthur MacArthur, Chairman of the Upper Hudson Commission, Captain William J. McIlroy, Chairman of the Upper Hudson Naval Parade Committee, and other prominent citizens, and escorted to a platform nearby, where the ceremony of welcome and of transferring the Half Moon and Clermont to the Upper Hudson Committee took place.

General Woodford, the President of the Commission, opened the proceedings by saying:



"Ladies and Gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you the Hon. Mayor McClung, of the City of Newburgh."

Mayor  
McClung

Mayor McClung said:

"It gives me great pleasure to welcome at this time so many distinguished guests to our city. You are more than welcome, certainly, as you do not represent only the great Empire State, but the entire United States and foreign nations, but at this time particularly, when this place has been selected as the spot where the ceremonies are to be held for the transfer of the *Hull Moon* and the *Clermont* from the care of the Lower Hudson Committee to the Upper Hudson Committee, and with a few formal remarks, I desire to extend to you the welcome, that is deserving, and to extend also the hospitality of the city and the freedom of it while you stay with us—we will endeavor to make it as pleasant as possible. I now take pleasure in introducing Captain Isaac W. Miller, Chairman of the Naval Parade Committee, having charge of the *Hull Moon* and the *Clermont*."

Captain  
Miller

Captain Miller said:

"President Woodford, in obedience to your orders, I have the honor to state that I have, with the assistance of the Naval Parade Committee and the Naval Militia of the State of New York, transported safely the *Hull Moon* and the *Clermont* to Newburgh Harbor, and I now have the honor of turning them over to you for such disposition as you may deem fit."

General  
Wood-  
ford

General Woodford, first addressing Governor Hughes and the other guests, and then the general audience, said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have the honor to introduce to you, and prominent members and leaders of Holland, an exact copy of the historic *Hull Moon* has been built, and by the gracious courtesy of Her Majesty, the Queen of Holland, this vessel has been brought in the charge of the Navy of Holland, and has been transferred to the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission. The title to the *Hull Moon* is in the Commission. By the generosity of New York men, a copy of the *Clermont* has been built by our Commission, and the title to the boat is in the Commission. By the faithful and zealous care of Captain Miller, these boats have been brought to the waters of Newburgh. In the name of the Commission, I now put them in









Governor it was understood that I was not to be called upon to make any  
Hughes extended remarks. I am very glad, however, to have an opportunity to express my appreciation of the privilege of taking part in the day's celebration. No celebration of the discovery of Hudson or of the great invention of Fulton would have been complete without a journey up the stream which was the scene of the early trips of Hudson and of the great success of Fulton.

"Many voyagers of note have been up this river. Friends and foes, men of great distinction and ability in varied lines of effort, have made this world famous journey, but never in the past have men had years for a company voyaged up the Hudson so fully representative. To represent the prosperity and the progress of this era, it is happily significant of the mutual regard and friendship which bind us to all the world by unbreakable bonds of amity. We have here today a company of statesmen and of good will from all the leading nations of the world, and we are glad that they, with us, under such favorable auspices, have been permitted to see this beautiful river.

"You in Newburgh are entitled to an important share in this Celebration, not simply because of your relation to the river, but because here was the scene of one of the most striking scenes of the great struggle which resulted in the foundation of this nation. Times of strife and victory have passed. We can traverse the old path without our hearts our feeling of bitterness. We may recall the days when the Father of his Country, at this place, with anxious heart, watched the development of the great contest, and later, the day when that contest ended, with every person so filled he could only have found consolation rapidly in the hope which promised ill for the colonies that had maintained successfully their independence. It was a time when all were fearful of the fate in store for the land, and it was here, in these circumstances, that that great leader of men, anxious that the country should be placed upon a stable foundation, was offered the crown and kingly power. Here, and not on the field of battle, he most truly secured the power and permanence of the Republic. Here, when he turned aside that offer, intended not only as an appeal to his ambition but also as a means of securing the fruits of his victory, he revealed the strength of the manhood and the purity of



the patriotism the memory of which is one of the choicest blessings <sup>Governor</sup> of the American people. <sup>Hughes</sup>

"And I rejoice with you that here we can take account of the troubles and cares of those who, as pioneers, settled this valley; of the many heroes who have made it the subject of story and romance; of the many geniuses of literature who have been inspired by the beauty of its scenery; of the many leaders of industrial enterprise that have contributed to material prosperity. It is here that we can rejoice that, blessed with incentive still, blessed with alertness and ingenuity, we are still more richly endowed by the example of the fidelity of the great man who so long ago made Newburgh his headquarters; who at all times and to all peoples will represent the genius of American institutions — the immortal Washington."

Mayor McClung then presented to the audience Lieutenant-<sup>Rev. Dr.</sup> Commandant Lamb, representing Bishop Budson, and the Rev. <sup>Bullock</sup> Charles S. Bullock, representing Robert Fulton.

Mr. Bullock said:

"It is about one hundred years since I first came to Newburgh, on the 18th of August, 1817. When I first came into Newburgh Bay none of you were here to greet me. It was very early in the morning, and the few scattered ships that glided from the wharves, with the curling smoke from the flicking lighted fires, were the sole evidences of life. We were using cordwood then on the Continent as we are using it to-day. I was not at that time married. When just about here we were making the announcement that we 'hoped to be.' I trust you will have the pleasure as I then had of meeting my fiancée, Miss Harriet Livingston."

"I came again to Newburgh, *two months ago* when the booming of cannon and the rattling of rifles announced the founding of that magnificent floating pile which bears the name of my friend John D. Rockefeller, and which to-day has entered all the world's annals in the trip from New York."

"It does not seem that any great invention ever springs Minerva-like from the brow and from a genius. The steamboat grew out of the efforts of men who had come before. I was possible, as a steamboat navigator on the Hudson, because someone else dared to wrestle with the problem before me. The things that were new



a hundred years ago are the things that are old to-day. They are no stranger than that the things that are new to-day. One hundred years from now our children will gather in air-ships to see fairs to-day, and will look down upon the scenes of these days, as we look back upon those of a century ago."

Guests  
Intro-  
duced

Mayor McCong then presented successively Miss Evelyn Bullock, who is descended from Robert Fulton's fiancée, Miss Livingston; Lieutenant de Brinje, personifying Dutch mastery; Mr. F. J. Parham, Assistant Engineer of the Netherlands Navy, under whose immediate direction the Half Moon was built; and Mr. J. C. Stoop, a member of the Netherlands delegation. The latter spoke as follows:

Debate  
Stoop

"Madre and Gentlemen: I did not think it would be necessary for me to be introduced to you, as I am probably only a very ordinary participant on this occasion, but as you, Madame, would like me to do so, I thank you for the kind request. It has been a great pleasure to us, to the delegation of Holland, under the able leadership of Hon. J. T. Crouwel, who is the official representative, to come to America, and to come to New York, and receive such a tremendous amount of interest. The English and myself are the only representatives of our Father-land on this morning, and the reason is that you have not much to kill— but almost double the rest of the delegation that is gone to rest, and well-intended for that. At the reception and ball last night in Brooklyn we were very heartily received, but did not remain until half past one this morning, and the ladies particularly were not able to come here today."

Lord  
Bande

At the conclusion of Mr. Stoop's remarks, the official party became the guests of the City of Newburgh and proceeded to the official review in front of the main part of the city to witness the parade and other local ceremonies, a description of which will be found in Chapter LII.

A portion of the vessels of the naval parade, including the Escort Squadron, remained at Newburgh and participated in the Upper Hudson naval parade and local ceremonies during the following week, while the remainder returned at will to New York.



## CHAPTER XXII

### CARNIVAL PARADE IN MANHATTAN

THE Carnival Parade in Manhattan Borough on the evening of Saturday, October 2, 1909, was under the direction of the Hi-tops and Carnival Parades Committee, of which Mr. Herman Riddle is Chairman, with the able cooperation of a special organization under the leadership of Mr. Theodore Hemminger.

The Carnival Parade was a "Carnival" in the derivative, <sup>of the</sup> not the primary, sense of the term. The word carnival, <sup>Carnival</sup> derived from two words, "carne" and "vale" and meaning, literally, "farewell to flesh," was originally applied to those festivities in southern Europe attending the days immediately preceding Lent and culminating on the Tuesday before Ash Wednesday, called Mardi Gras, or Fat Tuesday. These, in turn, were probably traceable to earlier festivals of the Romans. In Rome and certain other Italian cities, notably Venice, the carnival have been of great splendor. In London the carnival is celebrated with great brilliancy. The Germans, Austrians and Swiss are also fond of it in form of festivity. Among the German carnival cities, Cologne and the Rhine is notable. There, every citizen, from the "big game" to the smallest mess-boy, participates. Well-known artists help to design the "floats," while the "Punkers," an organization not unlike the Honourable Artillery of London, acts as bodyguard and marches merrily along. Parades of allegorical chariots, masked balls, the blowing of horns and the throwing of flowers and confetti are characteristic features of the European carnivals. In the United States carnival is regularly celebrated in New Orleans. The first notable procession of masqueraders there was held in 1827, the imaginations including a number of





young gentlemen who had just returned from France after finishing their Parisian education. Ten years later the Mardi Gras of 1837 was celebrated on a grander scale. From that time the custom has been handed down from father to son and its observance has made that city famous.

From the festive character of these observances the word "carnival" has acquired the secondary meaning of general public festivity, without the association of any sectarian ideas with it. It was in this general sense that the term was applied to the Carnival Parade of the Hudson-Hulton Celebration.

Section.  
Program

The principal idea taken from the old carnivals was that of representing upon moving vehicles, or "floats," allegorical, mythological and historical scenes. This feature of the Celebration was adopted with a serious as well as festive purpose. The Hudson-Hulton Celebration, as a whole, commemorated primarily the discovery of the Hudson River by Henry Hudson in 1609 and the successful inauguration of steam navigation upon that river by Robert Fulton in 1807. Incident to the commemoration of these events, however, was the celebration of the progress of our people in every department of human affairs during the past three hundred years. The great Historical Pageant and most of the other features of the Celebration dealt chiefly with the facts of history and of material and social progress. The Carnival Pageant, however, dealt with an entirely different phase of culture; for while the Historical Pageant illustrated a few conceptions of the imagination of the American aborigines, the Carnival Pageant illustrated that great body of Old World folklore which has inspired so much of the beautiful imagery of the poetry, song, and drama of all civilized nations. Although the legends and allegories represented were not indigenous to America, yet they form a real part of our culture, inherited, like the cumulative facts which constitute our progressive civilization, from the past.



In a comparatively new country like ours the earliest efforts of the settlers are directed to the conquest of nature and the amelioration of physical conditions. Later, with the accumulation of wealth, comes a degree of comfort and leisure which permits the mind to turn more freely to intellectual culture. American civilization, young as it is, has advanced to the stage where it appreciates its intellectual heritage from the Old World, and nowhere in this country is that heritage more highly prized than in New York City and State. The Carnival Parade, therefore, was something more than a jollification and a merry-making. It was designed to recall the poetry of myth, legend, allegory and in a few cases of historic fact, which, while foreign in birth origin, is an heritage of universal possession and belongs to all nations.

When the Carnival Parade was suggested, the Chairman of the Historical and Carnival Parade Committee, Mr. Herman Ridder, conferred with Mr. Theodore Penninger, Dr. Gustav Scholer, Mr. Oscar Selz, Mr. Frank Baum and Mr. Adam Edelkel, representing several large German societies in New York City, and receiving an assurance of a hearty support, it was decided to invite delegates of all German societies of the five Boroughs to a meeting which was held on May 3, 1909, in the Arden Club House. Mr. Ridder acted as Chairman of the meeting and Mr. Penninger as Secretary pro tem. Mr. Stadler, Vice-Chairman of the meeting, explained that the German speaking nations, Germans, Austrians and Swiss, were well represented with pagantry in their folk-dances and thus a support from these societies would insure a success; it was further decided that a second meeting should be called and the societies should organize on May 22, 1909. At the second meeting representatives of 674 societies, representing 60,000 members in the five Boroughs, were present. Mr. Ridder explained that it was necessary to elect a board of officers which should be empowered to do all business in cooperation



Working with the Commission, and with the greatest enthusiasm for the success of the Celebration, the societies organized and elected the following officers:

President: Mr. Theodore Herninger, president and representative of the United Singing Societies of New York, and president of the 22nd National Singingfest of the North Eastern Singerbund of America.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. William Hollweg, representative of the Arion and United Singers of New York; Mr. S. K. Sager and Mr. Adam F. Bond, representatives of the United Singers of Brooklyn; Mr. Richard Moller, of the German Veterans Kriegsbund; Dr. G. Scholz, of the Athletics and Turner Societies; Mr. Joseph Thum, of the Bowling Club; Mr. Edmund Zeller, Mr. Fred Seibert and Mr. Theo. Baumgart, of the Schapshower; Mr. John Paradis and Mr. Ed. O. Barnick, of the Volksfest Societies; Mr. Joseph Lammle, of the Benevolent Societies and Lodges; Mr. Paul Meyer and Mr. Christian Krohn, of the Vereinigte Deutsche Gesellschaften of New York; Mr. Max Koeppe, of the National Bund of Brooklyn; Mr. William Liebenbach, of the Bronx Borough Societies; Mr. R. Langemann, of the Richmond Borough Societies; Mr. Hans Jorgensen, of the Queens Borough Societies; Dr. E. Polack and Mr. Ferdinand Rollé, of the Austrian Societies; and Mr. H. J. Landolt, of the Swiss Societies.

Secretary: Mr. Louis Hainrichs.

Mr. Herninger took full charge of the office of the organization at 146 East 54th street without any compensation, and worked with the assistance of the Secretary full four months to organize the floats and their escorts. This enormous and hard work was done very successfully. Much regret was caused by the necessity of curtailing the participation of escorts to the floats, owing to the limited time of the parade, but this difficult matter was overcome by the good spirit manifested by all the societies. There were 12,500 participants, of both sexes.



365

in the parade, the characters on the floats being taken exclusively by members of the societies.

Working  
Organi-  
zation

The floats were built in the manner described in the chapter on the Historical Parade, and the route of march was the same as for the Historical and Military parades.

The scenes along the line of march — the vast crowds, the brilliant assemblage of officials at the Court of Honor, the demonstrations of applause — were substantially the same as those attending the two previous processions.

It was originally planned to have the floats escorted by men carrying naphtha torches, but owing to the difficulty in securing suitable men for this work, the torches were dispensed with and colored fire-wax burned profusely. This was hardly necessary, however, as the routes through which the procession moved were brilliantly illuminated by electric lights strung combinatorially on both sides of the streets.

The order of the procession was as follows:

1950-1951, 1951-1952, 1952-1953

1990

H. H. ... P. M. ... M. ...

MILITARY AND POLITICAL CHANGES IN THE MIDDLE EAST

6. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b*

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of a 12-week training program on the physical fitness of middle-aged men. The subjects were 20 men, aged 40-50, who were divided into two groups: a control group and an experimental group. The experimental group underwent a 12-week training program consisting of aerobic and strength training. The control group did not undergo any training. The physical fitness of the subjects was measured at the beginning and end of the 12-week period. The results showed that the experimental group had significantly higher levels of physical fitness than the control group at the end of the 12-week period. The training program was effective in improving the physical fitness of middle-aged men.

1920

1. The first step is to identify the key components of the system. This involves understanding the hardware, software, and data involved in the process.

1.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

3. The first of these is the fact that the

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function  $f(x)$  defined by the equation

... 1870 ...

1. The first of these is the fact that the

$$\mathbf{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{L} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{V} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Order of  
Pro-  
cession

<sup>1</sup> The model is based on the assumption that the model is a linear function of the parameters. The model is estimated by the method of least squares. The model is estimated by the method of least squares. The model is estimated by the method of least squares.









No. 24: *Leaves*

Hungary's Seventh Regiment, 1848.

1915-16 1916-17 1917-18 1918-19 1919-20 1920-21 1921-22 1922-23 1923-24 1924-25 1925-26 1926-27 1927-28 1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 1933-34 1934-35 1935-36 1936-37 1937-38 1938-39 1939-40 1940-41 1941-42 1942-43 1943-44 1944-45 1945-46 1946-47 1947-48 1948-49 1949-50 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53 1953-54 1954-55 1955-56 1956-57 1957-58 1958-59 1959-60 1960-61 1961-62 1962-63 1963-64 1964-65 1965-66 1966-67 1967-68 1968-69 1969-70 1970-71 1971-72 1972-73 1973-74 1974-75 1975-76 1976-77 1977-78 1978-79 1979-80 1980-81 1981-82 1982-83 1983-84 1984-85 1985-86 1986-87 1987-88 1988-89 1989-90 1990-91 1991-92 1992-93 1993-94 1994-95 1995-96 1996-97 1997-98 1998-99 1999-00 2000-01 2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06 2006-07 2007-08 2008-09 2009-10 2010-11 2011-12 2012-13 2013-14 2014-15 2015-16 2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23 2023-24 2024-25 2025-26 2026-27 2027-28 2028-29 2029-30 2030-31 2031-32 2032-33 2033-34 2034-35 2035-36 2036-37 2037-38 2038-39 2039-40 2040-41 2041-42 2042-43 2043-44 2044-45 2045-46 2046-47 2047-48 2048-49 2049-50 2050-51 2051-52 2052-53 2053-54 2054-55 2055-56 2056-57 2057-58 2058-59 2059-60 2060-61 2061-62 2062-63 2063-64 2064-65 2065-66 2066-67 2067-68 2068-69 2069-70 2070-71 2071-72 2072-73 2073-74 2074-75 2075-76 2076-77 2077-78 2078-79 2079-80 2080-81 2081-82 2082-83 2083-84 2084-85 2085-86 2086-87 2087-88 2088-89 2089-90 2090-91 2091-92 2092-93 2093-94 2094-95 2095-96 2096-97 2097-98 2098-99 2099-00 2100-01 2101-02 2102-03 2103-04 2104-05 2105-06 2106-07 2107-08 2108-09 2109-10 2110-11 2111-12 2112-13 2113-14 2114-15 2115-16 2116-17 2117-18 2118-19 2119-20 2120-21 2121-22 2122-23 2123-24 2124-25 2125-26 2126-27 2127-28 2128-29 2129-30 2130-31 2131-32 2132-33 2133-34 2134-35 2135-36 2136-37 2137-38 2138-39 2139-40 2140-41 2141-42 2142-43 2143-44 2144-45 2145-46 2146-47 2147-48 2148-49 2149-50 2150-51 2151-52 2152-53 2153-54 2154-55 2155-56 2156-57 2157-58 2158-59 2159-60 2160-61 2161-62 2162-63 2163-64 2164-65 2165-66 2166-67 2167-68 2168-69 2169-70 2170-71 2171-72 2172-73 2173-74 2174-75 2175-76 2176-77 2177-78 2178-79 2179-80 2180-81 2181-82 2182-83 2183-84 2184-85 2185-86 2186-87 2187-88 2188-89 2189-90 2190-91 2191-92 2192-93 2193-94 2194-95 2195-96 2196-97 2197-98 2198-99 2199-00 2200-01 2201-02 2202-03 2203-04 2204-05 2205-06 2206-07 2207-08 2208-09 2209-10 2210-11 2211-12 2212-13 2213-14 2214-15 2215-16 2216-17 2217-18 2218-19 2219-20 2220-21 2221-22 2222-23 2223-24 2224-25 2225-26 2226-27 2227-28 2228-29 2229-30 2230-31 2231-32 2232-33 2233-34 2234-35 2235-36 2236-37 2237-38 2238-39 2239-40 2240-41 2241-42 2242-43 2243-44 2244-45 2245-46 2246-47 2247-48 2248-49 2249-50 2250-51 2251-52 2252-53 2253-54 2254-55 2255-56 2256-57 2257-58 2258-59 2259-60 2260-61 2261-62 2262-63 2263-64 2264-65 2265-66 2266-67 2267-68 2268-69 2269-70 2270-71 2271-72 2272-73 2273-74 2274-75 2275-76 2276-77 2277-78 2278-79 2279-80 2280-81 2281-82 2282-83 2283-84 2284-85 2285-86 2286-87 2287-88 2288-89 2289-90 2290-91 2291-92 2292-93 2293-94 2294-95 2295-96 2296-97 2297-98 2298-99 2299-00 2300-01 2301-02 2302-03 2303-04 2304-05 2305-06 2306-07 2307-08 2308-09 2309-10 2310-11 2311-12 2312-13 2313-14 2314-15 2315-16 2316-17 2317-18 2318-19 2319-20 2320-21 2321-22 2322-23 2323-24 2324-25 2325-26 2326-27 2327-28 2328-29 2329-30 2330-31 2331-32 2332-33 2333-34 2334-35 2335-36 2336-37 2337-38 2338-39 2339-40 2340-41 2341-42 2342-43 2343-44 2344-45 2345-46 2346-47 2347-48 2348-49 2349-50 2350-51 2351-52 2352-53 2353-54 2354-55 2355-56 2356-57 2357-58 2358-59 2359-60 2360-61 2361-62 2362-63 2363-64 2364-65 2365-66 2366-67 2367-68 2368-69 2369-70 2370-71 2371-72 2372-73 2373-74 2374-75 2375-76 2376-77 2377-78 2378-79 2379-80 2380-81 2381-82 2382-83 2383-84 2384-85 2385-86 2386-87 2387-88 2388-89 2389-90 2390-91 2391-92 2392-93 2393-94 2394-95 2395-96 2396-97 2397-98 2398-99 2399-00 2400-01 2401-02 2402-03 2403-04 2404-05 2405-06 2406-07 2407-08 2408-09 2409-10 2410-11 2411-12 2412-13 2413-14 2414-15 2415-16 2416-17 2417-18 2418-19 2419-20 2420-21 2421-22 2422-23 2423-24 2424-25 2425-26 2426-2

(1) *System of Social and Cultural Policy*

1.           ( )

*Lactuca*

Character: Karl K. Eder, Captain; Hans G. Schneider, First Lieut.; Julius Seifert, Second Lieut.; Gustav G. Schindler, Third Lieut.

1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the United States are the people who are interested in the history of the United States.

1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200 2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312 2313 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333 2334 2335 2336 2337 2338 2339 2340 2341 2342 2343 2344 2345 2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351 2352 2353 2354 2355 2356 2357 2358 2359 2360 2361 2362 2363 2364 2365 2366 2367 2368 2369 2370 2371 2372 2373 2374 2375 2376 2377 2378 2379 2380 2381 2382 2383 2384 2385 2386 2387 2388 2389 2390 2391 2392 2393 2394 2395 2396 2397 2398 2399 2400 2401 2402 2403 2404 2405 2406 2407 2408 2409 2410 2411 2412 2413 2414 2415 2416 2417 2418 2419 2420 2421 2422 2423 2424 2425 2426 2427 2428 2429 2430 2431 2432 2433 2434 2435 2436 2437 2438 2439 2440 2441 2442 2443 2444 2445 2446 2447 2448 2449 2450 2451 2452 2453 2454 2455 2456 2457 2458 2459 2460 2461 2462 2463 2464 2465 2466 2467 2468 2469 2470 2471 2472 2473 2474 2475 2476 2477 2478 2479 2480 2481 2482 2483 2484 2485 2486 2487 2488 2489 2490 2491 2492 2493 2494 2495 2496 2497 2498 2499 2500 2501 2502 2503 2504 2505 2506 2507 2508 2509 2510 2511 2512 2513 2514 2515 2516 2517 2518 2519 2520 2521 2522 2523 2524 2525 2526 2527 2528 2529 2530 2531 2532 2533 2534 2535 2536 2537 2538 2539 2540 2541 2542 2543 2544 2545 2546 2547 2548 2549 2550 2551 2552 2553 2554 2555 2556 2557 2558 2559 2560 2561 2562 2563 2564 2565 2566 2567 2568 2569 2570 2571 2572 2573 2574 2575 2576 2577 2578 2579 2580 2581 2582 2583 2584 2585 2586 2587 2588 2589 2590 2591 2592 2593 2594 2595 2596 2597 2598 2599 2600 2601 2602 2603 2604 2605 2606 2607 2608 2609 2610 2611 2612 2613 2614 2615 2616 2617 2618 2619 2620 2621 2622 2623 2624 2625 2626 2627 2628 2629 2630 2631 2632 2633 2634 2635 2636 2637 2638 2639 2640 2641 2642 2643 2644 2645 2646 2647 2648 2649 2650 2651 2652 2653 2654 2655 2656 2657 2658 2659 2660 2661 2662 2663 2664 2665 2666 2667 2668 2669 2670 2671 2672 2673 2674 2675 2676 2677 2678 2679 2680 2681 2682 2683 2684 2685 2686 2687 2688 2689 2690 2691 2692 2693 2694 2695 2696 2697 2698 2699 2700 2701 2702 2703 2704 2705 2706 2707 2708 2709 2710 2711 2712 2713 2714 2715 2716 2717 2718

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

[illegible]

From: *Am. Studies*, 20, 6 (1986), 1031-1041. Printed in the U.S.A.

Upjohn, J. C. 1963. *Yucca*.

[illegible][illegible]

Figure 1.1

1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the United States are the people who are interested in the history of the United States.

Volume 15, No. 1

# THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

CHOW, C. H., HAY, M. J., CHAN, S. M., & RICH, D. J. 1991. The H. P. H. School of the World. In: *Proceedings of the 1st Annual Conference on the H. P. H. School of the World*, pp. 1-10. New York, A. D. L. Co., Inc. (ed.).

Y. H. L'Esclapart, M. S. M. S. S.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 84

$$\begin{aligned} C_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} &= \frac{1}{2} \left( W_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} + W_{\alpha\delta\gamma\beta} + W_{\alpha\gamma\delta\beta} + W_{\alpha\delta\beta\gamma} + W_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} + W_{\alpha\delta\gamma\beta} + W_{\alpha\gamma\delta\beta} + W_{\alpha\delta\beta\gamma} \right) \\ C_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} &= \frac{1}{2} \left( W_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} + W_{\alpha\delta\gamma\beta} + W_{\alpha\gamma\delta\beta} + W_{\alpha\delta\beta\gamma} + W_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} + W_{\alpha\delta\gamma\beta} + W_{\alpha\gamma\delta\beta} + W_{\alpha\delta\beta\gamma} \right) \end{aligned}$$

For the first time, the *Journal of the American Medical Association* has published a study that shows that the use of a computer program to help doctors make decisions about whether to perform a procedure can reduce the number of unnecessary operations.

U. S. A. 1911

[illegible]

Characters: Any 2000+ characters

1932-1933.

1991: H. J. ...

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Order of  
Pro-  
cession

<sup>2</sup> Although the results of the regression analysis suggest that the effect of the number of years of experience is not statistically significant, it has been found that the effect of the number of years of experience is not statistically significant.



Order of  
Pro-  
cession

## Flotilla No. 1, "Dutch Landing"

Charterers: John H. Smith, Captain; George W. Smith, B. Richardson, A. M. Smith,  
W. H. Johnson, C. L. Johnson, George W. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith,  
J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith,  
United States, New York.

## Flotilla No. 2, "Dutch Landing"

Charterers: C. L. Johnson, J. H. Smith,  
United States, New York, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith,  
United States, New York.

## Flotilla No. 3, "Dutch Landing"

Charterers: J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith,  
J. H. Smith, C. A. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith,  
J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith,  
United States, New York, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith,  
United States, New York.

## Flotilla No. 4, "Dutch Landing"

Charterers: J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith,  
J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith,  
J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith,  
United States, New York, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith,  
United States, New York.

## Flotilla No. 5, "Dutch Landing"

Charterers: John H. Smith, George W. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith,  
C. L. Johnson,  
United States, New York, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith,  
United States, New York.

## Flotilla No. 6, "Dutch Landing"

Charterers: J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith,  
J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith,  
J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith,  
United States, New York, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith,  
United States, New York.

## Flotilla No. 7, "Dutch Landing"

Charterers: J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith,  
J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith,  
J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith,  
United States, New York, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith,  
United States, New York.

## Flotilla No. 8, "Dutch Landing"

Charterers: J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith,  
J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith,  
J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith,  
United States, New York, J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith,  
United States, New York.



### Carnival Parade in Manhattan

360

Heat No. 19, 'T. 100, 101'

Order 6:

Characters: Oden Martin, Captain; Anne Johnson, Marie Schneider, Lillian A. Lampe, Madeline Kesteven.

1. sort: 1. *sort* (verb) - to arrange in order; 2. *sort* (noun) - a kind or class of things.

1.  $\mathcal{N} = 2$ ,  $\mathcal{U} = 0$ ,  $\mathcal{V} = 0$ ,  $\mathcal{W} = 0$ .

Cast: Mrs. Koppa, Captain W. A. P., V. A. M., Henry A. Hughes, John Joyner, Herbert E. Batten, Tule H. Hays.

From: United States of America, W. L. Ralston, Member

## The following

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 84

Answer: 1000

(1)  $\Gamma_{\alpha}^{\beta} = \Gamma_{\beta}^{\alpha}$ ,  $\Gamma_{\alpha}^{\alpha} = 1$ ,  $\Gamma_{\alpha}^{\beta} = 0$  if  $\alpha \neq \beta$ .

1. *Chrysomelids* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)

Cigarettes, Cigarette Smoking, Coughing

Expos: 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 84

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*The Journal of Law, Economics, & Organization*, V16 N1

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12. 10. 1944

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Chemist: M. S. Kachalov, Central Research Institute, Institute of Metals, Omsk.  
 V. R. Kuznetsov, Head of the Institute, V. I. Lysenko, Chief Metallurgical Worker, Omsk.

2. *Index*

Chen, L., & Wang, J. (2010). The impact of the 2008 Sichuan earthquake on the mental health of children and adolescents. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 51(12), 1211-1218.

[illegible]

(1)  $\mathcal{C}_1$  is a  $\mathcal{C}_2$ -subalgebra of  $\mathcal{C}_1$ .

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 84

1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the United States are the people who are interested in the history of the United States.

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§ 10. *Principles of the Law of the Sea*

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1. *Chrysomelidae*

From: H. and D. Schaefer, Vol. 1, 1st Verion, Christ Church, March 1. Boston Vol. 1st Verion, Christ Church, March 1. Boston Vol. 1st Verion, Christ Church, March 1. Thuringer Sachsen Vol. 1st Verion, Christ Church, March 1.

[illegible]

Character: Lead Worker, C. I. — Lead Ores, Res. School, in M. and R. Co., Arizona, School, in C. I. — The Lead Worker.

J. opt. Eng., Vol. 10, No. 1, Jan. 1971, pp. 1-10.

1912-13, 1913-14

1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.

It is not possible to make a general statement about the effect of the different types of information on the different types of decisions. The effect of the information type on the decision type depends on the specific situation and the specific decision.

(1)  $\mathcal{C}^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R})$  is a vector space over  $\mathbb{R}$ .

1. 1. 1. 1. 1.

11. 2. 2004

*Character:* Mort, Ambrosio, Constantine, Karl Ludwig, Constantine, Mr. Schuler, Lucien Salvetti, Maria Zingales, S. J., St. John's, St. Ignace, Graciano, Graciano, Cremona, The Forest, The Heart, The Man.

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$$L_{\text{Fe}} = \text{Ba}, \text{Pb}, \text{Fe}, \text{S}, \text{Zn}, \text{Cu}, \text{Ag}, \text{V}, \text{Co}, \text{Ni}, \text{Mn}, \text{Al}$$

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*Chattahoochee River Comprehensive Conservation Study*, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Atlanta, Georgia.

1853. 1854. 1855. 1856. 1857. 1858. 1859. 1860. 1861. 1862. 1863. 1864. 1865. 1866. 1867. 1868. 1869. 1870. 1871. 1872. 1873. 1874. 1875. 1876. 1877. 1878. 1879. 1880. 1881. 1882. 1883. 1884. 1885. 1886. 1887. 1888. 1889. 1890. 1891. 1892. 1893. 1894. 1895. 1896. 1897. 1898. 1899. 1900. 1901. 1902. 1903. 1904. 1905. 1906. 1907. 1908. 1909. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130. 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140. 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150. 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160. 2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165. 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170. 2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175. 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180. 2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185. 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190. 2191. 2192. 2193. 2194. 2195. 2196. 2197. 2198. 2199. 2200. 2201. 2202. 2203. 2204. 2205. 2206. 2207. 2208. 2209. 2210. 2211. 2212. 2213. 2214. 2215. 2216. 2217. 2218. 2219. 2220. 2221. 2222. 2223. 2224. 2225. 2226. 2227. 2228. 2229. 2230. 2231. 2232. 2233. 2234. 2235. 2236. 2237. 2238. 2239. 2240. 2241. 2242. 2243. 2244. 2245. 2246. 2247. 2248. 2249. 2250. 2251. 2252. 2253. 2254. 2255. 2256. 2257. 2258. 2259. 2260. 2261. 2262. 2263. 2264. 2265. 2266. 2267. 2268. 2269. 2270. 2271. 2272. 2273. 2274. 2275. 2276. 2277. 2278. 2279. 2280. 2281. 2282. 2283. 2284. 2285. 2286. 2287. 2288. 2289. 2290. 2291. 2292. 2293. 2294. 2295. 2296. 2297. 2298. 2299. 2300. 2301. 2302. 2303. 2304. 2305. 2306. 2307. 2308. 2309. 2310. 2311. 2312. 2313. 2314. 2315. 2316. 2317. 2318. 2319. 2320. 2321. 2322. 2323. 2324. 2325. 2326. 2327. 2328. 2329. 2330. 2331. 2332. 2333. 2334. 2335. 2336. 2337. 2338. 2339. 2340. 2341. 2342. 2343. 2344. 2345. 2346. 2347. 2348. 2349. 2350. 2351. 2352. 2353. 2354. 2355. 2356. 2357. 2358. 2359. 2360. 2361. 2362. 2363. 2364. 2365. 2366. 2367. 2368. 2369. 2370. 2371. 2372. 2373. 2374. 2375. 2376. 2377. 2378. 2379. 2380. 2381. 2382. 2383. 2384. 2385. 2386. 2387. 2388. 2389. 2390. 2391. 2392. 2393. 2394. 2395. 2396. 2397. 2398. 2399. 2400. 2401. 2402. 2403. 2404. 2405. 2406. 2407. 2408. 2409. 2410. 2411. 2412. 2413. 2414. 2415. 2416. 2417. 2418. 2419. 2420. 2421. 2422. 2423. 2424. 2425. 2426. 2427. 2428. 2429. 2430. 2431. 2432. 2433. 2434. 2435. 2436. 2437. 2438. 2439. 2440. 2441. 2442. 2443. 2444. 2445. 2446. 2447. 2448. 2449. 2450. 2451. 2452. 2453. 2454. 2455. 2456. 2457. 2458. 2459. 2460. 2461. 2462. 2463. 2464. 2465. 2466. 2467. 2468. 2469. 2470. 2471. 2472. 2473. 2474. 2475. 2476. 2477. 2478. 2479. 2480. 2481. 2482. 2483. 2484. 2485. 2486. 2487. 2488. 2489. 2490. 2491. 2492. 2493. 2494. 2495. 2496. 2497. 2498. 2499. 2500. 2501. 2502. 2503. 2504. 2505. 2506. 2507. 2508. 2509. 2510. 2511. 2512. 2513. 2514. 2515. 2516. 2517. 2518. 2519. 2520. 2521. 2522. 2523. 2524. 2525. 2526. 2527. 2528. 2529. 2530. 2531. 2532. 2533. 2534. 25

ACCEPTED FOR PUBLICATION

**THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO**

[illegible]

Independent Societies.

(C)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} \log \frac{1}{k} = 0$ .

J. A. J. J. J.

James M. Smith, Jr. (1933-1993)

Character: Viola Dutton, Captain James H. Buchanan, Major H. Boernmann, Lucy Graham, Clara Grey, August Jones, etc.

1.  $\pi_1(N_{\text{reg}}(Y))$  is a free abelian group of rank  $2g$ .



**Order of  
Pro-  
cession**

**Fleet No. 46, "The Jungle."**

**Conductors:** Edward French, Captain, Fred Hunter, Miss Reddick, Lena Schiller.  
**Procession:** Harmonette Society, J. Simon, Marshal.

**Fleet No. 47, "The Golden Age."**

**Conductors:** Chas. T. Lee, Captain.  
**Procession:** Gilman University, John J. Deane, Jr., Marshal.

**Fleet No. 48, "The Star Fleet."**

**Conductors:** Wm. Moore, Captain, Frank Moore, C. Thompson, Miss Dore, H. Schaeffer.  
**March:** Wm. J. Taylor.  
**Procession:** White Crosses, John Taylor, Marshal.

**Fourth Regiment**

H. Brown, Captain.  
United Guards, Society of New York.  
Officers of Society of Food Distributors.  
Banner Company.

**Fleet No. 49, "Cometaria."**

**Conductors:** Martin Schmitt, Captain, Misses L. Schmitt, Anna Hirschman, Margaret.  
**Cometaria:** Fred J. Miller, Captain, John Miller, Chas. Miller, Charles, Anna Caroline.  
**Procession:** United Guards, Society of New York, John L. Kersch, Marshal.

**Fleet No. 50, "Merchants."**

**Conductors:** Captain, Fred.  
**Procession:** United Guards, Society of New York, Society, Marshal.

**Fleet No. 51, "The Ship Company."**

**Conductors:** Fred, Captain, Misses, Captain M. Hake, Anna, Captain.  
**Ship Company:** Martha, Captain, Anna, Captain, Captain.  
**Procession:** Fred.  
**Procession:** United Guards, Captain, Captain, Captain.

**Fleet No. 52, "The Ship Company."**

**Conductors:** Fred, Captain, Captain, Captain, Captain, Captain, Captain.  
**Procession:** Captain, Captain, Captain, Captain, Captain, Captain.

**Fleet No. 53, "The Ship Company."**

**Conductors:** Fred, Captain, Captain, Captain, Captain, Captain, Captain.  
**Procession:** Captain, Captain, Captain, Captain, Captain, Captain.

**Fifth Regiment**

Local Company, Captain.  
Society of New York.  
Society of New York.  
Officers of Society of New York.  
Banner Company.



## Plot No. 48, "One of the Vps."

Character: Cl. Member, Captain, F. J. Luthy, C. P. Schuler, R. Strubbs, Jr., Wernert, Jr., Kozel, M. W. . . . .

Order of  
Pro-  
cesses

11. 1. 1911. 1. 1. 1911. 1. 1. 1911.

Location: San Francisco, Calif.  
 Project: San Francisco, Calif. Marine Biological Laboratory

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

D. H. R. P. M. M.  
 United States Army and Navy  
 Government Printing Office  
 Boston, Conn.

## Plate No. 35, "The Last of the American Nation."

Charlotte: Fossil Fuel Education, Capital Markets Project, Our American Energy Mission, 1999.

Johnson, C. E. 1999. *Energy: Our Changing World*. Washington, W. W. Norton & Company.

Kelly, L. 1999. *Coalition*.

Abstracts of the Proceedings of the 1998 Annual Meeting of the American Psychological Association, Washington, DC, August 1-5, 1998.

[illegible][illegible]

Following are brief descriptions of the scenes represented on the Boats:

1. *Title Car*: "Me in, Lit retin, and An." This car was an ornate red cat to head the procession of floats, and bore its title. It took the fantastic shape of a dragon spouting flames and surrounded by fire.

2. "*Mars*." Mars, the God of War, was represented riding in his chariot in the clouds, accompanied by two of his five golden eagles who personified the types which attend war.

3. "Cubism." This figure reveals the artist's palatine palace ready for its invisible master. The human figures on horse are an idealization of the colonnade; they appear on the palatine pavement after having been squeezed from the artist's tubes proportioned to blending for his work.

4. "Song." The principal figure in the float represented a woman playing upon a harp and singing. The birds and the plumes which entered into the decoration of the float symbolized the music of the feathered songsters.





Descrip-  
tion of  
floats

5. "*Arion*." Arion, a famous Coubian musician, was returning home from a musical contest in Sicily, where he had won a great money prize. In order to get his money the sailor plotted to kill him. They gave him, then, to sing his death song, which so charmed the fishes that when Arion floated limbs if overboard a dolphin took the musician on his back and brought him safely to his home. This float represented his cathartic reception on his arrival.

6. "*Crowning of Beethoven*." Fauna, in this float, was crowning the bust of Beethoven with a laurel wreath as one of the greatest musicians of Europe. Around him the Muses were dancing and singing, and the master was crowned.

7. "*Willow Harp*." This float was an idealization of the *Willow Harp*, which is one of the oldest musical instruments. The harp itself was represented in the apex of the float and the figures which stood in front of the harp represented the winds playing on it. The large figure holding the harp represented outdoor music.

8. "*Lohengrin*." The Duchess of Brabant, an orphan, was rescued by the great Lion, Friedrich, Count of Teutonia, and of the number of his brothers of which she was innocent. She placed her defense in a knight, who she dreamed would appear from the clouds to protect her. As she waited, a boat appeared, drawn by a swan. In it was Lohengrin. He came ashore, conquered Teutonia, and saved the orphan. The float represented his arrival.

9. "*Lotos*." This float represented in its chief figure the beautiful siren who has been a favorite theme in German song and poetry.

10. "*Death of Fafner*." Fafner, a giant, stole the Rheingeld which made the golden glimmer on the Rhine. He took the form of a dragon and murdered Siegfried, son of Siegmund, who was intended to kill him. The only weapon which was capable of killing the dragon, a sword called "Nothung," had been



broken. After a long wait, Siegfried finally mended the sword <sup>Description of Floate</sup> himself, went to "Hate Hole" and killed Fafner and recovered the Rhinocold.

11. "*Queen of Sheba*." The Queen of Sheba, who, according to the ninth chapter of the first book of Kings, paid a visit to King Solomon, was here represented in her traveling with the "wire man." Near her was the liver in which she traveled.

12. "*Carolsman's song*." "Gottsdamnerung" is the fourth part of Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelungen," in which Siegfried crosses the magic ring from Brundage and is murdered by Hagen, whereupon Brundage mounts the funeral pile with his boat, the Rhine daughter, regains the ring, and the Valhalla burns.

13. "*Meisteringers*." The *Meisteringers*, or *Meisteringers*, were the court poets who celebrated similar poetry as distinguished from folk songs. This float represented the scene in Wagner's musical comedy, "*Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg*," in which Walter, a young knight in love with Eva, wins her hand by singing at her entertainment. Upon the float Walter was represented as singing before the judges.

14. "*Walkure*." The *Walkure*, or the *Valchyras*, were the maidens who attended Odin and who rode through the air in brilliant armor, distributed death according to his command. They also conducted to Valhalla the souls of heroes who died in battle.

15. "*Tannhauser*." Venus, the Goddess of Love, when she was sent to the earth, became embodied and she used society to lure mortals to her ease. Tannhauser, one of the best harpists and singers of Thuringia, was lured to her. He found a beautiful cave occupied by a beautiful woman, and was pleased to stay and learn her songs. This float represented Tannhauser in Venus's cave.

16. "*Frii-lutz*." Der *Frii-lutz*, the free shooter, was a legendary hunter who made a compact with the devil that six



**Description of Floats** balls from his gun should follow his own will, while the devils should follow the devil's. It is the basis of Weber's famous opera. The float represented the retreat where the free shooters went to cast the magic bullets. Various characters from the opera—Mephistopheles, friars, free shooters and the heroine—were also represented.

17. "*Siegfried*." This float represented the scene in "The Ring of the Nibelungen" in which Siegfried, reared by Nimi, the Nibelung, rages the magic sword with which to kill the dragon that guards the fateful ring. The float showed Siegfried and Nimi at the forge underground.

18. "*Hansel*." This float, which was surmounted by a cap of folly and ornamented by jesters' wands, represented folly fully incarnate as human. On the float were grapes and a bottle of Blenheim wine. The figures on the float were dancing and singing and giving every evidence of being in the best of humor.

19. "*Titania*." In Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" Titania is the Fairy Queen and wife of Oberon. In west European folklore Oberon was the King of the Elves.

20. "*Origin of Poetry*." The float represented part of an old Norse legend. Odin entered the cave where Gunglir guarded a magic liquid which made the drinker thereof a poet. Gunglir permitted him to take a single draught from each of three vessels, but he drank all three dry. Then transforming himself into an eagle he flew toward Asgard. The gods set out three jars and Odin disgorged the inspiring liquid. That which fell in the jars was true poetry and that which fell on the ground became the poetry of the poets.

21. "*Andreas Hofer*." Andreas Hofer was a patriotic leader of Tyrol who lived from 1767 to 1810 and who, after France had secured possession of Tyrol, sought the reunion of Tyrol to Austria. The float represented him and some of his warriors in the mountains a few months before his betrayal into the hands of the French, by whom he was shot.



22. "*Marathon*." The float represented the incident which has led to the use of the word Marathon in connection with racing—namely, the arrival in Athens of the runner who brought from the famous battlefield of Marathon the news of the Greek victory over the Persians in the year 490 B. C. The classic column and figures symbolized the Greek capital.

Descrip-  
tion of  
Floats

23. "*Frost King*." This float represented the mythical Frost King, who he-  
reined over the snows and the other elements of the winter. Around him were grouped his fairies, who have charge of the winds, the snows, the frost and the thaw. The Frost King was represented in his home directing the elements.

24. "*William Tell*." William Tell, a famous marksman, refused to salute the cap of Austria, was condemned to death, but pardoned to save himself by his skill in shooting an apple from his son's head. Having successfully performed that feat, without hurting his son, and having been released, Tell availed himself of the fine opportunity and shot Gessler, the tyrant. This float represented the arrest of Tell after having killed Gessler.

25. "*Nimrod*." Nimrod, who, according to Holy Writ, was the founder of the Babylonian and later of the Assyrian Empire, was a "mighty hunter before Jehovah." This float represented Nimrod and his fellow hunters in primitive costume engaged in the chase.

26. "*Andromeda*." Andromeda was the beautiful daughter of an Ethiopian king, a part of whose territory was devastated by a flood. When a sea monster appeared, whose wrath could be appeased only by the sacrifice of Andromeda, she was fastened to the rocks to await her fate. But as the monster appears Perseus, returning from his successful battle with Medusa, happens along just in time, slays the monster, and receives the beautiful Andromeda as his reward.

27. "*Fritz Reuter*." Fritz Reuter was a German writer who





**Description of Floats.**—lived from 1810 to 1871 and who wrote in low German. His works were artistic in both pathos and humor. The float represented his boat, surrounded by figures personifying characters in his writings. Above all was the Goddess of Fame cradling the laurel wreath.

24. "*Hansa*." "The *Hansa*" was the name officially adopted in 1442 to designate the commercial league between various cities in Germany to protect the commerce of its members by hind and not to extend business relations with foreigners, to kill competition and to maintain corporate immunities. It was better known as the Hanseatic League. The principal figure on the float personified *Hansa*, a pile of packages of merchandise and the fishermen indicated commerce.

25. "*Ceres*." *Ceres*, the Goddess of Grain and the Harvest, was the central figure in the midst of this scene. She held a horn of plenty and near by were sheaves of wheat. The figures around her personified the gathering of the harvest.

30. "*Pax*." This float represented Peace hovering over the world with the olive branch while the ideal conditions which will prevail when universal peace is established on earth were represented by the friendly company of the lion and the lamb, and the shepherd boy and girl watching their flocks.

31. "*Diana*." Diana appears in mythology with many attributes and personifying to her as the Goddess of Night (she was also the Goddess of Emulation), and the Goddess of the animal Kingdom. Among all other goddesses in the classical Pantheon she was the Huntress. In the latter character she was represented on this float chasing a stag.

32. "*Europa*." Jupiter, King of the Gods, fell in love with Europa, a beautiful daughter of the Phœnician King Agenor. In order to win her he transformed himself into a beautiful white bull and bawled by him a herd of cattle near the seashore where Europa and her maidens were. The girl noticed the bull, which was so gentle that he crowded him with garlands and finally



climbed onto his back. Whereupon the bull plunged into the sea and swam with her to Crete, where Jupiter again took his own form. The float showed Europa riding away on the bull's back.

33. "Heidelberg." This float represented that ancient castle and the famous Heidelberg tun in the cellar beneath. The latter set up in 1781 by the Elector Charles Philip, has a capacity of four-nine thousand gallons. Until 1799 it was constantly kept full of Rhine wine. The legends which cluster around the old castle include that of a gnome who drank the great cask dry, a feat which, it is said, the students of Heidelberg have attempted in times past to emulate.

34. "Gnomes." The home of the gnomes was underground in a cave. They were always supposed to be blacksmiths by profession. The float represented the court of the king of the Gnomes, with his subjects around him playing and working beneath the ground. The gnomes were always supposed to be the bad and mischievous folk.

35. "Paris." Paris was represented by a float bearing allegorical figures personifying the country—museuses, artists, etc., representing the art nouveau.

36. "Sirens." The Sirens, in mythology, were sea-maidens with sweet voices, who by their charms lured voyagers to destruction upon the rocks of their island. In the *Odyssey* Ulysses stopped the ears of his crew so that they should not be diverted from their homes, while he caused himself to be bound to a mast so that he might hear to the Sirens' songs without danger.

37. "Medusa." In Greek mythology Medusa was a hideous female monster whose hair was interwined with serpents and whose glance turned people to stone. Perseus, equipped with a magic helmet which rendered him invisible, and with a shield like a mirror, by means of which he could see the Gorgon without encountering her deadly glance, sought her out and



show her. The float represented the scene where Perseus looks into the shield and sees Medusa.

38. "*Illusion of the Spring*." This float represented the opening of the flowers and the foliage is using therefore, symbolizing the magical change which comes over the face of nature with the retreat of winter.

39. "*Good Luck*." This float represented several forms of popular superstition in the East, the rabbit, the four-footed clover, the black cat, etc. The Swastika which gave the motive to the decoration of the drapery, has been a symbol of good luck among the people of both hemispheres, including the American Indians.

40. "*The Jungle*." The belief of the ancients was based on their contact with the natural world—the dragon and other fabulous beasts, the people and conditions of real life. "*The Jungle*" represented a wild and new scene in the East, where the elephant occupied a conspicuous place in religion and mythology as well as daily life.

41. "*Egyptian Art, Music and Literature*." The five arts of the ancient Egyptians were represented in this float. A great central figure holding a demigod in one hand and a harp in the other represented music and art. Music was further represented by figures holding ancient musical instruments. Literature was represented by hieroglyphics on the float and architecture and modern literature were shown by the Sphinx and by obelisks supported by Egyptian columns.

42. "*Fatherhood*." This float represented the river Rhine. Old Father Time, who stood at the prow of a Rhinish carnival ship, and the Lord of the Rhine, vineyard steward, faithful cultivator, and on the top of the rock stood a medieval castle, to guard the fruit of the vineyard.

43. "*Germany*." This float represented an idealization of Germany. Germania, the central figure, held the Imperial Crown in her hands. Beside her were eagles draped with the



German colors. Nine figures represented the different states which made up United Germany. Description  
of  
Floats

44. "*Mermaids*." This float depicted a scene at the bottom of the ocean, the home of the mermaid, which the seafarer's legends have always described as beautiful creatures with the bodies of women and the tails of fish, who lure sailors to the bottom of the sea and to their destruction. The artist depicted the mermaids disporting themselves on coral reefs surrounded by fish and other inhabitants of the deep and by seaweed and other plants of the sea.

45. "*Fairies*." This float represented the home of the fairies among the flowers. The fairies were always believed to be little people who lived in the flowers, where they slept all day and came out to play at night when the moon was deep. This float represented the fairies at play with the butterflies.

46. "*Cinderella*." This float represented Cinderella just after the Prince has found her and he discovered that the silver slipper which no other woman in the Kingdom could wear fitted her perfectly. Cinderella was seated in an immense slipper with the Prince before her and her two jealous sisters on either side.

47. "*Ophion before Pluto*." Ophion, the son of Apollo, played the lyre so well that even the trees and rocks followed him about when he played. His beautiful wife, Lamia, was bitten by a serpent and died. Ophion followed her to the region of the dead, and played so sweetly before Pluto, looking, that he finally consented that Lamia should go back with him to the land of the living.

48. "*God of the Alps*." This float illustrated a legend of Switzerland. The presiding Alpine deity had forbidden the killing of a certain animal, and a hunter, having disregarded a thrice given warning and killed the animal, was himself slain by a stone hurled upon him by the God of the Alps.

49. "*Anders och Freden*." This float symbolized Swiss





- Description of  
Houses
- liberty. It recalled the vow of the Swiss at Rütli, where, in 1307 was planned the revolt against Austria which resulted in Swiss independence. A figure on the globe symbolized freedom. The meadow at Rütli, which is regarded as the cradle of Swiss liberty, was purchased in 1859 by the school children of Switzerland to be preserved as a national memorial.
50. "*Uncle Sam Welcoming the Nations.*" This figure symbolized the hospitality which the United States extends to the people of all nations of the world.



## CHAPTER XXIII

### DEDICATION OF PARKS AND MEMORIALS

INTERSPERSED among the events of the first week of the Celebration were the dedications of several permanent memorials. These ceremonies were conducted by the Dedications Committee of which the Hon. Warren Higley is Chairman.

In the original program for the Celebration, Wednesday, September 24, was set apart particularly as Dedication Day; but as the plan of the Commission developed, it became apparent that it would be impractical to concentrate these functions to a single day and they were therefore rearranged on the dates most convenient in each case.

Prior to the Celebration, the Committee on Dedications sent *direct* out several hundred circulars to periodical and historical societies, <sup>authorities</sup> suggesting the dedication of parks, monuments, tablets, etc., <sup>Committee</sup> as permanent memorials, and several such ceremonies were arranged with the direct cooperation of the Commission.

The Commission issued *also* a copy of a pamphlet of 64 pages and cover, containing illustrations and descriptions of the memorial devices, full historical records of the events commemorated, program of exercises and lists of committees in charge of the ceremonies.

The dedications, in chronological order, were as follows: List of  
Dedications

September 22, 11 A. M. Public Library, 4th Ave. For detailed account <sup>beginning</sup> of the proceedings, see Chapter XXV.

September 27, 2 P. M. Robert F. Kennedy Junior-Spuyten Duyck Park, New York City. For a record of the proceedings, see Chapter XXV.

September 27, 11 A. M. Tablet in honor of our public school teachers who taught under Dutch rule. Erected by New York University on the University Building in Washington Square. A description of the tablet is given hereafter.



List of  
Dedications

September 2, 4 P. M. Bust of Robert Fulton—Erected in the Hall of Fame by New York University. A brief account of the proceedings is given hereafter.

September 2, 11 A. M. Fort Amsterdam Tablet, New York City. For an account of the proceedings, see Chapter XXVI.

September 2, 3 P. M. Washington Heights Tablet at 137th Street, at Riverside, New York City, erected by the Washington Heights Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution to mark the "first line of defense" on the Heights in 1779. A description of the memorial and the program exercises are given hereafter.

September 2, 2 P. M. Statue of Gen. Anthony Wayne at New York, N. Y., on the grounds of Washington Headquarters. For an account of the proceedings, see the chapter on the Celebration at Newburgh.

September 2, 3:35 P. M. Tablet erected at No. 48 Wall Street, New York, by the Society of Colonial Wars to mark the site of a bastion of the old city wall. A description of the memorial and program of proceedings are given hereafter.

September 2, 4 P. M. Tomb of Isaac Rabbin, New York City, by the American Society of Descendants of Puritans, 1800, etc. For an account of the proceedings, see Chapter XXVII.

September 2. A play, *Paul and Silas*, at Central N. Y. See chapter on Cornwall celebration.

October 2, 1 P. M. Stone Point Arch by the New York State Society, Daughters of the Revolution. See Chapter XXVIII.

October 5, 4 P. M. Meeting at Kingsway, N. Y., to the memory of Sir Thomas Chambers, Lord of the Manor of Fort Hall and one of the founders of Kingston. See Chapter on Kingston exercises.

October 5, 3 P. M. Tablet in the Industrial District at Kingsway, N. Y. See chapter on Kingston exercises.

October 6, 2 P. M. Meeting to Veterans in Battery Park, New York City by the Hudson colony. See Chapter XXIX.

October 7. Memorial tablet to the city of Hudson by the Hendrick Hudson Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the Colonial Revolution, of New York City, planned to dedicate on September 10 a tablet at Broadway and 14th Street to mark the "third line of defense" on Washington Heights in 1779, but owing to unavoidable circumstances the dedication was postponed.

School  
Teachers  
Tablet

The school teachers' tablet which was erected on the north-west corner of the University Building, at Washington Square, facing University Place, and which was dedicated under the auspices of New York University on September 28, was the



gift of the Chancellor of the University, the Rev. Henry M. MacCracken, D.D., LL.D. At the top of the tablet is an enlargement of the seal of the University bearing the well-known device of the uplifted arm and hand with torch, the three maces, and the words "New York University, FUND. OCT. PRÆTOR. MDCCCXXX." Under the seal is the following inscription:

EDWARD H. SPOONER  
 LL.D., LL.M., LL.B.  
 ALUMNUS OF THE  
 UNIVERSITY OF THE  
 CITY OF NEW YORK  
 DECEASED  
 JANUARY 1, 1901  
 NEW YORK  
 BURIED IN THE  
 CATHOLIC CEMETERY  
 AT NEW YORK  
 BY WILLIAM H. CUNY, LL.D.,  
 CITY SHERIFF, DEPUTY CLERK OF THE COURT

The exercises were held in the lecture hall by Mr. and Mrs. Louis de Banno, LL.D., Professor at the University of the city and a member of the Netherlands delegation to the Dutch-American Celebration, LL.D., presided, by William H. Cunny, LL.D., City Sheriff, Deputy Clerk of the Court, who read the eulogy.

The bronze figure of Robert Fulton designed by the Hall of Fame at New York University, on September 29, 1901, was unveiled on the request of the Dutch-American delegation. Fulton added provisionally placed there in Dutch and English the inscription: "At 4 feet 10 inches was seated Robert Fulton, first of Americans in which Chamber of the Netherlands, 1806-1810." The inscription "Robert Fulton" was delivered by Charles W. Smith, LL.D., who was President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York from 1889 to 1899 and Vice-President G. Condon read an address entitled "Robert Fulton, New York Steam Navigation" written by the Hon. S. P. van Byghem, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Amsterdam, the Netherlands, and an official delegate from that country to the Hobson-Fulton





Celebration. After the exercises, the audience proceeded to the Colonnade of the Hall of Fame where the bust was unveiled by Mr. Samuel W. Fairchild, Chairman of the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

The Committee of the University Council in charge of the ceremonies was composed of Messrs. James G. Cannon, George F. Victor and William H. Porter.

First  
Line of  
Dr. K. H.

The tablet at 17th street and Broadway, in New York City, which was dedicated on September 29, was erected by the Washington Heights Chapter, D. A. R. The officers of the chapter and the committee in charge were as follows:

Regent, Mrs. Susan L. Kravitz.  
First Vice-Regent, Mrs. J. L. Hickman.  
Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. O. G. L. Foster.  
Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. C. S. Geer.  
Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. L. P. Briggs.  
Treasurer, Mrs. Howard Phillips.  
Keynote, Mrs. Richard A. Tomaldi.  
Historian, Mrs. Joseph H. Vetter.  
Chapter, D. A. R. H. G.

Committee, Mrs. Joseph B. Wells, Chairman; Mrs. Stanley L. Oles, Secretary; Mrs. George D. Jones, Mrs. Mary L. Bruckner, Mrs. William H. Dackworth, Mrs. Charles Anderson, Mrs. E. Monroe Hoad, Mrs. George F. Ryd, Mrs. M. Elizabeth Lever, Mrs. John M. Lincoln, Mrs. Charles H. Liscomb, Mrs. William J. McCarty, Mrs. John C. Liscomb, Mrs. Jacob C. Zimmerman, Mrs. George F. Scott, Mrs. George C. Stoddard, Mr. William Scan, Mrs. Walter H. Lippert, Mr. H. B. Tracy, Mrs. J. C. Grewell, Dr. L. A. Allen, Mrs. Albert Varley, Mrs. John Walling, Mrs. George T. Williams and Mrs. Frances J. Worcester.

Committee of Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association in charge of local arrangements: Hon. Joseph E. Newcomb, Chairman; Dr. W. C. Alexander, Benjamin E. Platt, Dr. W. W. Bortnick, J. Romaine Brown, Victoria Post, Charles G. J. Beck, David Jacob Ehrlich, Gus C. Hendon, Dr. L. J. Houser, Victor M. Kahn, Robert D. L. John, J. M. Libbey, Rev. John Mackay, D. E. Mahoney, Hon. Henry M. Allen, Hon. John J. McDonald, Hon. John J. F. Mulcahy, Lindrich Sauer, R. Nelson, Dr. L. A. Rodenstein, J. S. Schuber, William B. S. H. N. Schuber, Hon. E. B. Tracy, and Hon. F. J. Worcester.



The tablet, which was placed upon a boulder, bore the following inscription:

First  
line of  
Defence

This stone marks the position  
of  
"THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENCE"  
Constructed across these Heights  
in 1776  
Bravely defended by  
THE AMERICAN ARMY, 1776  
Erected by the Washington Heights Chapter,  
Daughters of the American Revolution,  
October, 1907.

The program of exercises were as follows:

Music: "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

Invocation: Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, Ph.D., Rector of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes.

The Purpose of the Memorial: Hon. Warren Hight, Chairman of the Commission on Public Parks, Erected in a Celebration Commemoration.

Presentation of the Memorial: Mr. Samuel J. Kramer, Captain, Washington Heights Chapter, D. A. R.

Erection of the Tablet: Miss Olive Joseph Bonfield and Master Constable Lark Spencer Oles, Washington Heights Chapter Children of the American Revolution.

Mass: Liturgical Tradition.

Acceptance of the Monument on Behalf of the City: Hon. George B. McClellan, Mayor.

Invocation: Andrew Joseph Dempsey, A.M., LL.B., Bishop, English Square, First Parish of the American Revolution.

Invocation: Poet of Verse: Hon. William Schenck, M. C.

Invocation: Rev. George Asher Colburn, Rector St. Luke's P. E. Church, Washington Heights.

Dismissal.

A reception was tendered by St. Luke's P. E. Church at Hamilton Grange, the old home of Alexander Hamilton, after the ceremony.

The following historical account of the site is taken from the pamphlet of the Commission's Committee on Dedication:

The fortifications of that part of Manhattan now known as Washington Heights, which were in 1776 included in the general title of the Heights of Harlem, centered in the citadel of Fort



**First  
Line of  
Defense**

Washington, but included surrounding points of vantage, admirably selected by the officers of the American army, and constructed with infinite labor by the men of the small army of defense. On the southern side the defenses consisted of three lines of earthworks, known as the First, the Second and the Third, respectively situated on the approximate lines of 147th, 153rd, and 157th to 162d streets. Of these, by far the most elaborate and regularly military in character was the First, which also was the earliest in date of construction, having been commenced during the fighting, which took place on September 16, 1776, commonly referred to as the "Battle of Harlem Heights," during which the reserves under General Spencer were laboring vehemently on the construction of this line of defense. The works extended from St. Nicholas avenue, then the King's Highway, at 162d street on the summit of what was then and has since been known as "Break Neck Hill," and crossed the hill westward through the grounds of the Mott Church, then used by General Spencer as his headquarters, in an irregular and zig-zag fashion to a point on the line of Broadway and 157th street, where the entrenchment terminated in an abrupt descent to the Hudson River. At this point quite an elaborate redoubt was later developed, and within it and along the line some of the small cannon, probably brought from Fort Mifflin at the Battery, were mounted. The Second Line, which has already been marked by a memorial tablet on the wall of Trinity Church, at 153d street, was naturally raised by reason of the rocky nature of the Heights at that point. The Third Line, which extended around the Lewis Hill on River side Drive, and irregularly across the hillside to Washington's Headquarters, was not at any time in a fully completed condition, but its interest in connection with the other makes it a suitable subject for a memorial tablet. The First Line of defense came into active use on October 27, 1776, when an attack in force was made upon it by the British



troops moving from the neighborhood of Harlem, aided by <sup>two</sup> war vessels in the Hudson. The patriots, promptly <sup>line of</sup> manning the line, successfully resisted the advance of the British force, and Colonel Robert Rogers, in command of Fort Washington, having been one of the two heavy gun mounted in the fort and nearly succeeded in sinking one of the British war vessels by well-directed fire. On the occasion of the first assault upon Fort Washington, November 20, 1776, a similar but much more formidable attack was made upon the First Line of defense by a combined force of British and Hessians of about 15,000 men, upon the general command of Lieutenant-General the Earl Percy. The line was on this occasion defended by a small body of Pennsylvanians, aided by a detachment of the Connecticut Militia. They gallantly opposed the advance of the overwhelming force until driven off to some extent, and were aided by the falling of the Horry-second Highlanders in the rear of their position. Then they fell back upon the Fort, thus displaying the way, until they and its other defenders found themselves encircled by the circle of 15,000 opponents and were marched into the bitter captivity of New York prison houses and ships, from which so many of them escaped only on their way to their graves.

The tablet dedicated at No. 36 Wall Street, New York City, <sup>City of New York</sup> on September 23, to mark the site of one of the locations of the old City wall, was erected by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, of which the following members are now the officers:

- Governor, Mr. Walter H. Page, U. S. Senator.
- Deputy Governor, Mr. Wilson G. Brown.
- Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. C. C. Fishback. Party, Lady of the Guild, some food, and a vessel of hot cloths.
- Sergeant, Mr. Frederick Davids.
- Deputy Secretary, Mr. Edward Calverland.
- Treasurer, Mr. Charles Seim.
- Registrar, Mr. John Francis Donnell.









necessary to construct some defense against a land attack. City Wall  
Bastion  
Accordingly, in 1653 a wall was constructed from the North to the East River. The wall extended along the line of the present Wall Street four feet north of the north side, thence in a southwesterly direction to the North River, thence to the foot of the foot of Broadway. It was built of palisades twelve feet high and eighteen inches in girth, sharply pointed at the upper end. Post seven inches thick were erected at intervals of a rod, to which split rails were nailed two feet below the top on the inside. On the inside was a banquette of earth four feet high and from three to four feet wide, thrown up from a ditch three feet deep and two wide.

In 1793, when there was fear of a French invasion, the English carried out some repairs on the wall, carried the northern corner of Wall and William streets and the other at the northeast corner of Wall Street and Broadway. The wall, having fallen into a state of disrepair, was demolished in 1699. The tablet marks approximately the site of the bastion named bastion and through the courtesy of the officers and directors of the Bank of New York National Banking Association, in whose custody it will remain, is affixed to the front of its building at No. 60 Wall Street, New York City. The design of the tablet is by Miss R. B. B. and S. C. J. an artist, the model for the casting has been made from their drawing by Mr. Albert Weinman, the sculptor. It was cast by Mr. John Williams. The design of the tablet is quite elaborate. Within a border representing strings of cannon barrels, into bolts and bullets, with fluted noses at the corners, on a plan of the city below Wall Street in 1653, a representation of the ship Half Moon, and the seal of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York. The inscription is as follows:

<sup>1</sup> The wall extended from the North River to the East River, and the bastion was located at the foot of the wall, at the corner of Wall and William streets, on the north side of the East River.

<sup>2</sup> The wall was built by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the city of New York.



## CHAPTER XXIV

### DEDICATION OF PELISADES INTERSTATE PARK

THE Pelisades Interstate Park was formally dedicated under the auspices of the Pelisades Interstate Park Commission of New York and New Jersey and the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission by ceremonies held at 250 N. J., on Monday, September 27, 1909, beginning at 11 o'clock A. M. In the presence of General Stewart L. Woodford, President of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, Dr. George F. Hunt officially re-counted the Commission in the ceremony.

**Dedication Commission.** The Pelisades Interstate Park Commission consists of ten members, five of whom are residents of New York and five of New Jersey, and all ten are duly appointed by the Governor of New York and the Governor of New Jersey. The Commission is organized as follows:

#### NEW YORK

George W. Perkins, President,  
Franklin W. Engelke, Vice-President,  
J. DuPont White, Secretary,  
D. McNeely Strout, Treasurer,  
Edwin A. Stevens,  
Isaacman C. Brown,  
William A. Fisher,  
Abram De Bondt,  
William H. Porter,  
William C. Davis.

#### NEW JERSEY

Edwin A. Stevens, President,  
D. McNeely Strout, Vice-President,  
J. DuPont White, Secretary,  
Abram De Bondt, Treasurer,  
George W. Perkins,  
Franklin W. Engelke,  
William H. Porter,  
William A. Hunt,  
William C. Davis,  
Nathan F. Barrett.

The Hon. Edwin A. Stevens presided at the dedicatory exercises.

The opening prayer was offered by the Rev. Howard C. Robbins, of Unionwood, N. J., in the following words:

**Rev. Mr. Robbins.** **REV. HOWARD C. ROBBINS:** "Almighty God, unto whom all hearts are open, all desires known, and from whom no secret is hid:



hid, cleanse the darkness of our heart, by the inspiration of Thy *Revelations*  
Holy Spirit, that we may peacefully love Thee, and worthily magnify Thy Holy Name in earth. Jesus Christ our Lord.

"We bless Thee, Lord of the world, for the illumination of  
great and public joy, for the solemnity which may be upon  
our spirits. Grant daily the happiness of inner peace may be  
enlarged. Inspire in us a heart of fervent meditation, that our  
self-interest may be abandoned, put to silence, and for a moment  
we may find our happiness in what concerns the general good of  
man.

"Fair is our land, especially from herbage. We bless Thee for  
the records of creation, preserved in ancient Palisades. Help us  
to read aright the written records. Teach us thereby to recognize  
a violent nature, a lover of Kampf, and a fierce, unyielding law.  
Lord, we thank Thee that Thou wilt not leave the earth a victim  
of extinction.

"We thank Thee that Thou didst prepare such a habitable world  
for man. Before the sun and moon brought forth, or even the  
earth and the world were made, Thou wast God most exalted, strong,  
and wouldst have been God. We praise Thee, O God, we acknowledge  
Thee to be God, Lord. All things we do, we do in Thee, the Father  
everlasting. We rejoice that Thou hast given a dominion over  
Nature. Of Thy only Son, we know, and inspiration, and every  
human spirit, that Thou hast made him, our God, our Father, and our  
Savior, and to power over every spirit, our God, our Father, and our  
Savior. Of Thy providence, it cometh that our life hath been preserved  
upon the earth. We thank Thee for the devices which  
have delivered him, and for the devices which have enlarged it.  
We bless Thee for the devices and the devices, for science, literature  
and the sciences, and for all the arts of peace. In payment, we  
adore Thee, for the reverence of which life itself was the witness.  
We thank Thee that Thou didst put into the heart of Thy  
servant Robert Fulton the great device, whereby the ends of the  
earth are brought together, and the brotherhood of nations is made  
manifest, and the coming of Thy Kingdom is advanced.

"We rejoice in many notable endeavors to which this river wit-  
nesseeth. We bless Thee for the valiant historian in a night into  
its shores. We remember with reverence the spirit of adventure





Rev. H. Robbins: which brought hither its explorers, and enabled them to bring upon Christendom a continent of beginnings, a land unburdened of tyranny and untroubled by anger. We remember with reverence the year of freedom which was waged about its borders: the year when a happy land welded its sister Nation, brave willing to sacrifice and federal task. Give unto us, O God, strength to understand and wisdom to fulfill the tasks of democratic government. Help us to check the widening chasm between the strong and weak, the rich and poor. Enable us to cast therein all pride and prejudice, luxury and covetousness, the influence of riches with the madness of poverty, that we may fill it with and make a highway for the living to pass over, and for all the people to walk in together. And so may we establish the Kingdom which be held in America the Holy City, fourfold by all the peoples since the world began.

"Father of the world, look down upon Thy people, and accept our thanksgiving. Thou hast put into the hearts of children and women the desire to procure from human hands the tearing cloth and painful shoe and flower-spangled wilderness. By gifts of patience and of peace spirit, Thou didst prepare the creation, and bring the work to good effect. Receive from us, O God, unspoke thanksgiving, the Fellowship which Thy love reveals to us. Preserve the work of coming generations, and send life to the people's mind, and be the heavy of the Lord our God be upon us, and establish Thou the work of our hands upon us, yes, the work of our hands, establish Thou it. Amen."

Chairman Stevens: "We will now hear the report of the Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park of the State of New York and New Jersey, from Mr. George W. Perkins, and the President of the New York Commission. I have the pleasure of introducing Mr. Perkins."

President Perkins: "HON. GEORGE W. PERKINS: Vice President of the New York Commission and Chairman of my duty and pleasure on this occasion to report to the Governors of the States of New York and New Jersey on behalf of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, that the Commission has completed the task entrusted to it, viz., that of saving the Palisades from Fort Lee, New Jersey, on the South, to Piermont, New York, on the North, and, further, of acquiring the face of the Palisades and the land between them and the Hudson,



and the outstanding riparian rights adjacent thereto, along this fourteen-mile strip of territory for the purpose of an Interstate Park. President  
Parkins

"The first tangible plan towards protecting the Palisades was a proposal in 1893 to induce the National Government to secure them for military purposes. A Commission was appointed for this purpose but the scheme fell through. The outlook for preservation after this failure seemed most discouraging. At this juncture the women of New Jersey took up the work, and with great zeal and intelligence the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs began an active campaign, resulting in the passage of a bill in 1899 by the New Jersey State Legislature, empowering the Governor to appoint a committee of five to investigate and report. Governor Voorhees signed this bill and named as members of the Commission, L. E. Bush B. Venable, Col. B. G. Jones, E. T. and F. M. W. Hopkins, William A. Linn and S. Wood Mitchell.

"The New York Legislature passed a similar bill, and Governor Roosevelt, at the suggestion of Arthur H. Green, appointed as the New York Committee, Frederick W. Devoe, Frederick S. Fitch, George F. Hunt, Alexander G. Mills and Edward Payson Cook.

"Among the ardent supporters and most effective workers connected with the movement at that time, were Dr. George P. Hertz, now President of the American Economic and Historic Preservation Society, and the late Wm. F. Dodge.

"Conferences covering nearly a year followed, with the result that the Committee reported to the respective Legislatures the passage of acts constituting a permanent Interstate Park Commission to serve without compensation and with power to acquire and hold whatever territory was necessary along the Palisades for an Interstate Park and thereby preserve the scenery of the Palisades. Legislation to this end was passed by the New York Legislature and approved by Governor Roosevelt March 12, 1901. In the New Jersey Legislature the bill met with considerable hostility, but the friends of the proposed measure kept up an unintermittent fight, the work of the women of New Jersey being particularly effective, and the bill was finally passed and signed.

"Governor Voorhees appointed as New Jersey's Commissioners Abram S. Hewitt, Edwin A. Stevens, Franklin W. Hopkins, William A. Linn and Abram De Rudder.







"Second: To attempt to raise the remaining \$125,000 by private subscription, with an understanding with the subscribers that they were not to contribute the money until the Legislature of New York and New Jersey, during the winter session, contributed respectively \$47,500 and \$47,500 for the purpose of acquiring and land along the face of the cliffs where blasting was not going on but might be started at any time.

"The State was sold to the quarrymen, and all blasting on the Palisades stopped by Charles F. Van Dyke. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan offered to contribute the \$125,000 needed to finish the purchase of the quarry properties under the plan contemplated. The Legislature of New York and New Jersey was approached with this plan during the winter of 1906. New York appropriated the \$47,500 asked of it, and New Jersey appropriated the same.

"Since then the work of acquisition has steadily progressed until the Commission has to report the acquisition of the entire face of the cliffs from Fort Lee to Diamond, with the exception of two small patches which are in the course of acquisition. This has been accomplished without asking either State for any further appropriation for the purchase of land or riparian rights than the sum originally asked for and appropriated nine years ago.

"In the following year, New York has appropriated \$200,000 for acquisition, and New Jersey has appropriated \$175,000. This money has been used for surveying and for buying up, for the purpose of land to be used for the fortification of the cliffs from Fort Lee to Diamond a distance of about six miles -- for protecting the property and land in the grounds, for building and burning tides, for erecting a pile of fire, for building a pier, for building a pier and structure, etc. The proposed expense of the Commission to do this work would have amounted to \$15,000.

"The Commission has now expended about 175 parcels of land in all, including the land in the grounds which are still occupied for a number of years. The landing places exist at Fort Lee dock, Carpenter's quarry dock, the wood dock, Van Wagoner's dock, Latham & Bond's dock, Green & Hemin's quarry dock, Huyler's Landing, M. P. & Persall's dock, Jordan's dock, Riverside Grove, Fort View dock and Twombly's dock, and there several landings are scattered along through the series of land embraced in the





President Park district. In fact when the Commission took up its work nine years ago the Palisades were practically unknown and rarely, if ever, visited by anyone.

"As the blasting ceased and the cliffs were made somewhat accessible the people of New York and New Jersey began to enjoy this wonderful scenery. During the summer of 1905 the Commission issued 25 permits to people to camp on the Palisades. In 1906, 201 permits were issued. In 1907, 305 permits were issued. In 1908, 700 permits were issued, and during the season just closed 13000 permits were issued. Under these permits during the past season, approximately 3000 campers have enjoyed the shores of the Palisades during their holidays and on Sundays. This is in addition to many hundreds of picnickers who have visited the disface for a few hours at a time.

"It comes as a gratification of the work for Palisades preservation accomplished by the Association of Women's Clubs of New York, the Central New York chapter of the organization, on a continent of 1,000,000, of which a rural life movement is to be created from funds contributed by their fifty thousand sisters of the women of New York and New Jersey has the pleasure placed in this fund in honor of the gallant-spirited men and women of that State, who labored in the cause of Palisades preservation at the beginning of the movement.

"The Commission acknowledges with grateful thanks gift of land and money of \$10000 from Mrs. Sylvia G. Lawrence, of Port Jervis, New York, land and right of way to the value of about \$5000, Cleveland H. Dodge, of New York City, land and riparian rights to the value of about \$10000 and a member of the Central New York chapter.

"Two other gifts to the Commission stand out as completely valuable in the work that has been accomplished. That of Mr. Morgan at a critical moment in the beginning of the Commission's career, and a donation made later work by Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Melville. Twenty acres of land and 3000 feet of riparian rights, which, including docks and improvements, is valued at \$100,000. It is this latter gift that makes it possible for the Commission to announce at this time the completion of the task of saving the Palisades and acquiring the entire non-tidal acreage, with the outstanding riparian rights, for park purposes.



"The parcel of land presented by Mr. and Mrs. Twombly has <sup>President</sup> <sup>Parkway</sup> been owned by them for a number of years and during the past thirty years they have maintained a dock and comfortable recreation grounds, and excursions have been run from the City for people who could not afford the out-of-pocket expenses. During the past thirteen years 36,500 persons from the City have enjoyed the benefits of a ride up the Hudson River, a few hours at this charming landing, and a ride back to New York. In accepting this handsome gift the Commission has agreed to maintain this landing, and permit all worthy institutions and all accredited individuals to use the property for the same worthy purposes for which Mr. and Mrs. Twombly used it in the past.

"Up to date the Commission has had but one single objective—to preserve and protect the view of the Palisades. This has now been accomplished and the Commission's first duty of nine years as to the people who have helped it and to the State of New York and New Jersey, have been realized.

"In the development of the work the Commission has come to appreciate the vast interests that center here to the millions of people living in each of our great cities. This is a doubly unique piece of territory, and now that the task of saving and protecting the Palisades has been accomplished the Commission desires to devote their efforts with the permission of their respective States and the public, to a fuller development of the park. There are new driveways down the cliffs at Piermont and at Aspinus. There should be a driveway the entire length of the base of the cliffs, from Port Jce to Piermont. This would make the park accessible from all points for all classes, and would make the most natural and perfect outlet from the City of New York to the good roads that are being laid out in the State of New York.

"The Senator from New Jersey, Mr. W. V. Edwards, says a committee of friends and workers in the cause of Palisades preservation introduced a bill in New Jersey favoring such a driveway, and the bill was passed. A similar bill was introduced in New York by Senator Howard R. Barker, but did not pass. Such a driveway would not be an expensive one, might be supported as it could be built in part with the material at hand along the base of the cliffs.

"The surveys and sketches which the Commission has made in



Perhaps this conversation show that a driveway of this kind could be built that, for picturesque reasons, could scarcely be equaled anywhere in the world.

"Here, within actual sight of our great throbbing City, is a little world of charming vegetation, which I have rescued from people and now stands as a permanent monument to the desire of the Nation River. I leave to others to tell of what Nature has done for this unique strip of land. Man can do no more than preserve its natural grandeur and make the park accessible to one and all, and so I do, and the General in respectably adds the support of the public and the Government of the respective States, who are our honest and true dedication of this park to-day."

Mr. A. A. STEWART: "I now have the very great pleasure of presenting to you a book of introduction to this audience, the *Journal of Governance*, the first of New York, Honorable Charles F. Sullivan."

[illegible]

"It is further, that if the cause we should turn from, is still considered to be the next best. This Celebration also, though only providing this need, also, in its commemoration of the great achievements, that it should also quicken our appreciation of the national virtues which made these achievements possible, and direct our attention to the conservation of this priceless patrimony."

"We are on the edge of a tidal sweep to the silent forest where the river takes its final breath. It is at the headwaters of the Amazon and it is still a frontier. Here we learn the necessity of forest preservation. Here we could preserve the source of industrial power, if we could."



secure and maintain proper regulation of the flow of our streams and make them agencies of progress rather than devastating forces, we must conserve the forests of the country. It is only within a few years that we have appreciated the importance of this policy. For a long period, content with the bounties of Nature, we were unmindful of reckless and wasteful squandering. The people have not awakened to reason.

Governor  
Hughes

"In the State of New York during the past few years, large areas of forest tract have been acquired by the State, and under the amendment to the Constitution adopted three years ago, all lands so acquired are to be kept inviolate. It is to be hoped that these purchases will further be extended and our forest tracts put beyond danger of destruction. The State, however, should have sufficient liberty of action to enable it to prosecute the methods of scientific forestry so that it may intelligently care for its property and secure our streams which are essential to the conservation of needed forest lands should be recovered.

"Provision should also be made for the improvement and development of the water as a source of industrial power. It is especially as a commercial highway that our resources should be emphasized. We should be mindful of the increase in water power which may easily be realized to the great advantage of our State. The State of New York by carrying on comprehensive plans of water-power development can fairly announce an important source of our prosperity, and by reserving it to the State can only make it more productive and profitable to our people.

"This forest should be kept so far as possible free from political use. We are not in the habitable mountains as a whole, our rivers and our people are in the lower valleys. This is a problem of great difficulty being solved by the conservation of the demands of our timbered industries, in which the people of many of our communities pride. There are diversities of conditions which all have intelligent appreciation, but we must not be indifferent to the necessity of protecting the health of the people and the importance of keeping our streams pure. This Commission should give an impetus to the movement to this end which too long has languished because of public inattention.

"But it is not simply with commerce or with industrial power or





governed with public health that we are concerned. Health, the development of industry, the prosperity that is due to the variety and freedom of commercial exchanges are the cornerstones of wholesome living. Nor we need still further resources for the enrichment of our life. Can you avail yourself the moral benefits of peaceful exchange, what would be the spiritual and prosperous communities with wealth of products and freedom of exchange, were it not for the opportunities to cultivate the love of the beautiful?

"This river has been a gateway for the conquest of the West. The inward rush of the sea and the linking of its waters to those of the Great Lakes have inspired to this favored spot the curiosity of the world, giving the rich, stillness of the Hudson River a stillness heavy with a new race of humanity to the spirit of man. The wealth of the world concentrated in our metropolis would not pay the coming generation for the education of this race of men. Still, it is the free gift of Nature, and what a race it could create. To give it a property, the same which our opportunities for fruitful and vigorous work, the coming years will be the preservation of beautiful scenery and of this place, where it is lifted out of drudgery and Nature in the happy days of education give in her bounty to the appreciation of the finest compensations for day of toil."

[illegible]

"It is pleasing to note that during the past year 1941-42, 100,000 people have been camped in New York creating a forest reservation in the Highlands of the Hudson. This reserve contains about 350,000 acres and within its boundaries the State is authorized to acquire tracts of land and to maintain regulations for favorable conservation.

<sup>66</sup> Within a short distance of the great metropolis, within a



reach of its teeming population, lies this extensive area of natural beauty, making with its fascinating story a special appeal to the patriotic American heart. Easily accessible, it should be a place of recreation and inspiration for the toiling multitudes. Here should be the people's campsite for the common migrations. The Highlands of the Hudson and these Palisades, the glory not simply of our State, but of the entire country, must be put beyond the reach of the devastating hand and converted for the general good, and as future generations necessitate the measures taken to that end, and for the preservation of the forest sources of this stream and to secure its undiminished and unimpeded flow, may well be regarded as one of the highest contributions to the welfare of the succeeding generations."

THE CHAIRMAN: "I greatly regret that Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the President of the Hudson-Palisades Commission, <sup>DR. GEORGE F. KENZIE</sup> could not be with us to speak on the subject of the Palisades Interstate Park as a preservation, and one of the discovery of the Hudson River. We are fortunate, however, in the presence of Dr. George F. Kenzie, a Trustee of the Commission, who has consented to speak on behalf of the Commission, and who, as President of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, is thoroughly familiar with the importance for the preservation of the Palisades. It is a pleasure in presenting Dr. Kenzie."

DR. GEORGE FREDERICK KENZIE: "Mr. President of the Hudson-Palisades Commission, Ladies and Gentlemen: With a task so well completed <sup>HERE</sup> as is the Interstate Park, there is but room for the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society to say, the object of this organization being to co-öperate with the government in calling the attention of the public and the State to those regions, and places, and objects which need preservation."

"In the absence of the President of the Hudson-Palisades Commission, General Stewart L. Woodford, the Hon. George W. Perkins has asked me to speak in behalf of the Commission. We have listened with great interest to the address of Mr. Perkins, and to that of his Excellency, Governor Hughes, and I am sure that we are all in perfect sympathy with the sentiments they have so eloquently expressed."

"The subject on which Mr. Perkins has called me to speak to-day—that of preservation of the Palisades—is a subject that has been



Doctor  
Kunz

of the greatest interest to me for the past twenty years. It was my pleasure when Treasurer of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society to have suggested to the first President of that Society, the Hon. Andrew H. Green, that it take some action with regard to the preservation of the Hudson. Mr. Green, with that wonderful foresight and character of action which were among his strongest characteristics, immediately said, 'Why not make this a matter at the next meeting?' This was done. The Hon. Andrew H. Green then enlisted the cooperation of the Hon. Gherardi to get into the bill at Albany.

'To suppose the matter was there is always some opposition. There was none in this. For that reason Governor Rao, very often the bill was passed decided not to put any other connected ideas into the Scenic Society or into the opposition parties on the Commission, so as to leave no room for action. No Commission could have done better than we did, which was appointed.

"When have you seen a great city river as beautiful as the Hudson. Here of all the cities there have been chosen for particular purposes, and we have this beautiful reach of coast water, holding the noble river, and I am saying to you, the great river is so important that human eyes have never beheld. The million of people that the shore on the left and the banks of the Hudson, from Fort Mifflin to the present day, the United States, the passage of steamships, and the sailing and merchant vessels. And you can see and find it out there, the celebration, second million, and a half, one million, and there is no other time that you can see ships, and there would then be many spectators could view the panorama from the top of Hudson's Point.

"How can we see the beauties of the Hudson, we must not let the practical people take over this. In the case of a river that receives the drainage of a great city. The immense population of the city, in New York City and its vicinity are pouring into the Hudson a million tons of refuse material annually. This means that an enormous amount of valuable building material, and the material products of the farms of the country is irreparably lost to the sea, leaving the river polluting the water, and possibly the air over the city with a pestilence. If this two million tons of material annually wasted could be taken to some vacant



land on Long Island, this would mean a great saving for the people, <sup>Doctor</sup> and would stop the drain upon the richness of the land. <sup>Kunz</sup>

"Parks and reservations in the city limits or in its immediate vicinity have increased in value enormously within a few decades that we have failed to appreciate the foresight of those who were instrumental in condemning ground and laying out the parks while this task could be accomplished at a reasonable cost. Central Park cost about four million dollars when condemned by the city, more than fifty years ago. At five per cent compound interest this sum would now amount to about forty million dollars; but conservative appraisals estimate the present value of the park at from six to eight hundred million dollars. The Bronx park cost, about a decade ago, twenty-two million dollars; today the land is worth ten times that amount.

"Repeatedly, as an investment, there probably never has been one so profitable as this, but a rare Palisades Park. For the sum of about one-half million dollars the Commission has purchased more than thirty-five thousand feet of frontage—a frontage greater than that of the Central Park. The acreage is about the same, but the acre is not to be measured in New York acres, but in 'Scotch acres.' You probably have heard the story of the Scotchman and the Englishman who had many arguments regarding the greater of their two countries. At last, the Scotchman having gained every point, the Englishman said: 'England is a big country, don't you think?' 'Not any,' the Scotchman said, 'if you flatten out the hills Scotland would be larger than England.' So it is with these acres; they are piled high, they are double the size of a New York acre.

"This park has come so little up to the present time that country from near the pier will seem a ridiculously small as does that of Bloomingfield, which sold for over seven thousand dollars. A single lot at Blooming and Wall street has sold for a greater sum than the whole cost of the Palisades Park, and this fortunate circumstance is largely due to the wonderful care and judgment exercised by the Palisades Commission.

"The Japanese spend days and weeks and months in erecting small masses of boulders and small hillocks. What would it cost to erect a single clif such as you see here? In Japan, a land of legends,





Doctor  
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they have a beautiful and quiet legend according to which the groaning of the trees on windy nights is the moaning of the spirits that are imprisoned within these trees, the spirits of those who in their lifetime should have been forbidden to lead crowded lives in public places. Where would the originators of these legends say about these unenterprising persons who have blasted all the magnificent possibilities that we had on this river?

"Where is it to be done? It is interesting to note that some of the reports of the explorers, especially the voyageurs, who were first came to these shores. When Henry Hudson to return his ship, and sail up the river at night, looking eastward off Spuyten Duyck, the early morning light would reveal to him the same outlook to the westward, that the Palisades, upon which his eye rested, at first he first called upon the great river which now bears his name. With the exception of the Palisades, the rest of the Palisades remain virtually unchanged. The scenery, the forest, and his name to the river, and he would have been the first of a great continent, a city of the future to be the great city, the world city whose growth is so rapid that twenty years from now the population will be almost as dense as opposite where we are now standing as it is today at that point.

"It is said that we are to make upon the great and fertile lands for the benefit of the Indians, but a vast city from the use of public parks. They need the parks and indispensable opportunity to enjoy a breath of fresh air, for those who are forced to live in crowded quarters. We are finding at present a disease that is taking every year about fifteen per cent of our population. It seems impossible to do anything about this disease under present conditions. The disease of tuberculosis was discovered by a great German scientist, but it was others, and among them Americans, who first found that fresh air was the great cure-all for this white plague. Let our poor people of New York, who have been so long in the dark, who have almost no good air, be given every chance to visit the parks, especially on Sundays and holidays, to take long strolls with their children to the edge of the beautiful trees, and I believe you can lower the death rate of New York from the white plague probably from ten to six or seven per cent.

"The real need, and beauty of this park will be enhanced by a proper conservation of the forest land and by the judicious planting



of new trees. A great School of Agriculture and Forestry is about <sup>Douthett</sup> to be founded in Columbia University. This school could work <sup>Kunz</sup> jointly with the Palisades Commission. The park would then enjoy the advice and help entitled for sons, and we would have a natural forest, formed by the care of experts, not simply a natural set of horizontally cut branches, jutting out against the sky like amputated limbs.

"In French cities, especially Paris, it is customary the families go out into the country on Sunday mornings. They rally first from the city, provided with a basket full of refreshments, and go to some neighboring country place. Here, while the parents sit down on some grassy bank, the children play around and gather ferns and flowers. All the while there is a store of health, but children breathe good air. They learn to know the form of flowers, the shape of leaves, and they do this quite unconsciously, in the rambling way of Nature. The result is that today French children know the names of the plants of the world, because the people have become familiar with Nature. They never think of destroying a tree or a plant; they are brought up to respect them, to cherish them. The reason is that childhood is here in the fields, and the children of our cities are but rarely brought into contact with Nature.

"To explain a woman and children, that is to say the old lady, made to understand the beauties of the proper country of this great park. Recently a few thefts occurred in one of the great French museums, and at that time a remarkable number were one of the French papers, in order to illustrate the cases in which objects could be raised. I wish something so scandalous were done by a French museum. The matter was brought to the attention of the French authorities, and the report of the investigation was that it was the duty of every museum in France to place in the hands of every man, woman and child in the museum the whole of each museum; that is, who could be made to understand the whole of each museum, and who could be made to understand the whole of each museum, and who could be made to understand the whole of each museum. So I may say here that if every man, woman and child would become a guardian of this great park, to preserve it and watch over it, and to see that others do not injure it, this would be well. The first duty is done, this is the first duty of the people. Let it remain as much as possible in its natural beauty. Let us have a great driveway along the mountain there; let us have a driveway



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for the rich and the poor; and for that middle class, frequently more neglected than either the rich or the poor.

The name "Morgan Boulevard" was proposed by the speaker in the *North American Review* for September, 1902, as a designation for the main driveway. Mr. Morgan took the initiative in securing the Bill, and by his munificent gift of \$125,000, and the Legislature of both New York and New Jersey will certainly sustain the Joint Commission in applying his name to the driveway. We may all thank the Hon. George W. Perkins for having, at a crucial moment, represented the necessities of the situation to that greatest of Americans, who has now fulfilled us in our emergency, by securing the purchase of the land at the apex of the yellow fever epidemic, purchasing the Palisades and stopping the flooding there, and saving the world from the financial disaster of our great financial panic. For this drive—very often known as Morgan Boulevard for these last few years of 1907 and 1908—would after some time, point to the fact that William B. Dodge, late Mr. J. J. Crocker, of the First Commission, the Hon. H. McGillivray, and Hon. James Douglas, the two Presidents of the Commissions, all of whom have done good work and have given us the survivors will continue to give—either directly or indirectly the plan and aid.

"One word in regard to the matter of the restoration of the Adirondacks. That the pleasure of being invited by some members of the Water Commission to examine the watershed of the Hudson River is only, from the standpoint of the conservation of scenic beauty. There is one thing which private enterprise has been made a scapegoat of, and which cannot be made administration realize from private enterprise. There are two kinds of rivers in this region have been sold out. State Game Laws had absolutely no value and are being sold. Such land might be sold to the stock which the builders had made. But a wide forest, but we obtained the ruins of the ruins of ruins, and there may be the ruins, with proper attention to scenic beauty, of giving us the greatest and most picturesque watersheds of any State in the eastern part of our land, where the population is so dense. This can be accomplished by a wise cooperation between the Water Board and your State Forestry Department, and with the wise and able administration of a Governor such as we have at present, who can bring these bodies together, and



not have them working independently. It must be borne in mind <sup>Docor</sup> that without you, forests you would have no lakes, and for twenty <sup>Kunz</sup> or thirty years, and you have ruined our hills, we will not have the proper water for the trout. If our Forestry Commission and Water Conservation Commission are to preserve the scenic beauty of the tract, the wilderness can be brought back to their original state, and nature will then be so grand and beautiful a region. At the same time, by proper land reclamation, this State will eventually realize an annual income considerably in excess of what the entire outlay will be.

"I thank you for your attention."

THE CHIEFMAN: "We have with us a very distinguished <sup>Chair-</sup> visitor from our sister-State of New Jersey, the Hon. J. Franklin <sup>man</sup> Fort, Governor of the State of New Jersey, who will now deliver <sup>Speech</sup> an address, except on the part on behalf of the State of New Jersey, and a dedication address."

HON. J. FRANKLIN FORT: "New Jersey's interest in the <sup>Governor</sup> preservation of the Palisades of the Hudson should be even greater <sup>Fort</sup> than New York's. The lower stretch of river is in our State. The work of our Commission which has led up to this day and enabled these dedication ceremonies to take place has been very great. Only praise can be given for the splendid service and public spirit of the Commission. It has been a great and deliberate effort for the public good, it is now yet to do. For lack of such disinterested interest the Palisades, with all their natural beauty, would have been gone in a very few years. The hands of the people of New York in the struggle for conservation and the spirit of our people would have caused the same result."

"It is doubtful if ever so valuable a piece of property was ever purchased at such a reasonable price. The work of the Forestry Commission is already visible in figures for principal park projects. No other seven hundred acres adjacent to New York or elsewhere surpass them in beauty or beauty. Historically these Palisades are of the greatest international importance and now and then shall be created through their knowledge. Immediately adjacent to them, as they should be, is a park all the spots of concern in our advancing civilization, and all the place of revolutionary renown,





Governor, the entire park will become one great object lesson in patriotism to our people.

"The real object study of the formation of the earth for centuries is these cliffs. It is said by geologists that their perpendicular cliffs formation was of the Jurassic period, and were forced up, thousands of years ago, by earth's crust, during that period. They say this occurred over thirty million years ago. As to the accuracy of this time limit, I am unable to say, but no doubt their guess would be better than mine. But whatever the period of their existence or cause of their formation, the fact remains that these beautiful cliff formed by nature are here and worthy of preservation on every account.

"On these cliffs stood the first Indian in the days when no white men had been seen here. His monument should be here to typify the first step in the formation of our new nation.

"Here should be placed a tablet of granite upon which should be carved in relief the 'Hail Mary' story which, three centuries ago, led from the old Indian to us. Another such tablet should stand at each old ferry with proper carvings to portray the ferry as it was in the infancy of the state and in our historic old Fort Henry. Port Henry at the place of the place of coming of Lord Cornwallis to the aid of Fort Mifflin at the point where he stood Feb. 13, 1776, the surrender of the old Fort Washington.

"We already have a military monument meeting Fort Lee. Through the park are the graves of Major Anthony Wayne of 1794, General Green of General Hugh Mercer, who constructed Fort Mifflin of 1776, and of Rufus W. Gay, who made such brave fight to hold Fort Washington, just across the river at Chelsea, Green, who carried the message across the river from Fort Mifflin to the commandant of Fort Washington in the middle of 1776, and the great battle of 1776.

"This little park will suffice to show of what the development of this park can be made, a place for object study, for the youth of New York and New Jersey, in the history of their country, which comes about the history of the rocks.

"Through all this thirteen miles of beauty and historic interest must run the proposed Hudson driveway. This the Commission should be authorized to build as they have planned, and let us hope



the States will furnish the necessary funds. What an attractive, <sup>Governor</sup>delightful drive way it will be. It will surpass in beauty that from <sup>1611</sup>Cave to Amph and transfer the most attractive drive of the world from the Mediterranean to the banks of the Hudson, in the States of New Jersey and New York. This is a great interstate enterprise and will compensate many fold for the expense.

"The elements of dedicating this great public enterprise and pleasure park would be incomplete were I to forget to commend the private beneficence which assisted to make the State aid adequate to accomplish it. J. Pierpont Morgan, always generous in gifts of art treasures and the like, by a donation of \$125,000 made possible the first successful beginning of this superb natural park, and at the final accomplishment or the completion of the great Palisades Park, Mr. H. B. Dick, formerly has donated land of a value of not less than \$75,000.

"These two gifts far exceed all that New Jersey has appropriated or expended, and equal fully to what of all that the great and prosperous State of New York has done. Tablets in recognition of the munificence of these Palisades benefactors should be placed within these attractive grounds. The future generations should know, by a proper object lesson, what these men did to make this park possible.

"To the Commission, also, much praise is due. To Mr. Perkins, President of the Commission, in particular, we owe much, not only for his distinguished work, which is equally a debt we owe all the Commission, but for his personal advances which have run into many thousands of dollars. To all the Commission we are greatly indebted for the time and labor and personal attention given. It should be said, with justifying pride, that the entire expense of the whole Commission for all the years does not reach \$350. It is indeed gratifying to find men of letters ready to serve the State so faithfully from motives of public spirit only. Both States owe these gentlemen much and are glad to recognize the obligation in this public way.

"As we stand in this old Comstock house, well preserved, unique, historic, we feel a thrill of patriotic purpose that the surroundings impart. Our fathers did much here in the days of the birth of the Republic. We, their descendants, honor them, and benefit ourselves



care in preserving this park and these old buildings with their beautiful surroundings and historic memories.

"For all time this Palisades reservation is to be maintained, improved and preserved for the many millions of people all about it as a pleasure ground, for recreation, and as a place of natural beauty unimpaired in any State or climate."

The proceedings concluded with the raising of the flag, a salute by the United States warships lying in the river, made by the band, and the benediction.

The presence of a group of Hoquias Indians, who performed a ceremonial dance, was a picturesque feature of the ceremony.



## CHAPTER XXV

### DEDICATION OF THE HUDSON MONUMENT

THE corner stone of the Hudson monument on Spuyten Duyvil Hill in the City of New York was laid on Monday, September 27, 1892, with ceremonies beginning at 2 p. m. The arrangements for the exercises were made by the Hudson Monument Committee, of which Dr. James Douglas is Chairman, with the cooperation of the Dedication Committee of the Bronx Club and Committee, consisting of Mr. Frank D. Wilsey, Chairman, and Messrs. John Moss DeLafield, Arthur D. Douglas, Joseph A. G. Allen, Adolph C. Heremans, Miss M. Johnson, William W. Klein, Henry Kroger, John Jay McElwee, William C. Musch, John Charles B. Reid and Henry Rohlf.

The site of the monument is on the summit of Spuyten Duyvil Hill, at the rocky apex of the projected Hudson Memorial Bridge. This hill at the time of Hudson's arrival on the Hudson river was occupied by an important fortified village of the local aboriginal Indians, as the West-queekes. The exact position of this village, which was called Nip-nichs-on, has not been determined certainly, but numerous indications at various points upon the hill show considerable and long-continued occupancy by the aboriginal Indians, of which have been found recently in the immediate vicinity of the site of the monument, upon the property of Mr. William C. Muschenheim. The native residents were probably part of the same clan or tribe, indications of whose residence around the Dyckman meadows and on Inwood Hill, upon the Island of Manhattan, are still to be seen in the form of extensive shell heaps. It is probable that on the arrival of Hudson at the mouth of the Spuyten Duyvil Creek, then known as Schor-  
40





**History of Site** kap-koh, a considerable population was on hand to witness the arrival of the strange sea-monster upon the broad waters of the Hudson estuary. The story recorded in the log of the Half Moon makes it clear that on the arrival of that vessel she lay at the point of the shore of Upper Manhattan, the object of the wandering gaze of the Nipodcheseen natives, and upon her return on the 1st of October, 1609, while anchored at the mouth of the creek, and directly below Spuyten Duyvil Hill, she was visited by canoes filled with armed men, and a conflict took place in which a number of Indians were killed. The site of this encounter will, therefore, form a deeply interesting connection with the first visit of Hudson and the dedication of the monument on this commanding height then occupied by the native owners of the Greater City.

The history of the monument, of historical interest, for it was selected in the year 1772 as the site of three fortifications, forming the most northerly defenses of the Island of Manhattan, and known as Forts Nos. 1, 2 and 3, occupied in 1776 by the Americans, British and French forces, as the tide of war swept back and forth over the defensible ground of Westchester County. One final scene of commanding interest took place on this spot on the advance of the combined American and French armies in 1776, when Washington and Rochambeau together organized the defenses of Manhattan Island, the observation of which led to the decision to divert the course of military operations to their conclusive strategic operation against Yorktown.

**Dedication of Monument** The Hudson monument was first proposed by Mr. William C. Morehead, chairman through whose efforts a citizens movement was organized to carry the proposal into effect. Therefore, although the monument is being erected with the official recognition of the Hudson-Pulton Celebration Commission, the funds have been raised by private subscription. The design for the monument includes a fluted Doric column, standing upon a



cubical plinth relieved with appropriate mouldings and will be surmounted by a statue of Henry Hudson. The monument stands on an elevation of 200 feet, suggesting the number of years which elapsed between Hudson's arrival and the invention of steam navigation; and the top of the column, which will be 100 feet above the ground and therefore at an elevation of 300 feet, suggests the centenary of Hudson's advent. The statue to be placed on the monument will be 20 feet high. The column was designed by Mr. Walter Cook, the tablet on the base by Mr. Henry M. Shady and the statue by Mr. Carl Bitter. It is estimated that the monument will cost \$100,000 when completed.

Ground was broken for the monument on July 5, 1909, with appropriate ceremonies, including an invocation by the Rev. David Lindsay, D.D., and the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Hon. Joseph G. Gordon, and Dr. Edward Hageman Hall, and a benediction by Rev. M. J. Murray. During the ceremony, four little girls, Misses Hope Johnson, Dorothy Reddy, Helena Chen and Joan Archibley, with silver spoons turned four soils, each in the name of Henry Hudson and one of the four peoples who successively occupied the soil — the Indians who bade him welcome, the Dutch under whose auspices he sailed, the English from whom he sprang, and the American people who erected upon the spot fortifications in their brave struggle for national independence. After the exercises, a reception and lunch party were given in honor of the guests by Mr. Mueschenlosky.

Although the weather on September 27 was inclement, there was a large attendance at the laying of the cornerstone and the scene was very picturesque. In the enclosure in front of the official stand was a group of real Iroquois Indians, men, women and children, in native costume, vividly recalling the days when the Iroquois held in subjection the aboriginal inhabitants of Spuyten Duyvil Hill. Nearby was stationed the First Battery

Breaking  
the  
Ground

Laying  
the  
Corner  
Stone







and when he reached the neighbouring creek and could get nobody <sup>Mr. C. H. Dodge</sup> to ferry him across, he swore that he would swim 'in spite of the Devil' and plunged into the stream. And thus you remember the conclusion, how he got to the bottom, and how an arm came out of the water in the shape of a marsh boulder and Anthony van Corlaer went to a victory grave. And since then very few people have tried to cross Spuyten Duyvil Creek. This place has remained so quiet and secluded that very few people have known of it; but when your heroic hill of Inland is connected with this hill of Spuyten Duyvil by one of the most beautiful bridges in the country, this monument which we are about to dedicate will stand at the northern approach, a most fitting place for a permanent monument to Henry Hudson. It is appropriate, as this hill shall be commemorated by the heroic name of the explorer looking down upon the river which bears his name. It will stand for all the years to come, a record of his great career and discovery, and when this little quiet nook will be found by the people of New York, and the greatest boulevard of the world and country and the park system of the Bronx will appear, a fitting beautiful monument. For that it is not a hidden locality, it will be the perpetual monument to Henry Hudson by the people and citizens of New York.

"I regret very much that General Woodford, the President of the Hudson Valley Celebration Commission, has been detained by illness. I therefore will take his place and introduce the speakers, the first of whom will be Mr. George W. Perkins, the Treasurer of the Committee which has in charge the monument, who will make a statement on behalf of the Committee, describing the public nature of the project and planning its future completion, in the City of New York. I present Mr. George W. Perkins."

HON. GEORGE W. PERKINS: "Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I do not know of any way to be more certain of pleasing you in my remarks on this occasion, and therefore enlarging your interest in them, than by making my remarks, in view of the weather conditions in which we are here to-day, very brief. <sup>Perkins</sup>

"This monument was undertaken some time ago by some people resident in this part of the City who have been interested somewhat





Hon.  
G. W.  
Perkins

in preserving the Pellisader across the river from here, and in preserving the beauties of the particular old Hotel. And they have their work pretty well under way with a view to preserving a park here in all its natural beauty as it now exists on this side of the Hudson River.

"There is comparatively but a land left on Manhattan Island, or rather, above Manhattan Island, on the Hudson River in the vicinity, that can be preserved in all its natural beauty for future generations. The City of New York presented Grant's Monument, as you all know, to Riverside Drive, and that Boulevard has been crowded, as you know, first to Third Street and then recently to Lockman Street. It eventually will be extended across the Hudson and Harlem River, or rather, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, to this beautiful place.

"This will be the last of the park land immediately adjacent to the island, and this is a most beautiful view of the old HEP and the park, which has a very fine view of the island and the Hudson River, that is in shape for a fine landscape garden. In fact the United Fruit Company has been looking for a place with this the Hudson River and the Hudson and Pellisader Bay.

"The Hudson Memorial Committee has undertaken by the contributions of individuals the erection of a commemorative monument at this spot. It is the intention to collect it from public subscription, and to present the completed monument to the City of New York. Already several hundred subscriptions have been made to the fund for all parts of the City, and you will be interested and pleased to know that the large number of our school children have contributed to the fund for the monument, and the contribution.

"As Treasurer of the Committee, I believe I am the only person here to-day who is not going to enjoy the privilege of being blessed by giving. I am to be the only exception, and I am to be relieved so that you will all have the privilege and the pleasure of giving to this enterprise. The financial state of the project is quite satisfactory, the Committee only recently having solicited subscriptions from the public in general. We feel it probably will take only a year or so at the most to complete the enterprise, and, as I say, when completed, it will be presented to the City as one of the decorative features



of the viaduct which the City is about to build connecting the City of New York with the mainland on this side of the Bronx.

CHAIRMAN DODGE: "We all regret that the multiplicity of his other duties has prevented the Mayor from being with us this afternoon, but he sent a very good representative to reply to Mr. Perkins' speech, in the person of Hon. Frank Pendleton, Corporation Counsel."

CORPORATION COUNSEL FRANK PENDLETON: "Hon.  
Chairman, Your Excellency, the Governor, Gentlemen of the Hudson  
Monument Committee, Ladies and Gentlemen: In doing to accept  
on behalf of the City this proper monument dedicated to the  
memory of the men who, first of civilized men, tamed the river  
which bears this name, I am impressed with the realization that this  
celebrates a moment so much in the history of our country. Not  
only is it dedicated to the memory of men past and future as well  
of unborn souls, but it is a monument which marks what I  
may designate as the two first memorable periods in the country's  
development."

"Here the river saw the first conflict between Europe and the  
Indian, illustrative of the period represented by the symbol which  
won this continent for civilization. Among these surroundings were  
erected the struggles of the Revolutionary War which represents  
the second great period in the country's progress, that by which the  
young and struggling colonies became a new nation."

"It is well that such the introduction of what has been accom-  
plished, should not fail to recall the trials and tribulations of those  
that have gone before us, and find in the memory of their deeds  
the inspiration to meet the great world which we are confronted  
with in the spirit of our determination and determination.  
It is for the purpose of cultivating such inspiration, courage and  
spirit that dedications or monuments such as this find their true  
reason and justification, and that in seeking to meet the memory  
of those to whom they are dedicated they inspire the desire and  
determination to emulate the spirit which made their accomplish-  
ments possible."

"It is in this spirit and hope that I have the honor to accept, in  
the name of the Mayor on behalf of the City of New York, this  
monument now here dedicated by you."



CHAIRMAN DODGE: "We will now go to the proceedings of laying the corner-stone. Dr. James Douglas, the Chairman of the Hudson Monument Committee, will now read a list of the documents to be deposited in the corner-stone box, after which the box will be sealed and placed in the corner-stone. I take pleasure in presenting Dr. James Douglas."

Doctor  
James  
Douglas

DR. JAMES DOUGLAS: "I here call a meeting of the Hudson Monument Committee. We have to perform a rather solemn ceremony because it implies that sooner or later the monument, although built of granite, will be demolished, and that the memorials which we lay in this box today will by some distant generation be opened, and indicate to them the exact date and certain condition which existed at the time of the laying of the corner-stone."

"It has been seventy years since the event we commemorate today occurred. I trust happily will be marked ten years later, the monument will be demolished. On this we can be assured, that whereas today the monument is being erected on the outskirts of what we call Great New York, ere long it will stand on the southern outskirts of the still greater New York of the future."

"Now, I hope the Society to land in the various memorials that are to be buried in this box within the corner-stone."

Mr. John  
Jay McIlwain

MR. JOHN JAY McILWAIN: "Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen: By direction of the Hudson Monument Committee, and on behalf of the contributors who have made this monument possible, I now deliver to you, Mr. Chairman, for deposit in the corner-stone box, there to remain until time and changed conditions shall bring it to the light again, the following list:

"That I hereby certify to the ceremony which precedes to this dedication, I deliver to you for deposit the official publication of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission."

"That posterity may not forget the danger which threatens this beautiful Palisades which first met the gaze of Henry Hudson when he anchored off this spot in the river; and that it may be remembered with what splendid generosity the private citizens of two States combined to preserve these Palisades, I now hand to you the official publication of the Palisades Commission."

"That our children's children, even unto a remote generation,



may know what sort of a spot this was in the present day, I now hand to you a collection of photographs of the spot and of the views therefrom. Mr. John Jay McKelvey

"That in the far-distant future there may be some evidence of the state of the numismatic art, I hand to you for deposit in the corner-stone box, a sample or specimen of coinage from the smallest coin we have, up to the recent five-dollar gold piece, recently designed by St. Gaudens.

"And that future generations may know of the enlightened press of the present day, I hand to you a copy of every morning newspaper and one of the afternoon newspapers, one of which is enclosed, and the others are already in the box.

"And that our children may know of the cooperation of many of the societies with this Hudson Fulton Celebration Commission, I now hand you, Mr. Chairman, the proceedings of the Celebration Committee of the American Museum of Natural History and the Zoological Society.

"And then, ladies and gentlemen, completes the articles for deposit within this box."

CHAIRMAN DODGE: "The articles will now be read by all the members of the Committee and Mr. Frank D. Wiley, Chairman of the Dedication Committee of the Program. Mr. C. H. Dodge

"Governor Charles E. Hughes will now lay the corner-stone and make us an address. We are greatly honored by having the Governor here to-day, and we appreciate it the more as he has so many claims upon his attention. We will now have the great pleasure of listening to an address by Governor Hughes."

Governor CHARLES E. HUGHES: "Mr. Chairman and Governor John C. Spencer: It is my happy privilege to dedicate the corner-stone of this monument to be well and truly laid. I shall not detain you under these weather conditions with extended remarks. Hughes

"It is a matter of congratulation that in connection with a celebration commemorating so much that is noteworthy in our history, we should inaugurate this project of erecting a suitable memorial to a great man. This is indeed a belated testimonial to one who in the qualities of his character represents to us those virtues of daring, of unflinching courage, of persistence, of loyalty and of truth,





Governor which are essential to the maintenance of our institutions. It is to Hughes be regretted that we know so little of the great discoverer. We first learn of him when he already had an extended reputation by virtue of work which has not been brought down to us. We know him at a time when he was regarded as best equipped for great undertakings; a man of experience, of ardor and of wisdom. He first emerges upon the historical scene in the prime of life. Efforts have been made to show that he was connected with men of importance and that his family was one of some distinction. We do not know whether we can regard him as the grandson of a man distinguished for his connection with the company which had done much in the direction of the advance of time; we do not know that he had inherited an already honored name. We know that he was trusted, and from the subsequent career of the man, with which we are familiar, we know that in early life we are sure that he must have given undoubted evidence of the courage and faculty which are so marked in his later and well-known voyages. I regard it as a happy thing that we are not signifying the Celebration by a monument which would be taken to be exclusively in recognition of our own progress.

"The history of this valley is more wonderful than fiction. The veritable occurrences in connection with the early settlement, and with the great struggle for independence are more extraordinary than any work of romance. Our development as a free people, and particularly the progress of the last quarter of a century, are beyond the dreams or fancy of our fathers.

"We are, in connection with the celebration of the discovery, recognizing the great advance that has been made in the utilization of Nature's forces, and the extraordinary progress that has marked the last century in connection with transportation facilities, but back of all this, of course, lies the work of the generation of men who, by fidelity to the high duty had, in constant search for truth, have made this progress possible.

"Henry Hudson was the first in these waters in the long line of heroes, the study of whose lives must be the inspiration of the men and women of the future, and to-day we honor the memory of Henry Hudson not simply because of his relation, in connection with this valley and this river, to commercial progress and our extraordinary prosperity, but because we find in him a man embodying the quali-



ties which we revere and in which we find a vindication of humanity itself. Governor Hughes

"When I looked at the little *Half Moon* which lies at anchor not far from us, I marvelled at the intrepidity of the men who dated the perils of the North Atlantic in such a vessel. My amazement is increased when I recall that he chose such means to find a path through the frozen North to the Golden East, and that in such a vessel he set out to face the dangers of the Arctic Sea, knowing no limit to the daring which must pursue and must ascertain and must see that the uttermost parts of the earth are drawn together.

"It does not detract from his just fame that he failed in the object of his quest. It does not detract from his courage that he was unsuccessful in the venture which he essayed. He found what was far better, and here we commemorate his loyalty to the mission of his life as he saw it, here in the path the way is progressing, and in our own sphere may we find for our children those lands of opportunity and paths of peace which he sought to reveal in our climate.

"I mean to think of the great discoverer in the North in Sir John Ericsson, his name, like *Half Moon*, shamefully abandoned to death by a marauding crew. There is no other plan that can be brought before us than that of the great discoverer, abandoned in an inland sea of the North to the most terrible of fates—the man of dreams, of fancy and imagination, lost in the frozen North leaving those upon whom he had a right to depend would no longer grant him the use of his own vessel.

"How poetic it is to think of this man, summoned by the Chamber of Amsterdam to aid them in discovering the passage by the North to the East, which they feared might form a route of rival trade, and of his setting out upon such a mission and finding this land, destined to be the land of liberty, which in the farthest degree would emphasize the ideals of those Dutchmen who had just succeeded in laying the foundation of the Republic of the Netherlands.

We find him only to love him. While he is with us, he is a man who knows no terror, who counts no difficulty too great, and we see him with the same courage going to his fate after the discoveries which have made his name immortal.

"I have been asked whether we have men to-day capable of the physical courage exemplified by the one who went on the voyage



Governor of discovery in the little Half Moon; but when I think of those  
 Judge attempting the conquest of the air, and when I think further that  
 there is no venturesome undertaking which promises good to the  
 human race but there are men willing to embrace all the danger, it  
 may involve; and when I reflect that after three hundred years of  
 history in this valley we are still as zealous of the principles of  
 truth and justice as our fathers were, and on a grand scale are  
 endeavoring to apply these principles under free institutions, then  
 I am sure you may say, with truth, that as the ages pass humanity  
 does not lose its vitality; does not lose its fundamental soundness of  
 morality; but, blessed by progress, endowed with the riches of experience,  
 enjoying an extraordinary heritage of the devotion of the great  
 men of the past, we free Americans are still richer in blessing, and in this  
 fair land, we shall find constantly increased the opportunities of those  
 who enjoy freedom, prize the advantage of education, and above all,  
 love their fellow-men and their God.

CHAIRMAN BODGE: "We have now the dedication of the  
 Monument by the Hon. Warren Higley, Chairman of the Dedication  
 Committee of the Hudson-Pulton Celebration."

Judge  
 Warren  
 Higley

HON. WARREN HIGLEY: "Mr. Chairman, Ladies and  
 Gentlemen: The events in the life of a nation are justly measured by  
 their far-reaching results. The discovery of America by Columbus  
 in 1492, the settlement at Jamestown by the English in 1607, the  
 founding of Quebec by the French in 1608, and the discovery of the  
 noble river that flows before us by Henry Hudson three hundred years  
 ago, are among the most important events and fraught with the  
 most wonderful results in all history. We know but little of the life  
 of Henry Hudson, unfortunately, but we know enough of him to  
 estimate him as we ought, as being one of the great and noted naviga-  
 tors of those days. That he was a bold and successful navigator,  
 a skillful navigator, is evident. It is the fact that in 1607, 1608 and  
 again in 1610 he was employed by the English Muscovy Com-  
 pany, the greatest commercial company of England in that day,  
 and that again in the spring of 1609, he entered the service of the  
 Dutch East India Company for the purpose of discovering a short  
 and better route to the East Indies by way of the Arctic; and thereby  
 was selected by the representative commercial bodies of the world to



lead in a great discovery that would be of a special benefit and advantage, especially in his engagement to the State of Holland.

Judge  
Warren  
Hieley

"The little ship was built and prepared for him, which was named the *Half Moon*. It was only about of eighty tons burden, a little less than seventy-five feet in length over all; and in this little vessel, on the 4th of April, 1609, Henry Hudson sailed forth to discover a route through the northern ocean to China, and thence to India. Failing to find this route through the northern passage, he turned his vessel eastward and then southward, and on September 2, 1609, sailed into the mouth of this noble river that bears his name.

"He then explored it as far as Albany in the hope of finding a waterway whereby he could reach the western or Pacific Ocean, and thence find a shorter route to India; but he found him self at the head of navigation, where he could go no further; and after making many soundings he reluctantly returned to the mouth of the river and proceeded to Holland.

"There, from the notes of his voyage, he made a carefully prepared report of his discoveries of this river, which soon after became known to the world. Immediately the Dutch traders came and encamped here upon the banks of the river, and they were soon after followed by permanent settlements along the shores.

"Thus did Henry Hudson, sailing the *Half Moon* under the Dutch flag, discover the real discoverer of this noble river that flows at our feet.

"In recognition of this important event, from which has arisen the most wonderful civilization of this or of any other race, and in honor of the men who have achieved it, you have to-day laid the cornerstone and the broad foundation upon which shall stand the towering shaft of a monument which shall stand as a monument to the noblest man, brave commander, patriot, in every work that was given him to do, faithful to duty even unto death, great discoverer, benefactor of mankind, in the name of the Hudson-Tribute Celebration Commission, and in the name of the Hudson Monument Citizens' Committee, through whose patriotism and generosity this noble shaft is about to rise to completion, I have the distinguished honor to dedicate this noble monument to the lasting memory and eternal fame of the hero, the navigator, the martyr — Henry Hudson."





CHAIRMAN DODGE: "The benediction will be pronounced by the Rev. Archbishop Farley, whom the whole of New York, regardless of creed, love and revere."

Arch-  
bishop  
Farley

MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP FARLEY: "May the blessings of Almighty God descend upon the monument that has been performed here today and upon all here assembled and abiding with them forever, in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

CHAIRMAN DODGE: "The guests invited to the reception will pass down in the direction of the historic Johnson Homestead."

Recep-  
tion

The reception at the Johnson homestead was in charge of the following Ladies Committee: Mrs. Isaac B. Johnson, Chairman, Mrs. Thomas C. Packner, Mrs. John Carse, Mrs. Walter Cox, Mrs. Cleveland P. Dodge, Mrs. Archibald Douglas, Mrs. Arthur G. Johnson, Mrs. James W. Johnson, Mrs. Darwin P. Kingsley, Mrs. John Jay McKelvey, Mrs. Giulia Morisio, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Emma Radley, Mrs. Wyatt Taylor.



## CHAPTER XXVI

### DEDICATION OF FORT AMSTERDAM TABLET

THE tablet on the United States Custom House at the foot of Bowling Green, New York City, marking the site of old Fort Amsterdam and its successors under various names from 1626 to 1793, was erected by the New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America and was dedicated under the auspices of the Commission on Wednesday, September 28, 1911, at 11 A. M. The officers of the Society at the time of the dedication, were as follows:

Governor, Col. Charles F. Smith, M. D.

President, Col. John C. Coward, M. D.

Orator, Hon. Elmer P. Benson, U. S. S.

Secretary, Mr. Charles C. Smith

Treasurer, Mr. Theodore Tilton

State Attorney, Mr. John C. Coleman

Recorder, Mr. Charles H. Brown, Esquire

General, Mr. John A. Smith, Esq.

Historian, William H. Bond, Esq., M. D.

Guests: Col. George L. Dawes, Mr. Theodore Tilton, Stephen L. Ledwith, Esq., U. S. S., Edward Rogers, Esq., L. H. D., Col. Ralph Paul Wilson, Mr. Richard Highland Frost, Mrs. Edgar Abel Tunnell, Mr. Charles M. Wilkinson, and General Stephen L. Woodhull.

Committee on Tablet: Mr. Theodore Tilton, Chairman, George Clinton Bachelder, M. D., Maj. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A., Philip H. Hoffman Bull, Jr., Esq., D. D., Col. Ralph E. Benson, Esq., Steven L. Woodhull.

Sub-Committee on Location of Tablet: Arthur L. Bond, Esq., M. D., Chairman, Mr. Charles F. Smith, Esq., and Mr. Charles W. F. Williams.

The site marked by this tablet possesses the unique distinction of being the Cradle of the Manhattan. When Peter of Site  
Minuit, the first Director-General of New Netherland, arrived in 1626 and planned the first permanent colony on Manhattan Island, the first concern of the Dutch pioneers was to stake out a fort, under the direction of Joryn Fredericks, an engineer sent along for this purpose. This fort -- probably the first permanent structure raised on the Island -- was originally a block-



History  
of Site

house surrounded by palisades. It was located within the area bounded by Bowling Green, State Bridge and Whitehall streets, and was named Fort Amsterdam. At that time it stood on the water front, the original water line coming down the west side of the Island approximately along the line of Greenwich street, then bending southeastward across the corner of Bridge and State streets, and thence following the southern and eastern sides of the Island along the line of Pearl Street. Battery Park, therefore, is all made land, or "gedempt," as the Dutch would say.

In 1633 Director-General Wouter Van Twiller began a new fort on a larger scale. It was about 350 feet long by 250 feet wide, required two years to construct, and cost 4,172 guilders. It was four-palleted, with a bastion at each corner. In 1639 an imposing two-story stone church was built within the fort. For many periods of its history, the fort was the seat of government, the harbor of refuge and the place of worship, and the history of New Netherland and of Colonial New York could be written very fully from the events connected with this site.

With almost every change of dynasty the fort took a new name. When the English captured it in 1664 it was named Fort James. When the Dutch recaptured it in 1673 it was named Fort William Henry. In 1674, with the English again in possession, it was called Fort James again. In 1674, when James fled the throne and William and Mary ascended it, the colonists, with delightful adaptability to circumstances and loyalty to the reigning monarch, promptly named it Fort William. In 1702, when the good Queen Anne mounted the throne, the colonists zealously secured their loyalty to her by giving it the name of Fort Anne. So it remained until the Queen died in 1714, and George I was proclaimed King, whereupon the fort was promptly rechristened Fort George. During the reigns of the three successive Georges, the name of the fort remained unchanged.



Meanwhile the fort had been strengthened and reinforced by a battery extending in a semi-circle along the water from what is now the corner of Greenwich street and Battery Place to about the corner of Whitehall and Water streets. The full complement of the fort and battery was 125 guns. History of Site

For many years the fort was the seat of government over a wide region. In the days of New Netherland its jurisdiction reached from the Connecticut River on the east to the Delaware River on the west and south. In the days of Colonial New York its jurisdiction, overlapping intermediate New England, extended as far as Pensacola, Maine, where there was a fort maintained from Fort George as a base.

For over 150 years the fort, under its various names, was the ceremonial center of the Colony. It was the Indian gift and in part the birth of the subsequent Dutch colonial policy with the white men. When the Governors of New Netherland and New York were imported and not native born, this was their formal reception place and residence, and here one ceremony followed another, increasing in grandeur and splendor as the colony grew and the circumstances of government changed. Hither yearly upon the King's birthday the city officials "in their formalities" and the leading citizens repaired to drink the King's health amid raves of artillery, and at other times, when the colonists were less cordially disposed toward the government, some of the most exciting incidents in the city's history were enacted under the frowning walls of the old fort. As late as 1783 the British evacuated the city in 1783, Wash. 1780 reviewed the triumphal American procession from the fort's dilapidated walls.

In 1790 the fort was demolished to make room for a Government House, which was intended for a Presidential Mansion. The removal of the National Capital from New York, however, relegated the structure to the uses of a Governorial residence; and when New York lost the honor of being the State Capital,









ceremonial dances and songs, within ear shot of Bowling Green, where Iroquois chiefs had sat in the early days of New York to make treaties with the Governor of the Colony.

Dr. Batcheller, Governor of the New York Society of Founders and Patriots, presided. Following is a report of the addresses:

GEORGE CLINTON BATCHELLER, LL.D.: "Ladies and <sup>George C. Batch-</sup>Gentlemen: The longer I live, the more I am convinced that history is simply and only and always biography -- the story of a man, a man who knew how to do things -- and did them.

"In passing through this city, within the last few days, I stood by Grant's Tomb on the Hudson, so that Hudson and Grant are now inseparable in my thoughts. I saw dead Lincoln near Alexander Hamilton's planted, and his tomb in Trinity Churchyard. I looked on stone effigies of Washington and Lafayette, of Samuel and Lincoln, of Franklin and Emerson, and many others that grace our parks and open places. In front of St. Paul's I saw the marble slab that tells the story of Montgomery, and, just across the way, a tablet that records the birth of the first white child on this island. Turning the dusty pages of the yesterday of 17, we read that a few old guns gave the name of Battery to the lower end of Broadway. Before us, on a place still called Bowling Green, the lusty Dutchmen played ten pins. Golf and tennis, baseball and cricket are our recreations to-day. A fence running from old Trinity to the East River was built to keep the negroes in and the Indians out, and we call it Wall street to this day.

"The population of our country, in those old times, did not equal one-fourth the number of people in New York State to-day -- and who will dare to prophesy the future of our country one hundred years from now. This building, massive and magnificent as it is, may not be here, but this tablet will remain to tell the wholesome and heroic story of Henry Hudson's life. We are the heirs of all the ages, and all the ages, yet unborn, are to be our heirs. God buries His work men, but the work goes on.

"Three hundred years ago, and we are living in the days of Good Queen Bess, of Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Milton and Bacon.

"Another hundred years, and the century finds us shaking hands



Doctor with old Ben Franklin, John Wesley, Thomas Jefferson, and George  
George C. Washington.

Barth  
elmer

"The hundred years just come and gone have been eventful in that we have become a great nation, and the century is full of Tennyson and Carlyle, of Emerson and Cooper, of Macaulay and Motley, of Dickens and Thackeray, and Longfellow.

"U. S. S. *Delaware*, Rear-Admiral,

And the *Delaware* crew, dear!

"I grow embarrassed, and reluctantly relinquish mastery, but the program denies my position and limits my time. Before I proceed further I would say that I am sure you will all go away with me in my remarks that owing to the great burden and various functions that press so heavily upon General Stewart L. Woodford, President of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, it will be impossible for him to be with us and take part in the exercises this morning. General Woodford has, however, expressed his desire to be with me, and I am highly honored and proud of the duty I have to perform in presenting to you this monument which forms a link between the Governor of this State, my friend and predecessor, who will next address to you a few remarks on the exploration of the Hudson River by Hendrick Hudson, in September 1609, and the founding of New Amsterdam, May 4, 1624."

Doctor:  
E. H.  
Hall

EDWARD HAGAN VAN HALL, LL.D.: "Mr. Governor and Ladies and Gentlemen: We meet here to-day to commemorate, by this enduring bronze, these important events in the history of our City, State and Nation: the first exploration of our quagmire by Henry Hudson; the foundation of our independence by the Dutch; and the achievement of our first independence. Of the first two events I am very pleasantly duty bound to speak.

"In these days of conflicting claims by rival explorers it is not be amiss on this occasion to say a word concerning Hudson's title to fame as the first European explorer of the river which bears his name. A few days ago ground was broken in Battery Park for a monument to Verrazzano who entered our harbor in 1492. We should feel indebted to our French and Italian citizens for their enterprise in erecting that monument, for it serves to emphasize the wide difference between the achievement of the Italian navigator who sailed under French auspices, and that of the English navigator



who sailed under the Dutch. Verrazzano entered New York harbor but did not explore the river, and no beneficial results ensued from his brief stay. Henry Hudson explored the river to the head of navigation, made its resources known to the world, opened it up to civilization, and made his knowledge useful to mankind.

Doctor  
E. H.  
Hall

"Among the many proofs that Hudson was the first European thoroughly to explore the river, there is one convincing fact which may be stated in a few words. The declared object of the great navigator's voyage of 1609 was to find a passage to the Orient by the north-east or the north-west. When baffled by the Arctic ice, he deliberately turned his prow westward to seek a passage to the western sea which was believed to exist in the latitude of 40 degrees, and he entered our river in the firm belief based on previous reports of the natives and the hearsay advice of Captain John Smith, that it led to the western sea.

"No other English expedition which English history glorifies, and with this group of famous geographers who made Amsterdam at that time the center of geographical knowledge, Hudson was conversant with all the discoveries of English and Continental navigators prior to that time. If, therefore, any European had previously explored the river, Hudson would have known that it did not lead to the Orient, and he never would have entered it. The very fact that Hudson explored our river under the circumstances is indubitable proof of the priority of his exploration, to which may be added other evidence too numerous to mention in this occasion.

"We honor Hudson's memory today for two reasons: First, he has given us a noble example of courage of conviction which is the basis of all noble things. He had no other splendid voyage to his great and unknown danger, but he had also the moral courage to maintain conviction even in the face of death. He soldier upon the battle-field, no matter at the stake, has never been justified by a more heroic end than that of the great idealist, who, because he would not yield his beliefs and convictions to a mutinous crew, was cast adrift in the dreary waste of Hudson's Bay, to perish by the slow tortures of freezing or starvation. Our first debt to Hudson then is for his example.

"Our second debt is a material one. He is a benefactor of his race who makes the lives of his fellow men more worth living. Hudson





Doctor  
E. H.  
Hall

opened up to civilization, a land of which he said: "It is as pleasant a land as one need tread upon." The land is the finest for cultivation that I ever in my life set foot upon." This land has since become a land of peaceful industry and happy homes. A great and prosperous people now inhabits it, and the world is happier and better for the civilization that has grown up within these once savage borders. Truly, Henry Hudson was a benefactor. Truly we owe his memory a great debt of gratitude.

"Our table commemorates next the founding of New Amsterdam. When Henry and his fellow voyagers were hearty with age, when London tower was messenger and Lakenheveler, and when the origin of the capital of the United States lay in the myth of mythology, New York was yet a wilderness and the islands which gem our waters were yet in their primeval state in the day of Creation. The industrious beaver built his dam in the neighborhood, but now covered by the dry pastures of these shores. The marauding and roving, the canoeing and the sailing, the busy and the idle, the working voyage of the "Hudson" and the "Hudson" Indians, the Indian traders; and then, long ago, came that first fleet of Dutch persons whose ships explored the harbor, and whose structure on Manhattan Island - Fort Amsterdam. Within the four walls of that fort towered the Metropolis of the West was born. We stand therefore in the cradle of our beloved city. We stand at a sacred place. This little place is born here of the free blood of the Dutch Republic has grown to be the Queen of the West. She stands on her throne. She cradles her shining mates to the rising sun. The apostles of the world have their treasure to her feet. The people of all races gather under the banners of her beneficent hospitality. Her domain has become the crown of God, whose realm is our prince, whose throne are the heavens of the earth."

"O, City of our home, as we stand here in the place of thy nativity in this great festival of our happiness, and reverently dedicate this tablet in memory of the birth, we dedicate ourselves to thee in loving and loyal devotion."

"Our home, our happiness, all that is --"

Our home, our happiness, all that is --"

Our home, our happiness, all that is --"

Are all with thee -- are all with thee --"



PRESIDENT BATCHELLER: "It gives me great pleasure to have the honor to introduce to you the Hon. Theodore Fitch, former Governor of this Society, who will address you on the subject of American Independence, 1775 to 1783.

MR. THEODORE FITCH: "Mr. Governor and Ladies and Gentlemen: On the 4th of July, 1776, New York received news that Congress had adopted the Declaration of Independence by the vote of twelve of the Colonies, New York not voting as her delegates had not received instructions. On the evening of the same day by order of Washington, it was read before every brigade of his army then stationed in New York. The news was received with enthusiasm and the head of a pole of George III, which stood directly in front of this spot only a few feet higher, was pulled down.

Mr. Theo.  
Fitch

"In a general order issued the next day Washington condemned the act as riotous, but ordered the pole to be taken down, and some of the fragments were forwarded to the British as trophies for the purpose to encourage the British.

"The Convention of New York, in session at White Plains on the 19th ratified the Declaration of Independence and instructed their delegates in Congress to vote for it. The Thirteen Colonies were now a unit in the struggle for independence.

"In the Summer of 1776 Fort Mifflin witnessed a sad spectacle. It looked over Staten Island on which General Howe's army of 25,000 men was encamped. His very Lord Howe's powerful fleet in the harbor. It saw 2,000 British troops carried across the Bay and landed at Gravesend on their march to capture Washington's army. It looked on British ships and on Washington's army crowded with 12,000 men, while Stirling and Sullivan with 3,000 men recorded a hideous death scene at the attack of Howe's veterans.

"It was the 24th of August, 1776. Howe had routed Stirling and Sullivan after a general fighting. The disastrous battle of Long Island had been fought.

"Howe moved up his army to besiege Washington at Brooklyn Heights, confident, with his superiority of forces and command of the water, that Washington with his army then of 10,000 men, there entrenched, could not escape.

"On the night of the 24th by a most masterly retreat in the darkness and fog, without harassing the enemy, Washington brought his entire



Mr. Theo. army safely across the river, and foiled Howe's plan to capture his  
Hitch army, which, if successful, would doubtless have ended the war then  
and there.

Fort George, which was garrisoned by British troops from September 15, 1776, when Gen. Howe took possession of New York City, until the 24th of November, 1783, witnessed other momentous scenes. On the latter day it witnessed the evacuation of British troops from the City of New York and the end of British dominion over the Thirteen Colonies.

"Before leaving, the British soldiers nailed their colors to the mast in the fort, knuckled off the clew, and greased the pole to prevent the unfurling of the American flag. But the attempt was futile. John Van Arsdale, climbed on the chear, sanded the greased pole, ascended the flag-staff, tore down the British colors and raised the Stars and Stripes which floated from the Mast, before the British had left the lower bay.

"The American army took possession and from Fort George Warrington reviewed his troops on the same day.

"Only a short distance from the Fort to Francis's Tavern on the 4th of December, 1783, Washington delivered his farewell to his officers, walked to Whitehall and took a stage to Paulus Hook, on his way to Annapolis to surrender his commission to the Continental Congress.

"The brief period assigned for my remarks prevents any extended history of the American Revolution.

"From the battle of Lexington, on the 10th of April, 1775, when untrained Minute Men defeated British veterans and drove them back to the shelter of their reinforcements, to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, on the 19th of October, 1781, the story of American valor is written in living letters. What memories of heroic conflict are associated with the names Bunker Hill, Fort Washington, Trenton, Princeton, Red Bank, Bennington, Oriskany, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Stony Point, Fling's Mountain, Cowpens, Guilford, Furaw Springs! What recollections of privations are evoked by the mention of Valley Forge, and of suffering and martyrdom by the name of the prison ship Jersey anchored in the Wallabout just across the river, and the Provost Prison in the City Hall Park under the jailor Cunningham!



"Among the generals who contributed much to the establishment <sup>Mr. Theo. Fitch</sup> of American Independence, and whose names on 'Yankee's eternal lead' will live on high to be blessed, I will mention merely Greene, Lafayette, Steuben, Sittling, Sullivan, Schuyler, Montgomery, Mifflin, Putnam, Herkimer, Marion, Sumter, Kosciuszko and the first admiral of our navy, the heroic John Paul Jones.

"We honor the private soldiers who fought the battles of the Revolution, actuated by the purest patriotism. They were without adequate pay, poorly fed, insufficiently clothed and equipped, but they were patriots who fought for liberty and country.

"But the man of all others who was instrumental in establishing American Independence was Washington. His patriotism was unalloyed. His military ability and generalship were of the highest order. He was superior to the petty jealousies and intrigues of Lee, Gates, Mifflin, Arnold and Conway. He perfectly obeyed the orders of Congress and never flinched from loss and finally prevailed upon a reluctant and ill-equipped Congress to provide the means for a more complete reorganization of his army. He crushed the numerous and ill-led and poorly equipped army headed the discussions and bickerings of a militia which had all the jealousies and independence of restraint which characterized the regiments from which they came, prevailed on them to accept of his strict discipline, inculcated in them courage in defeat, and yielded untamed military instincts into an army of brave and veterans. With an inferior force, he was always confronted with the problem of how to catch, harass and capture a superior army. He succeeded in defeating the chief plans of campaign of the enemy, such as that for the capture of Fort Mifflin before his retreat from Long Island to Valley Forge, and his march to the encampments at Monmouth, and the plan to separate New England from New York and the cities, Columbia, and the capture of the Hudson and the Mohawk Valleys, and the capture and deportation of the Southern Colonies. Especially do we honor him for the skillful plan arranged with Rochambeau, and the wonderful strategy with which he completely deceived Clinton and left him unexpecting at New York until too late, while he swiftly marched his army from Westchester County for his brilliant victory in the French fleet and army assisting him at Yorktown and capture Cornwallis and his army of 15,000 men, and end the war.

"DeGaulle, Rochambeau and Lafayette did their part well, and





Mr. Theo. Cornwallis, unable to defend himself longer, sent his flag of truce to propose capitulation on the 17th of October, 1781, exactly four years to a day from the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, which is named by Creasy among the fifteen decisive battles of the world. The surrender of Cornwallis was on the 19th of October, 1781, and there was practically no more fighting between the regular forces.

"When the patriots fired their muskets at Lexington it was not for separation from England, although it was armed rebellion. Very few then thought of anything but the redress of grievances and the remedy the abuses to which the Colonies had been subjected by George III. Their efforts were to establish a policy of adjustment and proper protection of their interests and recognition of their rights as English subjects. No taxation without representation was their chief demand. But even if such representation was granted, they were convinced that independence was necessary to preserve their independence and the freedom of individual conscience. Thereforward the war was fought for independence. Rebellion had become revolution, and the revolution was justified by success. After independence had been won, the Thirteen Colonies under the Articles of Confederation were a loose confederation of independent States, but not that with a representative system, without national power or authority, and it was not until the adoption of the Constitution in 1789 that the United States became in reality a nation strong and powerful as well as independent.

"To-day we welcome all the nations represented at the Hudson-Fulton Celebration. Among them we greet the Netherlands, whose second Half-Millennium celebration is commemorated which established our Manhattan Island and our religious, military and celebration.

"We welcome Germany, which came to aid us in the Revolution that made us a Nation, and whose soldiers, who rendered such a heroic service in drilling our new recruits and making our army fit to cope with the veteran European foe.

"We welcome France, our ally in the Revolution, whose fleet and army cooperated at New York in the surrender of Cornwallis, a necessity, and whose battleships, fitly named Justice, Truth, and Liberty, have now come to do us honor.

"But especially, now that the resentment and bitterness of the Revolutionary struggle have faded away, do we welcome England



to our Celebration, and her fleet again in our harbor with the Inflexible <sup>Mr. The</sup> commanded by Admiral Seymour leading her powerful battleships. <sup>Batch</sup> and coming not as our foe but our friend and honored guest.

"As Founders and Patriots, most of our Order descend from the original English Colonists, and we are proud of English institutions and English laws, of her language and literature, which are our common heritage. All of the glorious history of England before her Colonies settled in this country is ours, and as Americans of English descent we glory in all of it that an Englishman can glory in.

"The standards of our Order are two: one is the American Flag, the other is the Cross of St. George, the red cross on the white ground, surmounted, however, by thirteen blue stars, and both command our admiration and regard. We wear with pride as the insignia of our Order the button which represents the Cross of St. George.

"England's glory, with all that it represents, is ours, and as American citizens we rejoice that we are kinsmen whose sympathies and aspirations are in accord, and that the destinies of the United States and of England appear now to be linked together to enhance the welfare and happiness of millions of the English-speaking people, and for the benefit of the entire Anglo-Saxon race, and the advance of civilization."

PRESIDENT BATCHELLER: "Ladies and Gentlemen: We have here a unique assemblage of aborigines, natives of this State. Dr. Hall will tell us what their ceremony consists of. He is well versed in the history of the Indians."

DR. EDWARD HAGAMAN HALL: "Mr. Governor, Ladies and <sup>Dr. E. H. Hall</sup> Gentlemen: The Indians who are here with us are real Indians; they are not white people painted up for this occasion. They represent the real 'first families of New York.' They are the descendants of the Iroquois Indians, or the Five Nations, sometimes called the Six Nations when there were six nations. They are now going to give you one of their ceremonial songs and one of their ceremonial dances; and I wish to say to you, so you may appreciate what they are doing, that this is not a show. They have been brought here by Mr. Moore for the Hudson Fulton Celebration Commission, with the idea that we are celebrating a great ceremony in honor of the birth of this City. They have therefore come here, not as a side-show, but in a religious spirit to a great and wholesome celebration. They have



been brought here to live part of their lives over again. Their ancestors were the controllers of the Indians who lived on these Islands. Their ancestors gathered here before the Fort, and were in the Fort to make treaties. As I have said, they are here, not as an exhibition or as a show, but to repeat some of their ceremonies which have been handed down to them. They are going to give a song called 'The Prairie Song' and a ceremonial dance called the 'Feather Dance.'"

After the ceremonies by the Indians, Dr. Hall continued:

"That dance has never been given outside of the reservation on which these Indians live. The oldest Indian here is William Crow, who is 89 years old, whom I have the honor now of introducing to you."

William  
Crow

Following is an interpretation of what the Indian said:

WILLIAM CROW: (The Indian): Ladies and Gentlemen: I am glad to be here with you on this occasion. I am glad to see so many people here to see us, this small band of Indians left here to be in this Celebration. We leave it all to the Great Spirit, to our Great Father, that we should live happily henceforth together. That is all we have to say; and I thank the gathering for your kind attention."

PRESIDENT BATCHELLER: "Late yesterday afternoon I received a despatch from Major-General Frederick D. Grant, of the United States Army, that he had been called unexpectedly to Washington, D. C., and expressing his regret that he could not be present to present this tablet to the United States. But I am happy to say we have with us this morning a veteran, a founder of this Order, a man who is always ready to a moment's call, our Past-Governor, and Past-Governor-General. I take pleasure in introducing to you Col. Ralph Earl Prime."

Colonel  
Ralph L.  
Prime

COL. RALPH EARL PRIME: "Mr. Chairman, Associates, Ladies and Gentlemen: We are met here to-day to unveil a tablet which shall last when we, like all our ancestors, have passed away, and which shall tell to future generations and the children that shall succeed us in our places, the story of these events referred to to-day."

"It has occurred to me that it is exceedingly fit that this part of the function should be at the hand of the Society whom we represent, a Society which, alone of all the American Patriotic Societies, takes up all of these events which relate to the history of our city and our



country; as all of our associates claim their eligibility through descent from men who have participated in all of it.

Colonel  
Ralph E.  
Prinn

"In the midst of these festivities, it has seemed to me fit also that we should not forget the Providence that has run through all of the events which are celebrated here to-day, and which are memorialized in this tablet. They do not go back any of them to the beginning of America. Columbus far outreached in his exploration and discovery the settlement of the City of New York, and the discovery of the Hudson River, but there marched along our shores a Greater Sentinel than ever guarded camp. The Almighty kept off the discoverer from these shores until He had prepared a people for it, whose descendants have since fortified it and made it what it is; until the Puritans of England, the Huguenots of France, the Walloons of Flanders and the Dutch of Holland, had been educated in the furnace of the adversity which came upon them, to make hardy men and women who should render this land for us, their descendants. We are gathered, I say, to unveil this tablet. And now, Mr. Governor, as representative of the New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, and in your name, we commit to the keeping of the Government of our great country this bronze tablet which shall endure when we have passed away."

PRESIDENT PATCHELLER: "Associates, Gentlemen and Ladies: Our next speaker is a gentleman too well known for me to elaborate my remarks. He is known throughout our land. You will now hear from New York's Collector of the Port, and I have the distinguished honor of introducing to you, Hon. William Lock, Jr."

HON. WILLIAM LOCK, JR. (Collector of the Port of New York): "Governor Bartcheller, Members of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America: As Custodian of this building which is so intimately connected with the commerce of the country, and for the development of which Hudson, by his exploration, and Fulton, by his invention, so largely contributed, I take pleasure on behalf of the Government, in accepting the unveiling of this tablet, and I congratulate the members of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America upon the important work which you are doing for the country and posterity in marking historic sites such as this upon which we are assembled, and in commemorating events such as these we are now celebrating."

Wm.  
Lock, Jr.





PRESIDENT BATCHELLER: "The closing exercise will be a benediction pronounced by the Rev. Edward Payson Johnson, D.D., the Chaplain of this Society."

Rev. Dr.  
Edward  
P. John-  
son

REV. EDWARD PAYSON JOHNSON, D.D.: "God of our fathers, Who brought them safely across vast unknown seas, and delivered them from great perils and savage foes; Who established them graciously in this goodly land, and in the time of oppression, invasion and treachery raised up for them faithful friends, and gave them victory and national freedom; surely Thou hadst a favor, a merciful favor, unto our fathers, O Mighty King of Heaven and Earth! We therefore glorify Thee, and give thanks to Thee, for Thy wondrous and long-continued grace to them; and also for their chargeless faith in Thy guardianship and guidance; for their devout reverence for Thy Holy word and Thy Holy Son; and for their sincere endeavor always to do the right. We glorify Thee for their manly virtues and fidelity. We rejoice that we are the sons of such fathers."

"Yet, O God Most Holy! Strengthen us that we may not merely glory in our ancestry and our inheritance; but may also conscientiously and courageously honor them! Deliver us utterly from the curse of the intolerant spirit. Preserve us wholly from the worldly view that measures man's value by his earthly goods, and contends that one's life doth consist in the things he possesseth."

"Increase in us more and more the self-control and calm fearlessness, the gracious gentleness and gentle humanities which we so unaffectedly admire in Thy Dear Son Jesus. Help us, O God, to be persistently eager and passionately loyal in following after the things which are true, and honest and of good report. Strengthen us steadfastly to hope and labor for nothing less than bringing to all our Land, and all the earth, the Golden Age of Heaven, with its brightness and joy, its peace and purity. Bless us, O Holy God, in making us each one a blessing to all mankind! And to Thy Father, Father, Son and Holy Spirit, we will ascribe the honor, the glory, the praise and the power, world without end. Amen."

PRESIDENT BATCHELLER: "There will be another ceremonial dance by the Indians before we separate."

After the ceremonial dance by the Indians the assembly dispersed.



## CHAPTER XXVII

### DEDICATION OF THE FORT TRYON TABLET

THE monumental tablet erected on the site of Fort Tryon in New York City by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, through the generosity of Mr. Cornelius K. G. Billings, and with the cooperation of Mr. William C. Minchenheim, was dedicated under the auspices of the Commission on Wednesday, September 29, 1904 P. M.

The tablet is erected upon the face of the living rock on the <sup>East</sup> west side of Fort Washington Avenue, six-tenths of a mile <sup>of River</sup> north of the Fort Washington Monument. The latter is in the line of 183d Street if projected. The fortification of this commanding hill he was undertaken by the American forces in the summer of 1776, and the earthworks which crowned the summit of this part of Mount Washington, locally known as Fort on Hill, formed the northerly outwork of Fort Washington. The character of the hill and the nature of its natural defenses, which were supplemented by abattis of felled trees, made this position exceedingly strong from a military point of view, had it been adequately provided with artillery. It was, however, equipped with only three small six-pounder cannon, and on the occasion of its defense on the night of November, 1776, it was manned by a battalion of Virginia and Maryland soldiers, about six hundred in number, the survivors of the two Southern regiment which took part in the Battle of Brooklyn, commanded by Colonel Moses Hazen. The attack which was made upon the fort was conducted by Baron Wilhelm von Munchausen, leading personally, with much gallantry, the Hessian division of about four thousand six hundred men, with a battery of howitzers. This force advanced across the Dyckman meadows

\* For the historical data in this chapter we are indebted to Mr. Reginald Pelham Bolton.



History  
of State

and directly assaulted the fort, making three successive charges at the point of the bayonet. The accurate and incessant firing of the Southerners ensconced behind rocks and trees deflected two of these attacks and stayed the advance of the entire operations against Fort Washington until the fort was taken in flank on the Hudson side by a detachment from the Hessian forces under the celebrated Colonel Rall, just at the time when the commander of the fort, as well as his major, Otho Holland Williams, fell wounded. The final charge of the Grenadiers of the von Kocher Battalion, under Colonel Rall's personal leadership, resulted in a hurdley of the garrison by the bayonets of the Hessian soldiery, which was witnessed by Washington himself, who stood on the brow of the Palisades anxiously watching the progress of this part of the defence of Fort Washington. The Hessians as well as the Americans suffered severe losses, particularly among their officers, of whom several of high rank were killed, and were buried, with many private soldiers, around the neighborhood of the fort. After its capture, the Fort was renamed Fort Tryon, in honor of the last British Governor of the Province of New York. The fort was strengthened and enlarged into a six-gun battery, and the earthworks, of which a few remain, may still be seen, are probably the remaining evidence of this work which was largely carried out by men of the Hessian Royal Body Guard and of the von Donop Regiment. The memorial at Fort Tryon commemorates, in particular, the heroism of the first woman who took an active part in actual warfare in defense of American liberties. Margaret or Margery Corbin was the wife of John Corbin, a private soldier of York County, Pennsylvania. He was probably of Scotch-Irish descent. She accompanied her husband in 1776 and shared with him the privations of his life as an artilleryman. On the occasion of the assault and defence of the northern outwork of Fort Washington, she was aiding her husband in the loading and cleaning of one of the guns,



when at the most critical part of one of the assaults John <sup>History of Site</sup> Corbin was killed. Margaret immediately took charge of the cannon and loaded and fired it herself, with conspicuous "skill and vigor," until she in turn was also wounded by grape-shot from the Hessian battery. She was afterwards specially mentioned by Congress. She recovered and lived as a pensioner of the United States until about the end of the century.

The Fort Tyron tablet, which was designed by Mr. Charles R. Lamb and erected by J. & R. Lamb of New York, cost \$5,000. It is about 9 feet wide and 12 feet high, and is built of black polished granite from Maine, embellished with bronze work and an inlaid cannon. The latter is a real piece of ordnance, known as a French gun, which was obtained from the United States arsenal at Watervliet. The tablet bears the following inscription:

1796. BATTLE OF CORBIN, CORBIN, N. Y. 1797

OUTPOST OF THE

FORT TYRON

THE NATIONAL GUARD OF

THE NEW YORK

REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

THE HESSIAN TROOPS

BY

THE NATIONAL GUARD OF

THE STATE

ON SEPTEMBER 29, 1796

AND LATER BY

THE NATIONAL GUARD

THE REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

OF THE NEW YORK

REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

THE NATIONAL GUARD OF

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

THE NATIONAL GUARD

THE REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

THE NATIONAL GUARD

THE NATIONAL GUARD

The tablet was dedicated with impressive ceremonies on <sup>Program</sup> Wednesday, September 29, 1929. The scene was rendered <sup>of</sup> picturesque by the presence of a group of Iroquois Indians, <sup>Exercises</sup>





who gave their ceremonial "Feather Dance." The program of exercises was as follows:

George F. Kunz, Ph.D., S.D., President of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, Presiding.

Invocation: Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, D.D., Chaplain-General, National Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

Address: "Purpose of the Tablet." Dr. George F. Kunz, President, American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

Address: Presentation of the Tablet on behalf of the Donors. Col. Daniel Appleton.

Unveiling of the Tablet: Miss Blanche Pauline Billings, escorted by Mr. Allen M. Billings, Ruler of the Order.

Subsiding and saluting of the First Battery F. H. Artillery, N. G., N. Y.

Address: "The History of Fort Ticonderoga." Mr. Reginald Pelham Bolton.

Address: "Margaret Corbin, the Heroine," Mrs. William Cunningham Story, Chairman of the Hudson-Fulton Committee, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Address: "The American Woman in Peace and War." Miss Helen Varick Root, National Federation of Women's Clubs.

Song: "America." The Audience.

Benediction: Rev. Milo P. Gates, Chaplain Washington Heights Chapter D. A. R.

Dr. Geo.  
F. Kunz

Dr. Kunz, in opening the proceedings, spoke as follows:

DR. GEORGE FREDERICK KUNZ: "Ladies and Gentlemen: On this quiet spot, which has changed but little from the time when the white man first landed on Manhattan Island, we are assembled today to give honor to those who, one hundred and thirty-three years ago, stood shoulder to shoulder in defense of the liberty of their native land. This tablet, erected through the generosity of Mr. Cornelius L. G. Billings, will take its place among the other memorials dedicated to the heroes of the past.

"There is a deep-seated sentiment in the human heart which urges us to honor those who have done noble deeds of valor or generosity, and this is both right and fitting, for the spirit of a good deed lives on in the memory of after generations and inspires them to higher and ever higher efforts.

"Although none of us here present may ever be called upon to take up arms in defense of our country as did the heroes of the Revolution



and the e of our other wars, nevertheless we all have to fight the battle Dr. Geo.  
of life, to combat error and wickedness and to strive for truth and F. Kuoz  
goodness, and this battle is often the hardest to fight.

"In Russia, on the spot where a human life is lost, a small cross is erected and all who pass by, even thieves and other criminals, cross themselves devoutly. The tribute of the living to the dead is just and proper; but are not far deeper feelings aroused when we stand on the spot where brave men, whose example is an inspiration for ages, have laid down their lives, willingly and gladly, for the success of a great and pure cause? Such a spot is hallowed ground, and we feel as though the spirits of those who have gone still linger here, for now here else is the reality of their sacrifice brought home to us so vividly.

"The defense of Fort Tyron was symbolized by an act of bravery that should especially appeal to the progressive American woman of our day. When Margaret Corbin stood by the gun alongside of which her husband lay shot down and took his place in the ranks of the defenders, to be wounded herself she was unconsciously setting an example for the women of a later time. For though outcry and argument are the weapons used in the political arena, the same quality of dramatic courage is requisite to gain the day, and perhaps some of our orators who are standing fearlessly by argumentative guns today in time to be considered as heroic in their own way as was Margaret Corbin.

"This memorial has a firm foundation, for it rests upon the geologically oldest ridge of the world. Manhattan Island, now the heart and center of the second largest city in the world, has natural advantages peculiarly fitting it for its present destiny. Washed on all sides by tidal water, surrounded by such green and beautiful rivers, the primitive rock covered by a sandy soil, the geological conditions are most favorable for the health, the well-being and the commercial prosperity of the inhabitants. Hence it need not surprise us that, quiet and peaceful as is still this northern end of the island, to the south and across the East river there is a population of three and a half million, while the whole great territory of our city embraces a population of upwards of four millions.

"Was there ever a more beautiful island than this, as Henry Hudson first saw it? Its sloping shores, its low and pleasing hills,



Dr. Geo. F. Kunz: its ponds and streams, all combined to make an ideal picture of tranquil beauty. But how the hand of man has changed it! The hills have been leveled, the water courses and depressions have been filled in, and hundreds of miles of stream have been laid out with geometrical precision. No one, a century ago, even in the wildest flight of his imagination, would have dared to predict that so mighty a city, with its great steamers and its unrivalled facilities for transit, would develop on this island and its vicinity.

"Last Saturday fully four, and perhaps five million citizens and visitors saw the greatest naval pageant that has ever taken place in a river near a great city. But in gazing on the imposing array of seventy warships, seven hundred merchant vessels and many hundreds of smaller craft, we marveled that there was room for ten times as many, without risk of confusion or congestion, and we realized more fully than ever before that our majestic river will afford ample room even for the phenomenal growth of another century.

"Tablets like this and ever rising that helps to stimulate civic virtue and encourage high ideals in our immense population are of inestimable value, and nothing is better calculated to accomplish this than memorial of the heroism and self-sacrifice of our ancestors.

"May these assembled here to pay tribute to the gallant defenders of Fort Mifflin, follow the noble example set by those heroes, and may the boys and girls of the future also draw a lesson from the past that will make them both happier and better.

"The deed is done, the victory won, and while paying due tribute to those who helped to free our land, let us hope that the memories of our own and later days will celebrate the triumphs of art, industry and commerce, and that this tablet and other memorials of bloody strife will be an assurance to our children that the era of war is past and that Peace must reign even to the uttermost parts of the earth, even if it is maintained by great fleets and navies, and better still by international arbitration, but better war than permanent oppression."

Colonel  
Daniel  
Appleton:

Colonel Daniel Appleton, N. G. N. Y. spoke as follows:

COL. DANIEL APPLETON: "Ladies and Gentlemen, Soldiers and Sailors: It affords me the greatest pleasure to present this beautiful and artistic tablet to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation



Society at the request of Mr. Billings, the donor. I should like to <sup>Colonel Daniel Appleton</sup> tell you some of the many unobtrusive patriotic and generous acts of Mr. Billings that I know of and that you do not, but Mr. Billings is modest, and knowing his innate modesty and how much he shirks from publicity, I will refrain, for I value very highly his personal friendship. I will, therefore, confine myself to trying to draw a lesson from the past to help us in the future.

"This tablet appeals to Mr. Billings and myself very forcibly, because it not only records the bravery of our ancestors at the dark period of the Revolution, but it gives us an opportunity of calling your attention to the importance of preparedness for war.

"No place in the world is more patriotic, more brave, more important to science, than America. We live to-day, in war times, as patriots did, we are our ancestors at Fort Tyron in 1776, and is there any incident in history more thrilling, more heroic, more patriotic than that of Margaret Corbin, the wife of a Pennsylvania private, who, here on this spot, in the thickest of the fight when men were falling around her, her husband dead at her feet, took a man's part—fired and died a gunner, till with vigor and skill, until death fell.

"I believe, citizens! We need that same indomitable spirit of our forefathers to-day. We want you to show your patriotism now in times of peace. We want you to encourage your brothers, your husbands, and your sons to go in for military training, for rifle shooting, and for learning the art of war.

"Parents! We want you to teach your children to respect and honor the army and navy. Archbishop Ireland says: 'It is a bad sign when the army and navy are regarded as a disgrace. It is a bad sign for any country when the uniform of the soldier draws contempt and honor from the citizen.'

"Whether we wish it or not, we must have a probable war in the future. Just as long as countries are rivalry each other, nations will appeal to arms, there will be wars, and there will be bloodshed.

"Our school histories describe the battles we have fought and won, but do they describe the delay, the disasters that have produced the wars? Let us avoid the mistakes of the past. Let us be prepared for any and every emergency. We are no longer isolated, we are a world power. We have not only our own coast to guard, but overseas lands to protect.





Colonel  
Daniel  
Appleton

"It will hardly be denied that the happiness and welfare of a people depend to a large extent on a toll and abiding sense of security from any possible attack.

"Of the great nations of Europe, there is only one, the Empire of Germany, in which the feeling of confidence prevails. The young German knows that he and his fellows need fear no invasion from all his comrades are strong men armed.

"The young American, though potentially a strong man, is yet a man unarmed. We are not in the same that we have many times and that those of us who have had a military sense we are weak because a very small proportion of the man know anything of military service. We are weak in many of our wonderful resources. We have no transportation for moving an army. We have no merchant marine. Our coast is inadequately defended. Our military resources may be considerable but they are as yet undeveloped. We want an army and navy so efficient and strong in numbers and organization that no one of our neighbors would attempt to invade us. The army, of course, to-day, includes the organized militia.

"Let our National Guard be a strong right arm for National defense, and let the ranks be always full.

"Our empire does face our danger. It is an invitation to foreign nations to make adequate preparation to invade us. Paradoxical as it may seem, if our preparation were to become adequate, the risk of this ever being used would disappear.

"The Peace proposition, War? Those five words have done for me to avoid war then all the laws and articles that have been written since the Vandalia.

"Let us remember that preparation is obviously a duty of preparation for war. Then if we are not prepared for the enemy, or for our neighbor, or perhaps for the future, which be sure of a quick, short and decisive victory.

"Time permits me only to lightly touch upon this National problem, only to draw your attention to it.

"Friends, there may be diversity of opinion regarding preparation for war, but I am sure that you will all join in heart with me, in expressing our gratitude to Mr. Pulling and our appreciation of his beautiful gift to the city.

"This tablet is a work of art, of beauty and of patriotism. It



honors the dead, and inspires the living. It points the way to duty, to patriotism, and to preparedness for war, even to the giving of our lives."

Mr. Reginald P. Pelham Bolton speaks as follows:

Mr. R. P.  
Bolton

MR. REGINALD PELHAM BOLTON: "Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen: In the honorable absence of our venerable historian, General James Grant Wilson, I am asked to speak of the historical society to which dedicated this tablet. It is no small privilege for a great community to find among its members some of those who, like the donors of this memorial, are the possessors and preservers of some historic place or structure in the possession of which they take a pride and exhibit an interest.

"And surely, among the places fraught with memories of the deeds of those who struggle to win for us our cherished institutions none exists more rich in historical associations fully blended with the noblest patriotism of Fort Tyron.

"Beacon us we see, a scene rarely the site of an event of national interest, but that the very soil and hills upon which the struggle took place which made of this end of Mount Washington an American Thermopylae, covered June with 17th of February, of Spanish Day II and the precipitous of the P. R. R. and between the placid waters of the Harlem and the broad currents of the Hudson, no place within the bound of the great city can exhibit in more picturesque setting added to the rugged character of the entire scene which we stand.

"Such may well have been the thought of some of the British and Hessian soldiers who, December 16, sixteen hours the first year of July, 1776, they were in sight of the hills in their domain upon Fort Washington.

"The British did not present a strong and formidable appearance from a military point of view, for the troops were divided to form the main body, which lay the Southern boys of the Maryland and Virginia battalions, armed with the turkey rifles. And as the Hessian division, under the personal command of Baron von Munchausen, moved over the Dyckman vale below, the rifle rang on, the first notes of the demon delusion, in answer to the pounding of the guns of the fugitive Pearl, tackling round from the position of this point.

"As the Hessians scurried up this hillside, clanking over the



Gen. R. B. and rock, led in person by their gallant commander, their artillery opened fire with grape-shot upon the little fort which crowned the spot where we stand, and the fierce fight which lasted for three hours began, watched with anxious solicitude by the great leader of the American cause, from the Palisades yonder. The overwhelming forces of attack were supplemented by a military manoeuvre by which the Grenadier battalion of von Koeller, led by that picturesque character Hall, was brought around the margin of the Hudson to the flank of the fort. Twice the advance of the main Hessian body was rolled back, but the ammunition was failing, and the weapons of many of the defenders were too good to fire. Upon the final charge on from and back the little garrison was overwhelmed and the sight of the sack-bag slaughter of many by the bayonets of the enraged Hessian brought unaccustomed tears to the eyes of Washington.

"And very briefly is the story of the gallant defense of the north outlet of Fort Mifflin, in which the Scotch-Irish boys of which this noble monument will vividly remind the passer-by for all time.

"Among the various events which this great Celebration has brought prominently into view, none appeals more directly to the spirit of patriotism which it is so necessary to foster, and none evidences a greater degree of the noble spirit of self-sacrifice, than the heroic and self-sacrificing of the young Southern men, fighting on a northern soil for the benefit of the nation.

"It is by the widening interest in the motive and causes of historical events that we have reason to believe in the perpetuation of the American spirit of liberty and equality, and surely the Hudson-Fulton Celebration covered as it does in this and other annuals, events of historic interest far beyond the scope indicated by its title, is achieving a work of vast future import.

"We have thus united in acknowledging the work and sacrifice of the heroes of the past and in a frank admission of the value of the results of their labors and achievements, let us not forget that in all their doings, as in all the results flowing therefrom, the strong hand of the Almighty has been powerfully visible to the advantage of our land and its people, and let us ascribe to the Highest Source the results which this great Celebration is commemorating, as I venture here to do in the following form:



THE ASCRIPTION  
Hudson-Hulton Celebration

Mr. R. P.  
Bolton

"Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us  
But unto Thy Name be the Glory."

God of the Mountain!  
O Lord, these last Thy foes, calling thee angels,  
"Thou over them."  
Thou the restraining Word, Thou was the Power, O Lord  
Not unto us, O God,  
Not unto us.

God of the Desert!  
Thou was the Hand to steer, through mist and water dreary,  
Art Thou not there?  
Thou the earth and sea, Thou the life and bread,  
Not unto us, O God,  
Not unto us.

God of the Pasture!  
O Lord, Thy sheep, Thy flock, Thy life, Thy love,  
"Thou over them."  
Thou the Lord of all His mercies, Thou the Glory, Lord,  
Not unto us, O God,  
Not unto us.

God of the Temple!  
Might Thy purpose done, Thy word Thy intent near,  
Thou art there,  
Thou the Church and world, Thou the people, O Lord,  
Not unto us, O God,  
Not unto us.

God of our Nation!  
Thou, in our midst and our power, Thou our God and King,  
Art Thou not there?  
Be Thou our Guide, O Lord, Thou art the mercies and,  
Not unto us, O God,  
Not unto us.

Mrs. William Cumming Story spoke as follows:

Mrs. W.  
C. Story

MRS. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY: "Mr. President and  
Ladies and Gentlemen: In representing the Daughters of the Ameri-

\*The American Bible Society.

\*Hudson-Hulton.

\*The Rev. Henry Solomon.

\*Robert Fulton.





Mrs. W. C. Story can Revolution I am sensible of the honor that you have conferred upon me in asking me to speak on this important and interesting occasion. I realize that our organization stands for high ideals and a great purpose, and, unless we can in our day serve worthily the community in which we live, we will fall short in the responsibility that rests upon us as descendants of the noble men and women who sacrificed life, liberty and happiness that our Republic might live.

"It is well, therefore, that we should recall the heroism of this past and I am happy in having assigned as my topic one of the brave and true women who served our country and on this spot proved her devotion, Margaret Corbin.

"Margaret, daughter of Robert Cochran, was born in what is now Franklin County, Penn., November 12, 1751. During the Indian raid of 1756, her father was killed and her mother taken prisoner. The mother was never heard from again, though seen in 1758, one hundred miles west of the Ohio, and the children, Margaret and her brother John, remained under the care of their maternal grandfather.

"About 1772, Margaret married John Corbin, a Virginian by birth, and when, at the beginning of the Revolution, he enlisted as a musketeer in Capt. Proctor's First Company, Pennsylvania Artillery, she, having no children to demand her care at home, accompanied her husband, giving woman's care to him and his comrades in the army.

"At the attack on Fort Mifflin, and after from the energy of John Corbin, and as there was no one to take his place at the gun, the officer in command ordered it withdrawn. Here, Margaret Corbin showed woman's manner of woman's war. Unless immediately took her husband's place, quickly and selflessly she took his post, performing his duties, with skill and courage, until severely wounded.

"The officers of the army warmly appreciated her services, and the State of Pennsylvania made prompt provision for her, but inadequate to her needs, and the case being brought to the consideration of the Board of War, Congress, in July, 1778, resolved:—

"That Margaret Corbin, wounded and disabled at the Battle of Fort Mifflin, and while she honorably filled the post of her husband, who was killed by her side, serving a piece of artillery, do receive during her natural life, or continuance of said disability, one-half the monthly pay drawn by a soldier in the service of these States; and that



she now receive out of the public stores, one suit of clothes, or the value thereof in money.' Mrs. W.  
C. Story

"On the rolls of the Invalid Regiment in Pennsylvania, commanded by Col. Lewis Nicola, as it was discharged in April, 1783, is found the name of Margaret Corbin. She was pensioned by her native State, at the close of the war, and until her death, which was caused by the wounds received in battle.

"She resided in Westmoreland County, beloved, honored, and respected by every one. She died about 1800, the precise date not being obtainable. De Lancey, writing of the capitulation of Fort Mifflin, writes: 'The deed of the Maid of Zaruagoza was not nobler, braver, brasser, than that of Margaret Corbin, of Pennsylvania.'"

Miss Helen Varick Boswell spoke as follows:

Miss H. V.  
Boswell

Miss H. L. N. V. B. BOSWELL: "Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen: I always like to talk about the American woman, in whatever connection I can come in contact with her.

"When I found myself scheduled to discuss her 'in peace and in war,' here before this beautiful tablet which is inscribed with the name of a woman so worthy of the reverent appreciation of every patriot in America, I thought of that other woman whose presence at the great festival of the Hudson-River Celebration Commission in the Metropolitan Opera House a few evenings since was in itself a glowing exposition of the true American woman such as no word picture of mine, however eloquent, can create. She was a little woman, frail and bent, but the majesty of her womanhood made her the greatest among all that distinguished company.

"Yet, and when the heart of our beloved Republic was throbbing with the agony of its Civil War, she gave the slogan of liberty to the Union in her 'Fort Mifflin' Hymn.' Through all the years that lie between us of today and that period, so pregnant with possibilities of progress to our nation, that same little woman has stood before us in many a noblest campaign in behalf of our country's honor—always, the same unshakable heroine, the same typical American woman—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe!

"As my beloved friend and leader, Mrs. Story, was speaking of the illustrious deed which has inscribed the name of Margaret Corbin, not only upon this bronze memorial behind us, but upon the yet



Mrs. L.V. Jewell: more enduring tablet of the hearts of the American people, I thought of the many thousands of women who are to-day standing side by side in the industrial world, as truly heroines as she who long ago shared in the gallant defense of this historic ground. These heroines were not alien to as numerous as the men who are filling the ranks of wage and salary earners, and they are cheerfully, courageously, bravely, and successfully, most of them maintaining their loved ones. Fathers and mothers, children and aunts, too often — husbands, are dependent upon the fortitude which never fails of these thousands and tens of thousands of women who are crowding the ranks of the industrial world. It is indeed the 'women's invasion' in time of peace, but she fills her role with credit to her own energy, her own ability, and with honor to the country whose dignity and the deathless principle it stands for it made her emancipation a reality.

"The wind is stirring, and as he descends his splendor illumines the warship of the people. The women they lie anchored proudly side with the battleships of our common land — here upon the bosom of the broad Hudson River, at our feet. The ships are manned by sailors from other lands than ours, and yet as dear to their hearts as to us. To each his own flag, his own sea, are the dearest on earth, for

"O! how they love to sail with colors hoisted!

And how they love to launch forth —"

"That is our way of getting to bed!"


"Of all that multitude, gathered here in a common brotherhood from 'all the nations of the earth,' there are few who have not come from some place in this wide world where a woman is watching for them, praying for them, working to keep them home, happy, contented, and of comfort and peace for their returning loved ones. They are all heroes — for I like to use the generic term in respect of such brave women of every nation, who so faithfully fill their places. 'Each nation on its hill-top' which it has pleased God to call them," and I know how ready is the tribute of my masculine heart to my true womanhood of all the world.

"Yet, I dare to believe that most of you are a little more ready to yield your allegiance to the American woman, and I dare to promise for her that she will hold up your hands, in peace as in war, and send you forth to do battle for the right, wherever the battle is to be fought."



## CHAPTER XXVIII

### DEDICATION OF THE STONY POINT ARCH

 On Saturday, October 2, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, the Memorial Arch erected by the Daughters of the Revolution of the State of New York on the Stony Point Battlefield State Reservation on the Hudson River was dedicated, under the auspices of the Hudson-Puloni Celebration Commission, by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society (condonors of the Reservation) and the New York State Daughters of the Revolution.

The Stony Point Committee of the Hudson-Puloni Celebration Commission consisted of Mr. Gordon H. Peck, Chairman; Mr. Henry K. Bush-Brown, Hon. Thomas H. Lee, and George <sup>Stony Point</sup> <sup>Com-</sup> <sup>mittees</sup> Frederick Kump, Ph.D., Sec.D.

The Stony Point Committee of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society consisted of Mr. Gordon H. Peck, Chairman; Mr. Henry K. Bush-Brown, Edward Hagaman, Ph.D., L. H. D., Mr. Francis Whiting Halsey, and Hon. Thomas H. Lee.

The Ladies' Committee of the Daughters of the Revolution consisted of Mrs. John H. Abbot, Chairman; Mrs. Zel Mayhew, ex-officio; Mrs. Robert J. Davidson, Miss Josephine Wendell, Mrs. Joseph J. Coory, Mrs. Henry W. Helfer, Mrs. Ashbel P. Tuck, Mrs. Wm. H. Hochstetler, Mrs. S. A. Goldschmidt, Miss K. J. C. Carville, Mrs. Clarence L. Fleckley, Mrs. Charles F. Van Inwegen, Mrs. Albert R. Groat, Mrs. Arthur A. Hebert, Mrs. Everett F. Crosby, Mrs. Wilson F. W. Landon, Secretary.

The arch, designed by Mr. H. K. Bush-Brown of Newburgh, N. Y., and built out of rough native rock of Stony Point with the exception of some of the granite trimmings, stands at the entrance to the bridge which leads across the West Shore <sup>by erig-</sup> <sup>tion of</sup> <sup>Arch</sup>





Description of Arch

Railroad cut to the Reservation. The masonry measures thirty-two feet in width, twelve feet in depth, and twenty-three feet in height, and the archway is twelve feet wide, twelve feet deep, and fifteen feet high. On the western front over the archway is the inscription "Stony Point State Park," and the city of the Americans as they captured the work: "The Fort Our Own." On the same front, on either side of the archway, is a tablet. The northern tablet bears the following inscription:

(Society Society Seal)

STONY POINT,  
A BRIDGE OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE,  
NEW YORK AND ALBANY,  
JULY 13, 1794,  
BY THE ORDER OF THE SENATE  
CONSTITUTION  
ANTHONY WILSON  
DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED  
BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK  
THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPOSITION  
COMMISSION

The southern tablet bears the following inscription:

(D. R. Seal)

THE SOCIETY  
OF THE HISTORY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK  
THE  
THIRTY-SECOND  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE  
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK  
THE AMERICAN EXPOSITION  
AND  
THE GALLERIES  
AT THE PLACE  
DEDICATED AND PRESENTED TO THE STATE,  
1909

Reception of

His Excellency, the Hon. Charles L. Hughes, Governor of Governor the State of New York, arrived from Newburgh on the flag-



ship of the Naval Militia a little before noon and was received with appropriate honors upon landing at the steamboat wharf. He then made a tour around the reservation and was accompanied to the speakers' stand immediately west of the Memorial Arch by the following escort:

Marshal, Mr. William Benson,  
Glessner's Military Band of Haverstraw,  
Company N, 2d Regiment, N. G., N. Y., Alexander L. Martin, Captain,  
Haverstraw Cadets,  
Fox's Military Band of Haverstraw,  
Edward Fyfe Post, G. A. R., of Haverstraw,  
Detail of Federal Troop, G. A. R., in Continental Uniform, Edward  
Weiden, Captain, as Guard to the Governor,  
Cortages Company,  
His Excellency, The Governor of the State of New York,  
The Governor's Staff,  
The Speakers,  
The Stony Point Committees.

A battery of two guns from the United States Military Academy at West Point fired salutes to the Governor upon his arrival and departure and upon the unveiling of the arch.

The assembly was called to order by the Hon. Thomas H. <sup>F. W. Seward</sup> Lee, who introduced as the presiding officer of the day, the Hon. Frederick W. Seward, <sup>Seward</sup> ex-Assistant Secretary of State and <sup>President</sup> ex-Acting Secretary of State of the United States under President Lincoln. Secretary Seward is the last surviving member of President Lincoln's cabinet, having acted in such in place of his father, William H. Seward, who was ill just prior to the President's assassination. Mr. Seward conducted the exercises in the following order:

Invocation and Collect by the Deacons of the Protestant Episcopal  
Church, J. D. D., Chaplain D. R. of the State of New York,  
Music—"Columbia, Gem of the Ocean,"  
Greetings and Presentation of Memorial Arch, Mrs. Zeb Mayhew, Regent  
D. R., State of New York.



Unveiling of Memorial Arch, Mrs. John H. Aldrich, Chairman, Patriotic Concert, D. R., State of New York.

Music—“The Star Spangled Banner,” Junior Sons and Daughters and School Children of Stony Point and Haverstraw.

Oration and Dedication of Memorial Arch, Lieut. Exceciency, Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Governor of the State of New York.

Acceptance of Memorial Arch, Mr. Francis Whiting Halsey, Trustee of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

Musical—“A. L. Right.”

Patriotic Songs, Mrs. Frank L. Fitz, President General D. R.

Address, “Across the History of America,” H. K. Bush-Brown.

Benediction, Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., D. D.

The invocation, addresses and benediction were as follows:

Rev. Dr.  
Tilton

REV. EDGAR TILTON, JR., D.D.: “Let us invoke the Divine Presence. Almighty and everliving God, Creator, Ruler and Preserver of the world, Lord of mankind; Father of Jesus, Lord and Saviour of all men, hear us, O God, as we invoke Thy Presence. We thank Thee, O God, for the spirit of bread and wine to which this Nation owed its birth. We thank Thee for the Nation's history and the Nation's progress. We thank Thee, O God, that when the rains descended and the floods came and the winds blew and beat upon her, she fell not, for she was founded upon a rock. O God, as Thou has preserved the Nation in the past, so preserve her in the future; and as Thou hast in the past given to her wise rulers and statesmen, so in the days to come, may we have wise men to rule over us, men after Thine own heart; and may this Nation be governed according to the principles which we find in Thy Holy Word. O God, so prosper the prince and the ruler here and abroad, and that all the Nations of the world may recognize Thee as the only ruler, as Jesus Christ, and recognize Jesus Christ as the Prince of Peace. Let Thy richest blessing rest upon us this day through this service. Be near to those who shall speak; and may all the services of the Lord redound to Thy honor and glory.

“O Thou who rearest the hearts of the children to the fathers, and hast declared that the righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance, we thank Thee for the inspiration which called into existence the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution; and the blessing



which has hitherto attended it. And we pray Thee to continue to aid our Society in this and succeeding generations, in the pious work of perpetuating the memory of the sacrifices and sufferings, and valor of our fathers, through which our priceless heritage was won.

"And finally, when we should have served Thee in our generation, may we be gathered unto our fathers, having the testimony of a good conscience; in love with Thee our God, and in perfect charity with the World.

"All of which we ask, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

HON. FREDERICK W. SEWARD: "Fellow Citizens: We are <sup>Hon.</sup> not to-day to dedicate this Memorial Arch created by the patriotic <sup>L. W. Seaward</sup> zeal of the Daughters of the Revolution, to the memory of those who fought on this hard field during the War of Independence.

"Stony Point is 'Tis a monument, and a witness of three great events of American history. Stony Point looked down upon that landing of Henry Hudson on her voyage of discovery, when she lay at anchor in yonder cove. Stony Point looked down upon Robert Fulton's Clermont when he came up the river to open the era of steam navigation, and Stony Point was the battle-field where was fought the decisive struggle which secured to the Americans the control of the main line of communication between the Colonies throughout the whole Revolutionary War. That naval engagement that went up the river yesterday supplied all three of these great events; for the Dutchess came up again, flying her old flag, commanded by a Dutchman; the Clermont came up again, bearing descendants and kindred of Robert Fulton, and both escorted by an immense fleet of merchant, fishing, and naval vessels, all vied to do honor to that flag which was first hoisted here at Stony Point.

"It was also our privilege in the Daughters of the Revolution to see the connection between all these events, and to link their dedication with the celebration of those other great achievements which have so largely contributed to the advancement and the welfare of our country and of the world.

"And now I have the pleasure of introducing to you the Regent of the Daughters of the Revolution, Mrs. Zeb Mayhew."

MRS. ZEB MAYHEW: "Mr. Chairman, Governor Hughes, <sup>Mrs. Zeb</sup> Daughters of the Revolution and Friends: To perpetuate the patriotic <sup>Mayhew</sup> spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence;





Mrs. Zeb to commemorate important events connected with the war of the Revolution; these are the objects of our society as set forth in our Constitution, which we have endeavored to accomplish in this Memorial Arch.

"It is said that anticipation is greater than realization. We, the descendants of those men and women who achieved American independence, are gathered here to-day to do them honor, and to share in the joy of realization which far exceeds our fondest hopes. We are eighty-one years old, such living bird-days, and as a State Society this is our 'coming-out' party. Heretofore we have had doll parties, comparatively quiet, and have placed many handsome tables to commemorate our bird-days, but this is our first big party on our own account and we share with pride and enthusiasm to know our efforts are rewarded, and we are greatly honored in having with us the Chief Executive and first citizens of the State, the Hon. Charles D. Hughes, and other prominent gentlemen, as well as many to you all.

"The idea of placing a memorial here among the hills and vales which witnessed the birth throes of a nation, hatched in the mind of Mrs. Roger J. Davidson, of Dutchess County. We will respond to her order, which, as a fitting place, could be found than Story Point, it is natural to connect to fulfill her own ground made class by the history of the country. The building of this Arch by a simple body of women in these busy days called upon our times, pure and honest labor and sacrifice. As I look at its high figure, looming there in solid grandeur, veiled in a Nation's emblem of peace, I am struck and filled with joy and to think how we have all worked and sold robes, and even played bridge in its behalf, I am reminded of the good old praying brother of the church who was seldom out of bed with a cough all the while a mis. He had rheumatism and a miserable condition of the spine, and was finally struck with paralysis and after several months suffering finally got better, and one evening they had a prayer meeting, and he went to the prayer meeting. The old preacher arose and said: 'Brethren, I want us all to have a good time to-night; I want every one of you to get up and tell what the good Lord has done for you.' Now, Brother Jones has been severely afflicted, and has not been with us for many months.



Brother Jones, get up and tell us all the good Lord has done for you.' Mrs. Zeb  
Brother Jones arose and hobbled up into the aisle, and after a long <sup>Mayhew</sup>  
pause, said, 'Well he has about ruined me.' I think the Daughters  
will agree that to get this memorial ready for this Celebration has  
about ruined us.

The story of the man who made Stony Point immortal is too well known to need more than passing comment; how on the early morning of July 15, 1779, Anthony Wayne and a small corps of troops surprised the well-fortified English and with unloaded muskets picked their way behind the parapets, climbing over stones and fighting only with bayonets, changed the camp. To the surprised and terrified British the rocks had become suddenly an active volcano which was pouring forth. Onward and upward they climbed, cutting and hacking and shaking, and plunging into an inferno of grape-shot, shrapnel and shot, unheeding they tore their way through, cut away the pickets, mounted the parapet, entered the fort at the point of the bayonet, shouting 'the fort's our own.' And then the plumed Old Gray, that wonderful thing - at its last only a piece of painted lumber, which was a mere rattle and boom, stained by smoke, riddled by shot and shell, but the very soul and inspiration of a Nation's hero, for which there for future of ours flung that standard in the face of fearful odds, and as they hacked and cut and pushed their way to the front line of battle, as they fell, they rose, and with their lost breath, on this earth, breathed out a cheer for the flag - our flag. So that flag in its imperishable glory rears with its immortal, so that future generations may read the story of that death heroic endeavor, and know as we know, that so long as American bones and American people live, and guard her with it in this wide wide world, there is not an arm strong enough nor a heart brave enough to pull that flag down.

'Last winter I found it necessary to be far away for several months. 'Why, how can you go out so long time? What will become of the arch?' asked my friends. But I assured them that I had no worries on that score. I felt a good deal like Rufus, who, on going on a fishing excursion, was addressed by a gentleman who thought it a good time to reprove him for his laziness. He said, 'Rufus, do you think it right to leave your wife at the washtub while you pass your time in fishing?' 'Oh, yes, it's all right. My wife don't need no watching;



Mrs. Zeb  
Mayhew she will wish just as hard as if I was there.' And I was right. They all worked and accomplished just as much as if I were here. But at their head, leading them on, was a very able general in the patriotic work, our ex-General and Regent, Mr. John Howard Abell. Her untiring zeal and devotion to this work, which was started while she was at the head of the Society, make it eminently fit that her living hand should be the one to draw the veil aside and reveal in all its glory our father of Love.

"Your Excellency, it is my great pleasure and privilege, on behalf of the Daughters of the Revolution of the State of New York, to present this arch erected to commemorate the deed and date of General Anthony Wayne and his brave men who took this stronghold from the British one hundred and thirty-three ago. To the State of New York, through you, its Governor, do we present this Memorial, trusting it may long stand as a testimonial of our love of country and of our loyalty to our flag."

CHAIRMAN: "The reading in order will be the unveiling of the Arch, by Mrs. John Howard Abell."

The flags which draped the arch were then removed.

CHAIRMAN SWARD: "I have the honor to present to you your Guest of Honor for the day, Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Governor of the State of New York."

Governor  
Hughes HON. CHARLES E. HUGHES: "Mr. Chairman, Madam Regent, Daughters of the Revolution, Ladies and Gentlemen: To preface the announcement of the program, I am sure you will understand that it would be utterly impossible for me to accept a formal place. As the functions of the Celebration day by day, make their demand upon time and energy, I am thoroughly convinced that if I participated in any of the occasions at which I am expected, I should be doing very well, even if no remarks are made. But of all the functions connected with these commemorative exercises, there is none at which I should feel a greater pleasure in being present than in this function, so significant in the character of its testimony. I am always glad of the opportunity to hear the Daughters of the Queen speak the praise of their Revolutionary fathers.

"We have had an inspiring tribute from the Regent of the Society, under whose auspices this deliberation is held, and I congratulate all



who have had the rare pleasure of listening to the beautiful and eloquent words of the address of your Regent. Governor Hughes

"Had there been no settlement made in this Valley, and had it never been the scene of struggle, its discovery and the exploration of the most beautiful of rivers would have been events worthy of commemoration by all the world.

"When, however, we reflect upon the progress of the past three hundred years, to so large a degree made possible by the discovery and the invention which we are celebrating, we find the charm of Nature heightened by the fascination of the history of human achievement. This is a celebration in which the daring of the explorer and the patient work of the inventor are able to be commemorated, both being the most significant in all in what they typify, connected with the progress of humanity. We have along this Valley many fruitful, vast communities, prosperous communities, and a wonderful harbor to the south the metropolis of a Continent. If we were unworthy of our resources, this would be a celebration simply of wealth and material gain for here, perhaps, as nowhere else in the world, we witness the progress of man in making Nature contribute to living progress, and in utilizing the increasing facilities for the increasing of the product of industry. Here is wealth beyond the dreams of the early times to which our attention is directed. Here, to-day, are the means that point unflinchingly to a future still more prosperous than the past which we celebrate. But it is because we are worthy of our resources, and cherish the treasure which they have committed to our trust, that we turn aside from the indication of material gain, and, as we pass to-day, to pay our sincere tribute of respect to mother, to country, to loyalty, and to those love of freedom, which are common to all that beamed Arch.

"But, well that this dedication should bring us to this historic spot. All along the Valley are the scenes of most romantic story, and of many moments in the historical struggle for independence, but here we find particularly emphasized the importance of this great river in the work of the Revolution, and the necessity of maintaining its clear of control in order that the Colonies might successfully cooperate against their common foe.

"For Hudson has been and is the highway of commerce; it links us to the vast West; it is the avenue by which products of the





Governor entire United States are transported to all the Nations of the earth.  
Hughes Precisely because of the facts which made it and will always make it an avenue of commerce, it was the point of greatest importance, so far as control and strategy were concerned, in the War of Independence. The control of this river bent, the Colonies were hopelessly divided. This river Washington must hold, and his great military genius he devoted to securing it. Again and again the effort was made to break permanently the line of communication — to sever the Colonies, to deny all possibility of confederation in struggle, and thus to put an end to the great War for Independence. Here on this spot was one of those rare exploits in which strategy and bravery had reached the highest level of attainment. Strongly fortified, deemed impregnable, the British stood here, apparently secure in their control of the entrance to the Highlands, and efforts based upon that supposed security were made for the purpose of distracting, weakening and finally bringing to a halt the forces of the confederation.

"We must pause as we stand here to pay a tribute to the eminent foremen who contributed so greatly to the success of the Revolutionary struggle. I refer to Baron Steuben. Our great historian, John Fiske, in one of those illuminating paragraphs with which his work abounds, shows to what degree the success of the storming of Red Bank was due to the organization and drill which the coming of Baron Steuben made possible. Here were those who were trained in a severe school and had learned a lesson of discipline, which enabled them to put their matchless bravery to the best uses, at a time of crisis in the war. And so, when the great leader determined to secure this important means of communication, he resolved, if it were possible, to hold this supposed impregnable fortress. It was possible for the same reason that independence was declared, and the Union saved in the Civil War, and for the same reason that we had a Washington, and a Lincoln, and a Grant, and are to-day a united people. It was possible because there was a Wayne, and men worthy of a Wayne to follow him; and because, despite his difficulties in keeping an army in the field and despite the regrettable desertions of so many that served in the Revolutionary War, Washington did not look in vain — and the country has never looked in vain — for men who were willing to sacrifice their all at a time of crisis that the destiny of this people might be realized.



"They call him 'Mad Anthony Wayne.' It is the madness that Governor make historians and empires; it is the madness that has given us the American Republic, and will cause it to endure. Hughes

"In a moment of madness it might well seem madness. It would indeed seem madness to a man who will exchange honor and loyalty and fortune for gold. It was not madness to Wayne. It was simply duty; it was simply the performance of the task assigned him by the great Government to whom he was loyal. It was simply the expression of his belief in the justice of supreme courage, which we have known because of his unconscious sacrifice of life. It is the madness that must permeate the American people and rescue them from their enemies, and their own property, if our children are to have, in their possession, the freedoms which 'Mad Anthony Wayne' helped to find.

"The story, as the philosophy says, has often been told. She gave love's beautiful soul and face. It is one thing to make a charge, it is another thing to see duty require you to carry out a charge; it is another thing to make a charge with an unloaded murder. That was a charge, and that was duty. It is one thing with the sending of drums and the blowing of bugles, and the shouting out the order and the courage which men must have to lead a charge upon the field of battle. It is another thing, in the dead of night, in silence, against overwhelming odds, with nothing to depend upon, with everything to depend on only the command of duty, to fight to the end of duty, to give you impregnable defense, and to stand firm even in his stronghold.

"No one has ever said bravery has been given to the world. We have learned that we have the necessity of strategy. This is not only a lesson of the first importance. We admire astute leaders of armies, and we know the necessity for the conduct of the campaign, the wisdom of every move in its proper place, and the absolute necessity of importance, but after all, it is better to have a man engaged with something better than mere notions of strategy. It is fortunate that we have a richer heritage than simply the remembrance of men, we have men. We had men who supplied the strategy and strategy by fearlessness not surprised upon the field of battle, and because of our courage to exploit worthy to be charged with an idea of doing inspired by high impulse, that the world has ever known.



Governor Hughes: "Now that was done for our country. We would honor humanity exhibiting itself in such an endeavor anywhere in the world. We would pay our tribute to any hero of any Nation who, in a time of stress, proved that of which humanity in its finest moments is capable. But we are thankful to-day - after all, we are thankful to-day - that we are not paying simply the just need of praise to the great man and great leader and brave hero, but to one who worked for us, that this country might be free, and that we might enjoy the privileges of this favored land.

"When we reflect upon that, we are mindful that the calls of patriotism are just as important to-day as they ever have been. We are not to charge up to any Point, or capture fortresses of earth and stone, but to realize, that all the fortresses that need to be taken have been taken. Our patriotism is not worth the expenditure of the time and money of which Mr. Mayhew spoke if it simply exhibits the magnificent life of a section, the pride, or in a recognition of a patriotic act, and love of country, of which no illustrations could be found in our present life. We must always, up to these occasions, reflect upon what our country needs. Patriotism here does not mean simply devotion to the flag as a symbol of power, although we are glad our Nation is so powerful and need fear naught. It is not simply devotion to the flag as a symbol of prosperity - we rejoice in the prosperity of this land so favored by Nature - it is devotion to the flag as a symbol of free institutions, and of equality in which every man and woman has a right to share.

"We think to the annual of these patriotic occasions if we have more earnest devotion to the institutions with our brother men the advancement of the great Republic we have the benefit of these great occasions. If we regard them as the exclusive property of any. The objection may be made, lying upon the merits, the privilege is not exclusive to this country. We are all brethren - the descendants of the same ancestors, and we are all heirs of the same inheritance. If we work the favored race and disregard the other races - who would have any, we are all the descendants of our forefathers, and as of the earth, surely, the earth equally, and of its common recognition, equality before the law, and we look upon the beautiful flag and see other inspiring strains of the beautiful hymn, let us go forth resolved each in our own sphere, to the full extent of our ability, to enlarge the



area of opportunity and of advantage, so that in our day and generation the fortresses of avarice and of selfishness and of covetousness may be taken, and we may realize to a larger degree the great ideal of Human Brotherhood."

Governor  
Hughes

CHAIRMAN Seward: "In the absence of Dr. Kunz, President of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, the custody of the Arch will now be accepted, in their name and behalf, by Mr. Francis Whiting Halsey, Treasurer of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society."

MR. FRANCIS WHITING HALSEY: "Mr. Chairman, Governor Hughes, Madam, Resident and Dignitaries of the Revolution, Ladies and Gentlemen: I hope no one has been overlooked, for I sincerely wish to greet everyone. Upon the absence of Dr. Kunz, who was I am sure, and in his stead for the Society. All who he introduced to me, and all who will follow will then surely be made. This society has the duty and the honor of not being able to summon here today one of its vice-presidents. Mr. Devos is quite infirm. Dr. Lupton is on the water, bound home from Europe, and is now somewhere on the coast. Colonel Sackett is Secretary of the Hall on Fulton Commission, and that tells its own story. Then we have Dr. Edward H. Hume, Secretary of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. He is a reliable and gentleman, and last year he made a speech at the laying of the corner-stone of this old arch. You all naturally will ask why he is not making the speech today. It is not because he could not make two speeches with this Arch for its inspiring subject, but because he believes that it is a member of the Stony Point Committee of the Scenic Society, and he is busy with his work."

Mr. F. W.  
Halsey

"I cannot better order thanks to those who are responsible for calling me here than by quoting the words of the man who had long been ill, and on becoming convalescent, received from the wife of one of his friends a jar of peaches, of that kind which wise and thoughtful folk combine to reinforce with brandy. Writing to express his thanks, he said he was extremely fond of peaches, but in this instance, what he especially liked was the *spirit* in which they were sent."

"Now it is not merely personal thanks that should be returned here to-day, but the thanks of this Society as representing the State — the





Mr. F. W.  
Halsey

Society being custodian of State property — thanks for this glorious Arch. And we all cannot fail to see the extreme fitness which has marked the selection of the material for that Arch, which was chosen from these very grounds: stone which has been here longer perhaps than stone anywhere else on this Continent — the stone of these Highlands of the Hudson. It is well known to geologists that while our country is sometimes called the New World, in a geological sense it is the oldest old. It is far older than most parts of Europe, and the lands about the Highlands, and the oldest part. And here, it is not the hill at Athens which is crowned by the Acropolis, nor the Seven Hills on which Rome reared her city, nor the arches erected to Constantine and Alexander or Severus, nor the arch erected by Napoleon, looking down on the Champs Elysees but here we have in this land of ours, the oldest stone, geologists tell us, that exists on this continent.

"But permit me to say a few words as to the preeminent historical interest of our own State, and particularly of the Hudson Valley. After all that may be recalled of Plymouth and Boston, of Jamestown and Philadelphia, it is to New York City and to New York State that the chief drama in American history belongs. Henry Hudson sailed up the river that bears his name many years before the Pilgrim fathers landed at Plymouth.

"Hudson made friends with the Indians, and in that act prepared the way for a friendship which was to be of momentous consequences in the great conflict for Anglo-Saxon rule in America more than a century afterward. The French from Canada made war on the Indians; the English of New York constantly cultivated their friendship, and, under the Viceroy John, on many occasions, which, as most historians believe, really turned the scale in favor of English rule.

"The scenes of that war embrace a large territory. Beginning with an obscure engagement on the southern borders of Pennsylvania, at a place called Great Meadows, where, in the death of Jumonville, as the result of orders given by George Washington, the shot was fired which, as Franklin says, 'set the world on fire' — it goes forward to Braddock's defeat and to operations in Canada; but here in New York were many vital engagements throughout the whole ensuing conflict that closed at last on the Plains of Abraham.



"For the part which the Indians of New York took in saving this continent for Anglo-Saxon rule, we cannot well accord them too much honor, and we should here remember that, in the efficient work they did, much was due to the federal idea in their government through which they had been raised to their wonderful efficiency in war. That federal idea was conceived and wrought out on New York soil in the upper Hudson Valley.

Mr. F. W.  
Halsey

"In the train of these red men of the forest, on foot in the chains of Washington, Madison or Jay, the beginnings of federalism on the American continent are found. These Indians for more than three centuries held the component parts of their organization together. Long before the white man had made on lands his own, before he had built his highway, his towns and cities, and had planted in New York a population of eight millions of souls, this dusky warrior race had made out on territory as a kind of empire.

"But their chief contribution to our civilization was in the help they gave in the war with Britain. Surely I need not remind the company what the victory of England has meant for your land and mine. I need only say that in place of Roman law it has given us all that we owe to Magna Charta, to the Bill of Rights, and to trial by jury; that instead of the Inquisition we have had religious liberty, instead of centralization, of power and tyranny in office, the town meeting; instead of an ignorant populace such as darkness every hundred in Spain, the free and scholarly; instead of a Louis XV, Thomas Jefferson; instead of a Duke of Alva, that best type of an American citizen, that man who was born in a cabin scarcely better than the cabin of an La paille d'Orléans, and yet who rose to be the second Lincoln of this country, Abraham Lincoln.

"We have approached the Revolution, the prominence of New York strikes us still more strongly because that is a more familiar theme. Historians, however, are coming to agree more and more to the greater importance of the French War in its bearing on the future of North America. Independence must have come sooner or later, but had France secured control of North America, it seems unlikely that she would have lost it afterwards.

"The Revolution had its first battle-field near Boston; its closing strife took place far to the south, but the battles fought in the Middle States, in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, form the most



Mr. F. W. Malsey  
viral conflicts in all the struggle; and they were fought for one purpose, for the control of the Hudson Valley, which was the central and critical ground of the Revolution. Around that Hudson Valley contest revolved the battles of Long Island, Harlem Heights, Washington Heights, Princeton and Trenton, Brandywine and Germantown, Oriskany, Saratoga and Stony Point, and last of all, though by no means least, in the tremendous issues involved, the treason of Benedict Arnold.

"We must remember, further, that the first blood of the Revolution was shed on New York soil, in New York City, five years before Lincoln went to Washington and the embattled farmers 'fired the shot heard round the world.' This was the battle of Golden Hill, fought in John street, as the result of a disturbance growing out of the tramping down of 'liberty poles' by the British authorities.

"All the more born below us to New York because here, had been a flood of immigrants of his completely absorbed by English customs. The city had become the center of a small court model of the Court of St. James. Society and public life had derived their tone from a royal example. Men and women conformed in dress to London fashion.

"Whenever an alien was found he was almost certain to be a Tory; if not a Tory he was a natural man; he was never a patriot. The real patriots of New York were not outside the official class, men who earned their livelihood, not by holding office, but through enterprise, industry and laborious toil. They were the true Americans of that time of whom the first example was Philip Schuyler.

"This patriotic party, which was nowhere stronger than in New York, really formed an American branch of the great English party which was then one of office. Our quarrel with the mother country was, in fact, precisely the same quarrel in which the Opposition Party in Parliament was engaged. Parliament did not represent the English people. It was a packed body, and the King controlled it. Popular government there was none, great towns being wholly disfranchised. When we recall the sympathy given to our cause by Burke, Fox, and Chatham, we must remember how well they understood that we were fighting their battles as well as our own. They knew that, should England grant the American demand, the same



principle would have to be applied to great disfranchised towns like **Mr. F. W. Halsey** Birmingham and Leeds.

"George Washington fought not only the battles of America, but the battles of the English people. Not in our world alone did he become the Father of free States, but in two lands and in two worlds. We have erected to his memory on the banks of the Potomac the noble shaft in all our territory. A monument equally imposing might well be set up in everlasting honor of him on the banks of the Thames in London.

"I need not further enumerate here the Revolutionary events for which New York supplied the scene, chief among them all the Burgoyne campaign, from which we must date the turning of the tide, with the boat won from France and the soldier France sent us. Nor need I recount those minor events that we call the Border Wars, those wars of arson, massacre, and unjust pillaging, which laid desolate a vast territory along the Mohawk and Susquehanna, reducing it to a land of complete desolation where the principal population that remained at the end of the war consisted of 300 widows and 200 orphans. As it was in the hands of Golden Hill that the first blood of the Revolution was shed, so here in New York during the revolutionary period, the first scene of the war took place when the British sailed from the Battery on that late November day we now celebrate as Evacuation Day.

"New York alone at the conflict had maintained her loyalty and independence in every way except that in importance by the territory she gained at the scenes of conflict. From first to last she held to her position as guardian of imperial New York. Thus, very largely on her soil the great work was done when the idea of federation first was conceived. By the New York soldiers, down through the war with France and the struggle with the King, were laid the foundations of that noble and grand empire of democracy of which New York now forms so conspicuous a part—the empire reaching from the stormy sea that divides our land from Europe to the placid waters that lave our Western shore, from the great salted seas of the north to the tropic Gulf.

"In conclusion, I accept the custody of the Memorial Arch in the name of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, custodians of the Stony Point Battlefield State Reservation for the





people of the State of New York, promising, in its behalf, to cherish and guard it as a worthy memorial of those who so bravely fought here for the independence of our Republic."

CHAIRMAN STWARD: "The next in order is an address by Mrs. Frank E. Felt, President-General of the Daughters of the Revolution."

FRANK E. FELT: "Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Guests, Madam Speaker, Rector and Directors of the Revolution: The pulse of every true daughter beats with pride to-day as she sees accomplished this noble achievement of one of her forefathers. It is my privilege to be present and present for them their hearty congratulations. Every act of ours commemorates the spirit of the Revolution serves to perpetuate the principles for which the colonists fought. Our tributes serve a two-fold purpose: they honor the man who did, and they stimulate but especially encourage descendants to deeds of greater patriotism for their future generations."

"The history of the civilized world has been perpetuated in monument, tablet, bust and statue. Public memorial have become the shrine where is offered the adoration of an appreciative people. Magnificent statues and splendid architecture represented the ideal of ancient Greece and Rome, and to-day we dedicate a memorial to the deeds and ideal of one who shared in the founding of a new Nation. Men without ideals and lands without men never achieve any true greatness. The distinguishing trait in the struggles of our forefathers is found in their sacrifice for the sake of principle. It was not for the loss and barren of any earthly yielded life and property. The American Revolution was not a movement for freedom, material and self respect. The highest principle entrusted to our Society is that of tirelessly commemorating the heroes of our own time."

"In 1780 the people of Concord, Massachusetts, erected a granite shaft to the valor of the men of their own town who died in the first struggle for liberty. This was the first public memorial in American soil to the Revolution. One hundred and twenty years later a thankful people erected this another memorial. May the spirit never cease until America has fulfilled its destiny."

"Distinguished men and women are sharing in the homage of to-day. Their presence and the part they take in these ceremonies



proves the value of the work of these women, whose endeavors are crystallized in your stone structure. The work I begun here is before the whole people. As visitors come here from all parts of the Nation, may they be coming with new inspiration for greater personal and national endeavors, may the work of this memorial result in blessing throughout our lands. May it be an altar of worship for a free man in a free land."

CHAS. MANN Seward. "The next and the last speaker will be Mr. Henry K. Bush-Brown, the designer of the Arch."

MR. H. K. BUSH-BROWN: "Mr. Chairman, Your Excellency, Mr. Tolson, Members Present, Ladies and Gentlemen. My topic here suggests a long address, but I will not keep you more than a moment. I wish merely to state that it is my intention, as one of the artists of the country, to perpetuate in some enduring form that kind of nobleness which our Government is endeavoring to give to make the ideal of the Republic—the noble work not for self, not for their own aggrandizement, not for the accumulation of wealth, but for others, that the world be glad that I live and those who may follow after them may have a free and a nobler and a holier life. We erect this memorial here to one of the highest ideals that this country has ever seen—Anthony West. Long may we have such men. I will not call them men, because they are the ideal men who help us hold ourselves up to a standard of life to which all and everyone should aspire."

"I thank you for your attention."

CHAS. MANN Seward. "The audience will arise for the benediction."

REV. EDGAR TILTON, Ph. D., D. D.: "Now, by the grace of God, the God who gives all understanding, keep you in a constant in the love and the love of God, and of His Son Jesus Christ our Lord, and the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son and Holy Spirit, be and remain with you always. Amen."



## CHAPTER XXIX

### DEDICATION OF VERRAZZANO MONUMENT

ON Wednesday, October 6, 1909, at 4 P. M., a monument was dedicated in Battery Park, New York City, to Giovanni da Verrazzano, the Italian navigator, who, under the auspices of the King of France, entered New York Harbor in 1524.

The monument was erected by *Il Progresso delo-Americano*, Mr. Carlo Barsotti, editor, and was dedicated with great enthusiasm by the Italian colony of the city, with the official recognition of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission.

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The monument, which was designed by Mr. Enrico Nannini, consists of a bronze bust of Verrazzano two meters high, mounted upon a granite pedestal three meters high. In front of the pedestal stands a draped figure on bronze, three meters high, representing "Riches" holding in her left hand a torch and in her right hand a sword. At her feet on the right-hand side is an open book. Upon Verrazzano's breast place is the fleur-de-lis of France. Upon the pages of the open book are the dates "MDXXIV" and "MDLII." On the front of the base is the name "Giovanni da Verrazzano." On one side of the pedestal is the inscription: "Per la verità e coltura, per la grandezza della patria, questo monumento riveniente a noi cresce *Il Progresso delo-Americano*, Carlo Barsotti, editore, la colonia Italiana, eccolo, il VI Ottobre MDXXIV." On the opposite side is this quotation: "There can be no doubt whatever as to Verrazzano's entering New York Harbor in 1524 — John Fiske." On the back of the pedestal is the following: "Anno 1909. America e Italia ricordano Giovanni da Verrazzano l'Italiano, che primo Europeo percorrendo altro più fortunato del quale ebbero il nome navigò queste



acque le cui terre erano destinate per una delle città capitali del mondo."

The Verrazzano Monument Committee under whose auspices the monument was erected and dedicated consisted of an Honorary Committee and an Executive Committee, as follows: Monument  
Com-  
mittee

#### *Honorary Committee*

PATRONS: His Excellency Baron Edmond de Mairat, Mayor des Planches, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Italy; and His Excellency Jean J. Jusseaud, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of France.

SUPREMACY: Honorary Presidents: Comm. Enrico Nibbles, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Mr. Hermann Kilder, Col. Henry W. Sackett, and Comm. J. P. Morgan.

HONORARY MEMBERS: Dr. Gustavo di Roma, Acting Italian Consul-General in New York, France, Consul-General, Dr. Giuseppe Gentile, Vice Consul, Cav. Luigi Solari, March. Prospero de Solli, Prof. Paolo, Cav. del Duero, Anna Lindbergh, Prof. Archib. Jennings, Abundant, John C. S. J. M. C. Comm. E. J. H. H. Comm. C. Pina, Comm. A. Zio, Ing. Cav. Riccardo Bero, Cav. F. Romeo, Cav. Cesare Coma, Cav. Arturo Pichet, Cav. Adolfo Rossi, Comm. Luca Coma, Cav. Leopoldo Perina, Cav. Michele Lenardi, Cav. J. N. Pichet, Comm. A. Bero, Cav. Dr. Armando S. P. A. Adato, Secretary, John E. W. Walcott of New Jersey, Cav. Giulio Gaudin, Comm. Arturo Toscanini, Comm. J. W. Fish, Jr., Cav. G. Zambello, and Oscar Leinhardtstein.

#### *Executive Committee*

Chairman: Gen. C. J. Woodford.

Vice-Chairman: Gen. L. J. Sackett, Antonio Quaranta, Salvatore Pichet, Donato Bero, Art. de French, Nicholas de Mairat, Arthur J. Pichet, T. Palmieri, Vito R. Pichet, Cav. Dr. del Papa, Bartolomeo de Mairat, Prof. P. C. Coma, General de Mairat.

Secretary: Frank Pichet, Alfonso Pichet, Nadir J. del Papa, Treasurer: E. de Mairat, Rochi.

At 11 o'clock a procession which included about 100 different <sup>the pro-</sup> ~~organiza-~~ <sup>cession</sup> formed in the streets east of Broadway in the vicinity of Madison Square, and under the Grand Marshalship





of Mr. James E. March proceeded down Broadway to Battery Park. The sailors from the Italian ships *Etna* and *Etruria*, commanded by Capt. D'Angelo, elicited particular applause. Enormous crowds of spectators gathered at the places of assembly, along the line of march, and in Battery Park. At the latter place, there was a distinguished company upon the official platform. The marines from the *Etna* and *Etruria* were stationed on either side of the monument as a guard of honor.

The exercises were opened by the venerable Monsignor Lavelle, who represented the Archbishop of New York and who pronounced a benediction.

**General Calverton.**—Then a little blond, black-haired girl, Gertrude Gahrman, may be, the monument, saying, in English:

"I am proud to stand this day with my little hand on a monument which will be a cause of pride for all New Yorkers, for it was Giovanni da Verazzano who discovered these waters of the North River. All you who are present know what I am saying; but children like myself do not know it. I would like that all the children of New York should know that it was an Italian who discovered the island of Manhattan. I would like that all children should repeat in this room with me: *Gloria for Verazzano! Gloria for Italy! Gloria for America!*"

**Mr. Nichols.**—The hurrahs of the child were taken up and repeated by the crowd with enthusiasm.

**Charles Morris.**—Mr. Benson then spoke in the Italian language substantially as follows:

"If Francesco Galea, American Consul, after a few months from the day on which it is proposed to erect this monument its imposed duty. In the name of the Italian Republics to the City of New York the monument to Giovanni da Verazzano, the first navigator who explored the course of the extensive river which later became the center of this city's grand commerce."

"This monument due to the genial and artistic mind of Ettore Vimercati and sculptured by his master hand, will stand here near the waters of the Bay which is already one of the great commercial centers



of the world, an imperishable sign of that ardent love which the  
 Italians entertain for the memory of their great men, and shows that  
 if the Americans have known how to create an immense city, creating  
 year by year the enormous power, coordinating all the energy of her  
 diverse population, the Indians, to whom such portions of greatness  
 and prosperity come strange, practicing the nobility of labor, have  
 however the superhuman possibility of giving thought and work to  
 the marvelous development of the flesh.

Mr.  
 Charles  
 Barretto

"The monument to Giovanni da Verrazzano is not only an expression of gratitude to our great deceased vintner. It was the Florentine navigator who, in 1497, after many days of navigation -- and not by chance, but by design -- passed from Diappe with the charge from Francis I. to 'discover and recon lands' -- discovered a land under the name of a new India, now North Carolina; and after going to the mouth of the river and seeing the Island which the natives called *Ashtagan*, and having cast anchor, he explored the harbor, the river, which he called New France, and only for lack of victuals, after sailing six days of Diappe, was it decided to return. The ship *Dauphin*, which had on board the courageous explorer, returned to Diappe, to the same port of Diappe, in which he sailed, the ship of 1497, after having sailed 1100 leagues from the land of Modern France, and the vessel, with its crew, with its prow toward the north.

"The modern enterprise which history has registered in her inflexible pages -- and which today receives the applause of a people through the initiative of Il Progresso and the cooperation of our colony -- has been crowned with the divine claim of art.

"The Italian people, that of this festival -- which is the glorification of the Italian -- are present, the youth of Italy, which always longs to the fatherland of the fatherland and the hope of a better day. And the plaudits resound about the figure of the ancient vintner, they are able to see that the crowds of our workmen, populating the cities and workshops of this vast city of the world, have a worth nobles, dignified and more noble than their own; that for the Italian American and Italian crowd, they are animated by a dream of labor and that of the dream, the monument to Verrazzano -- like those of Garibaldi, Columbus, and Verdi -- is a fervid attestation.



Mr. Charles Bonatti. "Appropriately to the splendid and profound moral significance of to-day's event, the chivalrous people of France are found fraternally with ours, to the end that the exploits of Verrazane might be as an index of the indescribable vitality and latent force of the Mediterranean spirit. Once again, in effect, and around the monument of a daring life of Italian courage, who was a courageous captain of French ships, of the sea upon which Ulysses sailed, comes, in a further link, the intangible heridity of greatness which comes from Greece, from Rome and from the Renaissance."

After a tribute to the patriotism of the Italian colony, the speaker addressed the young Mayor in English as follows:

"And now, honorable representative of the Mayor of New York, the Italian colony has the honor to place, through me, the monument which will commemorate the Progress of Italianization has been erected to the glory of Christopher Verrazano. The new work of art, which is the monument, is the monument of another Italian. Mayor, I pledge to the high principles which the Italian people may be happy there is the virtue of their great men, and to take peacefully and fully in the progress of the city which renders them a son."

Mr. William Allen. The President of the Board of Aldermen replied, saying it was a singular honor which the Italian colony of New York conferred upon him to accept this great monument in the name of the City of New York. He said that the City of New York was great and beautiful because the Italians, coming with their ideals of art and beauty, of their native land, had contributed generously to make it great. He accepted the monument which, he said, would perpetuate the name of the navigator who first saw the water of New York harbor.

Mr. William Allen. Admiral Borelli of the Italian navy then addressed the assembly in Italian. He said that Verrazano was entitled to a place of honor with Columbus, Vesputius and Cabot. He then related the circumstances of Verrazano's voyage, saying that the King of France was induced to promote the enterprise



because he believed there was a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific north of that found by Magellan. Verrazzano therefore scouted the coast for such passage from Florida northward. This voyage would have remained enveloped in complete obscurity, he said, if it had not been for a letter which Verrazzano wrote from Dieppe to the King of France dated July 8, 1524. He cited publications containing copies of this letter, and then recalled the principal points of the voyage. In closing, he said that the Italian residents had performed a patriotic work in erecting at the mouth of the Hudson this monument to the memory of their brave navigator. He paid a tribute of appreciation to Mr. Barsotti, chairman of the committee, and to Mr. Nimenes for this ideal product of his art and concluded:

"We ought to be particularly grateful to this hospitable country, to the municipal authorities, and to the government of the United States, whose generosity in translating our thought into act, has efficiently contributed to affirm the fact and to preserve the record for future generations."

The Marquis Monteghiani, Italian Ambassador, then spoke. He paid tribute to the art of Mr. Nimenes, and then said that nobody could deny that Verrazzano first discovered the majestic river which was named after Hudson a century later. But, he said, the monument was not alone a vindication of Verrazzano. It was also a tribute to the sublime Italian genius, the grand Latin genius, which led its race to conquests of science not less than of letters and art. He acknowledged the different qualities of the Anglo-Saxon, and paid tribute to Hudson who explored the river beyond the bay which Verrazzano entered, who studied the course of the river and who entered into relations with the Indians. The union of the two races—the Latin and the Anglo-Saxon—in what he called "this noble American land," formed a race more complete and more per-





fect, which promised to advance more and more in the high road of civilization. The Italian immigrants, he said, brought to this country not only the strength of their arms and the activity of their labor, but they also brought the Italian genius, their noble ideals, their artistic sense, their living intellectual life and the sublime contributions to the sum total of human thought. In this grand republic of America, the Italians had a glorious opportunity to use their talents, and he said it was their duty to require this hospitality by laboring assiduously with all their talents and with all their intelligence. He concluded by saying that he brought to the Italians of New York the salutation of their mother country.

Mr. Louis  
Steckler. The Italian Ambassador was followed by Mr. Louis Steckler, representing the Executive Committee of the monument organization. He said in part:

"We have gathered here today to pay tribute and our debt of gratitude so far as lies in our power, to the memory of one of the greatest men in history—a fitting tribute to a man who, when navigation of the Hudson was fraught with the gravest perils, and when only the most daring went in quest of the unknown and untraveled portions of the great ocean, was probably the greatest navigator of his day and race. It is to honor the great name of that gallant and brave father of the sea, Captain John da Verazzano, that we come here to dedicate this monument.

"For nearly two centuries millions of our own people, thousands of distinguished guests and representatives of the great nations of the world have here extracted brilliant and magnificent minerals, been engaged in honoring the great deeds and meritorious of Hudson, the first European navigator of the river that bears his name, and of Fulton, whose boat, the *Clermont*, was the first to navigate that river by steam.

"We all delight to join in honoring the justly earned and undying fame of these distinguished pioneers in their respective achievements, and it is with hearts full with memory of what they did in their respective times that we assemble here today to dedicate this monument to the everlasting fame of Verazzano, in order that his great achievement—as the discoverer of New York Bay and the grand river



that empties into it may be ever recalled to the mind of the genera-  
tion, to cause as they gaze upon this great work of one of the greatest Mr. Louis  
Steeble.  
sculptors of to-day.

"It is gratifying to see so many here to do tribute to the memory of Verrazzano, a European who was the first European to enter New York Bay, and who was the first white man to gaze upon the river that now bears the name of the man who navigated it some eighty-five years later. There can be no doubt but that Verrazzano was the discoverer of the Hudson, and that Hudson was the first European to navigate it.

"While it is not our intention or desire to belittle or in any way minimize the gallant act of Henry Hudson in navigating that great river in his staunch little ship the *Hali Moon* in which he braved the perils of the sea, and the replica of which probably all of you have seen in the naval park, or at anchor, we do assert in pride and confidence that it is to the great Italian navigator Verrazzano that is due the honor, credit and glory of being acclaimed for all time as the discoverer of this magnificent bay and the beautiful Hudson River. He was the one European who found the way to this shore and gave to the world by records preserved to the present day the news that he had found this magnificent country to this section of this great continent, and in his report to the King of France, under whose flag he then sailed, he makes mention of the river that now bears the honored name of Hudson.

"It was Verrazzano who showed the way to other European navigators to this bay and river. Can any man say that Hudson had much hand in the discovery of Verrazzano, nearly eighty-five years later, his shadowed and dim and hazy? The record. We do not know, but we do know that it was Hudson who first navigated that glorious river, and we honor him and his gallant followers for their deed. But is it not possible that had Francis I of France followed up the discovery of Verrazzano as did Holland, under whose flag Hudson sailed, it might have been the French and not the Dutch who first settled this section of the country?

"That we are not here claiming too much when we acclaim da Verrazzano as the discoverer of the Hudson River is clearly established by records and is accorded by historians of the highest repute. In connection with his discovery, Fiske, the historian, says: 'There







"But more than all, let me congratulate you, Mr. President of the Committee, and you who have collaborated with him, and you Italian-Americans of New York, for what you have done—for what you have done for the country of your origin and for the country of your adoption."

Mr. Henry Warren Higley, Chairman of the Dedications Committee of the Hudson-Pulmon Celebration Commission, spoke <sup>for</sup> Higley as follows:

"I have not come to deliver a discourse. I have come only to offer you my cordial congratulations upon this splendid triumph. A few days ago, in my official capacity, I attended the laying of the first stone of the monument to Hudson; now, in my official capacity, I come to the completion of your work and the work of the Hudson-Pulmon Celebration Commission, relating the memory of him who discovered this bay and who touched the shores of the Hudson River."

"There is no real conflict with the Celebration of Hudson. I place it in my gratitude. The great Celebration would not have been complete if you had not erected this monument and your work would not have been complete if you had not the Hudson-Pulmon Celebration Commission had recognized to give you recognition and its approval."

"After a long history of it happening that those who have achieved have remained for many days before their achievements have not been accompanied by the clamor of their contemporaries. But it is the duty of posterity to record them and to honor them for their greatness."

"I trust that you will find it to your grand tradition, will help to make our country a better place. I am glad to be able to say that one of the reasons for this faith in the future of the country is that I believe in you and in your work."





## CHAPTER XXX

### AERONAUTICAL EXHIBITIONS

THE extraordinary advance in the science of aerial locomotion during the year 1907 and the early part of 1908, foreboding still greater achievements in that field in the near future, led to the suggestion by the Hon. William Brewster in April, 1908, that a demonstration of the capabilities of flying machines be made a feature of the Celebration. This suggestion was especially appropriate to the two fundamental ideas underlying the Celebration, and there was something peculiarly fitting, even dramatic, in the thought that in a commemoration which recalled the days when the Hudson River was navigated only by canoes and which celebrated the advent of Hudson's sailing vessel and Fulton's steamboat, the climax of the science of progress should be reached by the navigation of the river — or a part of it — by airships.\* The suggestion for a demonstration of aerial locomotion was therefore adopted, and on April 22, 1908, Mr. Bond was appointed Chairman of a Committee on Aeronautics. Owing to his multifarious duties on other committees, however, Mr. Bond was relieved of the Chairmanship and on November 30, 1908, the Hon. James M. Beck was named Chairman.

Interest  
Center  
of Day

Manager  
ment of  
Vice J.  
Hammer

On May 26, 1909, the Committee recommended to the Trustees the employment of Mr. William J. Hammer, a Consulting Electrical Engineer prominently identified with aeronautical matters, as Secretary and expert to the Committee, the Chairman stating that for some time previously Mr. Hammer had very kindly been assisting the Committee gratuitously and had mapped out a plan for an aeronautical display. Soon after this recommendation, Mr. Hammer was retained professionally

\* This idea is taken from the suggestion made on the first even of the program.



by the Committee and assisted it in arranging and carrying out its plans.

Various features for an aeronautical display were proposed and considered, but proved impracticable for one reason or another. The suggestion that a Zeppelin air-ship from Germany be secured was met by the statement of Count Zeppelin that owing to the enormous size of his dirigibles and the difficulty of transportation, it was impracticable to send one to America. It was also proposed that a Parseval dirigible and a Clermont-Bayard dirigible be obtained, but it was found upon investigation that while the expense of securing the two dirigibles from abroad would be only \$10,000 cash or a total of \$20,000, the expense of a double balloon-house, gas generators, gas-towing outfit, and the requirements of the foreign companies, would fall far short of \$20,000, and this did not include any arrangement for housing the air-ships at Albany in case it was decided to enter them in the proposed flight from New York to Albany for the \$25,000 prize offered by the New York World. Brigadier-General John A. Allen, Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army, stated that the aeronautical plant at Fort Omaha had cost \$700,000. The engagement of foreign dirigibles was therefore out of the question on account of the attendant expense. It also proved to be impracticable to secure certain American dirigibles, including the one recently bought by the Federal Government from Captain Baldwin, because of the lack of appropriations and the shortness of the time for preparation.

An International Aeronautical Congress, an International Aeronautical Exposition, and a nautical float in the Historical Parade, were also proposed, but were not feasible for lack of time and money. The Committee therefore decided to confine its attention to the practical status of the science of flying by means of heavier-than-air machines.

In connection with this phase of the subject, the Chairman

unavailable  
features



Unavail-  
ably  
Features

of the Aeronautics Committee, Mr. Beck, went to Europe for about six weeks, and interviewed various aviators and their representatives with a view to securing their participation in an International Aviation Meet. After considerable personal outlay of time and money, for which Mr. Beck waived any claim for reimbursement, he learned that it was impracticable to secure the attendance of the leading foreign aviators, such as Farman, Blériot, de la Grange, Count de Lambert, Latham, and others, owing to the enormous sum which these gentlemen demanded; to the fact that a dozen or more important aviation meets were to be held during the next few months at Spa, Frankfurt, Berlin, Brussels, Rheims, Paris, Vichy, Dordrecht, Plochingen, Odessa and elsewhere; and to the large prizes offered in various parts of Europe for special flights, such as across the English Channel, from London to Manchester, etc.

Wright  
and  
Curtis  
Engaged

Finally, the Committee concentrated its efforts on securing exhibitions by Mr. Wilbur Wright and Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss, with both of whom preliminary contracts were made.

The contract with Mr. Wright provided that between September 25 and October 9, 1909, to the extent of his ability and so far as weather and other conditions permitted, he would give at New York a full illustration of the possibilities of flight through the air by his aeroplane; that he should be under no obligation to make any flight if, in his judgment, the conditions were unreasonably hazardous; that if under such conditions he should be unable to make any one flight exceeding ten miles in distance or of one hour's duration during the Celebration, he should receive \$5,000 to cover his time and expenses; but if he should make one or more flights exceeding either ten miles in distance or one hour in duration, he should receive \$15,000.

The contract with Mr. Curtiss provided that he should attempt to make a flight in his aeroplane from Governor's Island up the Hudson River, around a buoy or other mark near Grant's Tomb (a distance of ten miles) and return to Gover-



nor's Island; or, in the event that such a flight should prove impracticable, to attempt flights across the Hudson River from a place near Grant's Tomb to the Palisade, on the New Jersey shore and return, for the successful execution of either of which alternative attempts he was to receive \$5,000. He was also to be permitted to enter any competitions held under the auspices of the Commission.

Through the courtesy of Major-General Leonard Wood, Governor's Island  
Governor's Island  
Aeronaut-  
drom.  
U. S. A., commanding the Department of the East, the Commission secured the use of an area of 90 acres on Governor's Island for the starting place. This was an ideal site, being a sandy plain forming an artificial extension of the island made by filling in material dredged from the adjacent channel. The field was further adapted to the use of the aeroplanes by the removal of certain telegraph poles, telephone poles, and brush heaps, the leveling of some rough stretches of surface, and the erection of two aeroplane sheds. Each shed had four doors, opening in pairs and sliding past one another on an overhead, thus leaving the entire broadside of the shed open for the ingress and egress of the machines.<sup>4</sup>

Through the courtesy of Major-General Wood, Major Samuel Baker, U. S. A., Chief Signal Officer of the Department of the East, was assigned to assist the Secretary of the Commission in arranging and carrying out a system of signalling from Governor's Island by means of which the public might be notified of the flight. These signals were transmitted visually from Governor's Island to a central station in the tower of the Singer Building at No. 149 Broadway, whence they were similarly transmitted to the towers of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building at No. 1 Madison Avenue, the New York Times Building, the Brooklyn Eagle Building, the Williamburg Bridge, and the Queensborough Bridge. In

<sup>4</sup> The aeroplanes were flown and landed at the Aerodrome, Governors' Island, New York, on May 15, 1915, and May 16, 1915, and at the Aerodrome, Fort Belknap, New York, on June 1, 1915.





addition to a code of flag signals operated at each of these points by members of the United States Army Signal Corps signal bombs were exploded. Arrangements were also made to communicate signals by wireless telegraph to the international fleet in the Hudson River in order that they might hoist signal flags, and the newspaper and ticker services arranged to bulletin the flights upon receipt of telephone messages sent out by special operators detailed for this purpose.

Flights  
by  
Wright  
Wright

The flights by Mr. Wright were very gratifying and met the most sanguine expectations of the Commission. He had his machine—a new one—at Governor's Island on Saturday, September 25, and before the day was done the aeroplane had been "tuned up," the engine propeller had been tested, and everything was ready for flying at the first favorable opportunity. Sunday, September 26, with Mr. Wright, and he did not fly on that day from principle. Monday was rainy and Tuesday was windy and threatening.

On Wednesday, September 29, the weather conditions were ideal, with a soft steady wind from the west. Mr. Wright arrived at the Island shortly before 9 A. M. The machine was promptly taken from the shed to the sand lot, placed on the monorail facing down over the harbor, and the propeller was started. Mr. Wright, after listening to the rhythm of the propeller for a moment with apparent satisfaction, walked forward and took his seat in his machine. At 9.15 he gave the starting signal and with no delay left the ground. After making two circles over the aviation ground, he swung eastward to the Bleecker Channel, followed it to the northern end of Governor's Island, turned westward, and returned to the starting point, having completely encircled the Island. He was in the air seven minutes and ten seconds and covered a distance of about two miles, his height varying from 40 to 100 feet. During the flight he was loudly saluted by the whistle of the tugs, steamboats and factories from which he was seen.



At 10.18 A. M. he began a second flight. Upon leaving the monorail, he entered straight for the Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island, a mile and a quarter to the westward. As the aeroplane appeared in the air, it was again saluted with a din of steam whistles which almost drowned out the sounds of cheering human voices. Among the saluting vessels was the great ocean liner *Lutetia*, just starting for Liverpool, whose timely passage gave contrast to the scene. Her decks were fringed with passengers enthusiastically waving their handkerchiefs. As the aeroplane with its whirling propellers flew out over the harbor, a sea gull, apparently bewildered by the sight and sound of the strange aerial vision, fluttered back and forth and finally settled down on the water. Continuing his course, Mr. Wright circled the Statue of Liberty and returned at once to the Island, having been in the air less than five minutes.

If the favorable weather had continued, Mr. Wright would have made another flight about 4 P. M., but by that time a strong wind had arisen creating unfavorable conditions. At 5.19 P. M. however, he ascended again and remained aloft twelve minutes.

These flights by Mr. Wright were the first ones over American water, and at that time the only ones over water anywhere except those by biplanes who crossed the English Channel and Latham who nearly crossed the Channel.

On Monday, October 4, Mr. Wright made his fourth and more spectacular flight from Cleveland's Island in a plane about 1000 feet north of Clark's Island and return. The aerial conditions were again almost ideal, the wind blowing at the rate of only about ten miles an hour. Mr. Wright reached the Island at 8.30 A. M., and his machine was promptly taken out and made ready. Two American flags were suspended from the front undercarriage and a tiny flag fluttered from the corner of his air tight canoe. A life preserver was placed on the machine near his feet.



Flights  
by  
Wright  
Wright

The aeronaut left the ground at 9:53 A. M. and steered straight for the water. Passing west of Castle Williams and about 25 feet higher than that structure but not over it, he started directly up the great river which Hudson had navigated 300 years before in the slow-going Half Moon. The conflicting air currents of the flats made the aeroplane waver a little in its course, but did not cause Mr. Wright to waver in his purpose to reach Grant's Tomb. The chorus of steam whistles now acclaimed the flight and crowds of people rushed to points of vantage to see the man-bird making his historic flight. Speeding like an all-star over the river and above the shaggy water-craft of all descriptions below, he soon reached the southern end of the great international war fleet stretched for ten miles north of 42d street. From these death-dealing machines, any one of which he could have destroyed, the daring aviator was gazed at in wonder and admiration by the men-of-war men, who saluted him with waving colors and blasts of their steam whistles.

Reaching Grant's Tomb at 10:13:32 the aviator made 20 or 25 feet higher to make the turn, and when about 1,000 feet north of the monument he made a swivirl toward the New Jersey shore. In this turn, he passed nearly over the middle of the British war ship Drake. The turn, which occupied about three-quarters of a minute, was executed at a height of from 100 to 150 feet.

On the return trip the aviator had the wind in his favor and made better time, reaching Governor's Island at 10:46:25, and having been in the air 33 minutes and 35 seconds.

The air-line distance from the starting point to Grant's Tomb is reckoned officially at 9.5 miles. The total distance traveled, therefore, in one of the most perilous air-flights made up to that time, was about 20 miles. The flight northward was made in 20 minutes and 35 seconds, in the face of the wind, and the southward trip in 13 minutes and 3 seconds, an average



of about 36 miles an hour for the round trip. The wind velocities on October 3, as observed at Fort Wood, New York Harbor, and at the Weather Bureau, New York City, were as follows:

| HOOR        | FORT WOOD   | WEATHER BUREAU | Wind<br>Oct. 4<br>1909 |
|-------------|-------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 7.00 A. M.  | 5 miles     | 9 miles        |                        |
| 7.30 A. M.  | 5 "         | 10 "           |                        |
| 8.00 A. M.  | 4 "         | 10 "           |                        |
| 8.30 A. M.  | 4 "         | 12 "           |                        |
| 9.00 A. M.  | 3 ½-4 miles | 9 "            |                        |
| 9.30 A. M.  | 3 ½-3 "     | 9 "            |                        |
| 10.00 A. M. | 4 3-4 "     | 8 "            |                        |
| 10.30 A. M. | 3 ½-2 "     | 11 "           |                        |
| 11.00 A. M. | 4 3-½ "     | 11 "           |                        |
| 11.30 A. M. | 4-5-0 "     | 8 "            |                        |
| 12.00 M.    | 4 "         | 7 "            |                        |
| 12.30 P. M. | 3 3-½ "     | 9 "            |                        |
| 1.00 P. M.  | 4 3-4 "     | 9 "            |                        |
| 1.30 P. M.  | 2 ½-4 3 "   | 7 "            |                        |
| 2.00 P. M.  | 3 "         | 4 "            |                        |
| 2.30 P. M.  | 3 "         | 6 "            |                        |
| 3.00 P. M.  | 4 3 "       | 3 "            |                        |
| 3.30 P. M.  | 4 "         | 5 "            |                        |
| 4.00 P. M.  | 2 3 "       | 5 "            |                        |
| 4.30 P. M.  | 2 ½ "       | 5 "            |                        |
| 5.00 P. M.  | 3 "         | 5 "            |                        |
| 5.30 P. M.  | 4 "         | 6 "            |                        |
| 6.00 P. M.  | 4 "         | 5 "            |                        |

As near as the observer could judge, his view, which was about 200 feet. He could see over the Palace but was not so high as the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building tower. He said that the air currents disturbed by the skyscraper buildings were both strong and particularly a puff which he experienced at 231 Street.

In the afternoon of the same day Mr. Wright intended to fifthly make another flight of far greater difficulty and interest, but an unfortunate accident prevented further air-voyages. It was





was his intention, as he confidentially stated to Chairman Beck, to rise from Governor's Island, go up the East River, crossing over the bridges, return to Governor's Island, manoeuvre around the Battery and the Statue of Liberty and then go up the North River. Further than this, he did not disclose his purpose, but as he had taken sufficient fuel to make possible a journey of five hours and as he had previously expressed his intention, if the conditions were favorable, to make a complete circuit of Manhattan Island, there is reason to believe that it was Mr. Wright's intention to terminate his part in the Celebration by a spectacular circuit of Manhattan Island. On that afternoon, the largest crowd of the exhibition gathered on the Island. About 3:30 the machine was brought out to the starting point, and at 3:50 an attempt was made to start the motor, but the machine, which had made such a beautiful flight in the morning, seemed to be in a less responsive mood. After nine ineffectual attempts to start the propeller, there was an explosion, and a cylinder head blew out and sank into the sand. Mr. Wright, disappointed but imperious, spread out his hands and said: "No more flights in New York." But he had already vindicated the confidence reposed in him by the Commission. Mr. Beck subsequently said:

Festivals  
of  
Wright's  
Flights

"I believe I voice the sentiment of all the members of the Aeronautics Committee in expressing our satisfaction with the manner in which Mr. Wright has fulfilled his contract. Mr. Wright agreed to bring his aeroplane to New York and to remain here at least from September 25 until October 3. The details of the flights and the question whether they could safely be made under prevailing weather conditions were left entirely to his discretion. He came to New York some days in advance of September 25 and was met during the first week of the Celebration with unfavorable weather conditions with the exception of Wednesday, when he made his first flights. He remained after October 3d and on the 4th made double the



ten miles in distance required by the contract. He was then <sup>Estimate</sup> under no obligation to make other flights, but he fully <sup>of</sup> intended to make a flight Monday afternoon which would <sup>Wright's</sup> have surpassed his great achievement of that morning, and <sup>Flight</sup> was only prevented by the unfortunate accident to his motor, which made other flights impossible. Mr. Wright, by making his noteworthy flight around the Statue of Liberty and his even more remarkable flight to Grant's Tomb and return, fully met the most sanguine expectations of the Aeronautics Committee. No aviation, in my judgment, has made flights under more difficult and dangerous conditions. His achievement has written a new chapter in the history of aviation and has given the Celebration a unique feature of extraordinary interest."

The spirit which prompted Mr. Wright to take part in the Celebration was not less creditable than his achievements. Until he joined his contract with the Hudson-Pulton Celebration Council, Mr. Wright had readily refused to make any flights merely for spectacular purposes. The only flights which he had made elsewhere were given as demonstrations in connection with the sale of his machine to our own Government and foreign Governments. After his successful flights in France and Germany, he had received offers from various parts of the world to give flights for exhibition purposes, and there is reason to believe that many were offered him largely in excess of that which the Council also gave him for his part in the Celebration. Both Mr. Beck and Mr. Hanna, who made the contract with Mr. Wright, were satisfied that Mr. Wright consented to take part in the Celebration because it was public and patriotic in character, and in hazarding his life by his journey through the air up the Hudson, Mr. Wright consciously or unconsciously gave to the Celebration a certain historic continuity, adding to the historic trip of Hudson in his sailing ship and the historic trip of Fulton in his new steamboat an even more remarkable feat in making the same journey by an air-



Estimate of  
Aircraft's  
Flights ship, which, weighing more than half a ton, not only defied the laws of gravitation, but, propelled by its own motive power, made the journey from the Battery to Grant's Tomb and return in faster time than any other existing method of transportation between these points. While Wright's historic flight up the Hudson has unquestionably been far exceeded, both in length and difficulty, since it was made, and while, with the rapid development of the aeroplane, it is evident that far greater things await the aviator, yet the future achievements of the aeroplane will no more diminish the historic significance of his flight than the later trip of the *Lebanon* up the Hudson diminishes the historic interest of the *Clément*'s journey.

Chas.  
C. H. V.  
W. L. The Commission's experience with Mr. Curtiss was less satisfactory. His machine arrived on Sunday, September 26, but he himself did not arrive until Thursday, the 28th. While the mechanics were trying to put his aeroplane -- a new one -- in working order, his old and tried machine, in which he made his successful flight, which was on exhibition in a department store in New York City. On the ideal Wednesday, September 29, when Mr. Wright made three flights -- one of them around the Statue of Liberty -- Mr. Curtiss, before 7 a. m. achieved a flight of 26 seconds, covering a distance of about 300 yards. Only a personal friend and an officer at the Island saw this venture. Thursday, Friday and Saturday slipped by, and Mr. Curtiss accomplished nothing more. On Sunday, October 3, toward sunset, in a stiff wind, he made another and more successful attempt to fly. As his craft, resting on its three wheels, started along the ground and mounted into the air, the spectator gave a cheer. He reached an altitude of from 60 to 100 feet and had reached the edge of the Island, apparently headed for the Statue of Liberty, when the aeroplane swerved and careered as if it were about to fall. A moment later, the aviator, evidently aware of traveling over the water, turned his vertical plane, and sailed around in a graceful semicircle over



the Island. Then the motor stopped and the aeroplane returned to terra firma, having covered about a quarter of a mile in about 45 seconds. This was not an official flight and the representatives of the Commission were not present to observe it. Early in the next morning, Mr. Curtiss' machine was packed up, and while Mr. Wright was making his triumphant flight over the Hudson River, Mr. Curtiss' machine was being carted along the road in boxes for shipment to St. Louis where Mr. Curtiss had another contract to fly.





## CHAPTER XXXI

### GENERAL COMMEMORATIVE EXERCISES

WEDNESDAY, September 29, 1909, was set apart in the plan of the Celebration for General Commemorative Exercises throughout the State, and a Committee on General Commemorative Exercises was appointed with Jacob Gould Schurman, Sc.D., LL.D., President of Cornell University, as Chairman. The duty laid upon this Committee was to request and to assist by pamphlets, correspondence, and other means, universities, colleges, public schools, historical and patriotic societies, and institutions of learning generally throughout the State, to hold exercises commemorative of the events celebrated. By a mutual understanding with the Committee on Children's Festivals, the latter committee was given charge of the field in New York City, and arranged for the children's festival and the public lectures described in the next two chapters.

Historical  
Pamphlet

The first work of the General Commemorative Exercises Committee was the issuing, in February, 1909, of a 74-page pamphlet entitled "Hudson and Fulton." This brochure contained a brief history of Henry Hudson and the exploration of the Hudson River, with the historical background necessary for an understanding of the voyage of 1609; a condensed biography of Robert Fulton and description of the invention of steam navigation; a short sketch of the physical history of the river; a summary of the general plan of the Celebration; suggestions to municipal authorities, learned and patriotic societies, and educational institutions concerning forms of commemorative exercises; titles of appropriate songs; subjects for debate, essays, and tableaux; suggestions for children's festivals; and a list of books bearing on the events commemorated. It contained a reproduction of John Collier's famous painting of



"Hudson's Last Voyage," a reproduction of Benjamin West's portrait of Robert Fulton, drawings of the Half Moon and Clermont, and an original map showing the routes of Hudson's four recorded voyages. Forty-one thousand copies of this pamphlet were printed and distributed gratuitously throughout the State. A half later, the Department of Education of the State of New York issued a handsome pamphlet of 64 pages entitled "Hudson-Fulton Celebration, 1909-10, 1910-11." This pamphlet contained many short articles on the Celebration, the events commemorated, the Hudson River, Henry Hudson and Robert Fulton, poems, suggestions for essays, debates, talks, literary, constructive work, and readings; a description of present Americans, etc. It was profusely illustrated with pictures of famous persons and buildings, "reminiscent" documents, and a full-page map of the Hudson Valley. The front cover and the frontispiece were printed in several colors, and the whole pamphlet was a fine specimen of the plan of the State. The circulation of 75,000 copies of this pamphlet by the Department of Education, and the greater copies of the Council State's pamphlet was of inestimable value in giving an intelligent conception of the significance of the great events celebrated.

The circulation of the pamphlet was followed by direct <sup>Direct</sup> personal appeal to the mayors of cities, presidents of villages, <sup>Appeals</sup> and the heads of Educational Institutions, whom the State requested to participate in the Celebration. The municipalities were requested to display the national colors upon municipal buildings, high universities, colleges, public schools, and historical edifices, were invited to hold exhibitions and literary exercises. And the citizens were appealed to generally to recognize the anniversaries in the manner most convenient. In some towns, the heads of the municipalities referred the commemorations to the school boards, by whom appropriate exercises were arranged. The principal universities and colleges, among them, New York University, Colum-







- [illegible]









[illegible]

*Albino*, Cathel I. Adams, Jr., A. H. Adams, Long A. Conroy; Christian Brother, Academy, Joseph M. Carney, F. and D. Johnson, Joseph A. Johnson, of the Sacred Heart, Kenosha.







## CHAPTER XXXII

### CHILDREN'S FESTIVALS

SATURDAY, October 2, 1924, was designated particularly as the day for observance by the children, and the exercises in New York City were under the direction of the Children's Festival Committee of which the Hon. Samuel Parsons, Land and Air, of the Park, and formerly President of the Park Commission, is Chairman. For the following account of the children's observance we are indebted to Mr. Parsons:

On Saturday, October 2, approximately 3,000,000 children of the public, parochial and private school, and public institutions of the City filled all the available parks in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, Staten Island and other parts within the corporate limits and joined in ceremonies and exercises appropriate to the general celebration. The result was a memorable demonstration surpassing anything of its kind in the history of New York.

The City was divided into about fifty precinct districts, and each section was organized to contribute its share to the general celebration. With the cooperation of the public school authorities, a public school building was selected in each of the districts to form a rallying place for the children of that section under the leadership of their teachers or other persons previously appointed.

The time for meeting was fixed for 1.30 o'clock in the afternoon, and the children comprised of a short march to the nearest park or other suitable public place, where a representative program was carried on under the supervision of the local committee in charge of the ceremonies.

The Committee on Children's Festivals started diligently working the latter part of July by sending teams in the St.

General  
Attendance  
ment





James Building, 1133 Broadway, and organizing an executive force, with workers in every precinct district, qualified, as far as the Chairman could determine, to arrange for bringing the parents, schools, and societies into line with the projected plan—the idea being to give the children of the city a general holiday and enable them to bear as important a share of participation in the history-teaching event as any other class of the population. The task increased in difficulty as the plan developed, and the Committee encountered untold obstacles. It provided means, as far as possible, to enable the local committee formed in each district to command the children, to get authority for the use of the park, provide bands, form the little ones into bodies, drill them, devise or approve suitable programs and see that no casualty should occur as the result of possible negligence.

Comprehensive  
in scope  
and  
scale

This affair was projected on a scale of magnitude never before attempted, and its success was due largely to the invaluable cooperation of the public school and police authorities, the assistance rendered by the executive staff of the Children's Festival Committee and the earnest work of the majority of the district workers and local committees. The festival assumed an extremely comprehensive and diversified character from the widespread participation of the children of all nationalities represented in Greater New York, and citizens of German, Dutch, Italian, Belgian, Russian and Irish birth vied with those of native birth to bring about to make Children's Day a never-to-be-forgotten event.

In the limited space of this chapter it is impossible to refer to every section in detail; therefore a general reference to some of the prominent features of the Celebration must suffice.

Court  
of Honor

The Court of Honor in Fifth Avenue, between Fourth and Forty-second streets, from 1 to 3, the rendezvous of one of the large parades, included the pupils of six public schools, with whom were combined children from various church associ-



tions, settlement houses, the Association of Catholic Charities and uniformed members of the Lincoln Cadets and the St. Bartholomew Cadets. The costumed boys and girls of the church schools danced an Indian Snake Dance first, then a Dutch Dance and a minuet in colonial costumes. There were about ten dances, including a Japanese Dance by the colored girls of the Abyssinian Baptist Church Sunday School and a Peace Dance by Fide girls in white robes trimmed with blue. The last dance was Hungarian by girls in Hungarian costumes.

Thousands of children gathered in Mulberry Bend and pledged their loyalty to the American Flag with impressive ceremonies. And those many thousands of children, scarcely without exception, were of parents who have within comparatively recent years emigrated to this country from nearly every other country of the globe. From the schools of the lower East Side came children of many nationalities, Indian and Hebrew in the majority, with others from Syria, China, Japan, Turkey, Hungary, Spain, Greece, Portugal and so on through the nationalities of the earth.

The children of the Washington Heights schools went to Inwood Field, where they had woods, hills and the Hudson River as a setting for all sorts of historical reproduction. There was a Halfway on on the river, manned by children in Dutch costumes, and more children, dressed as Indians, who attacked it with bows and arrows. Other reconstructed Continental and English soldiers were drilling for the old stories of the Revolutionary period, and the British flag was hauled down and the Stars and Stripes hoisted in its place.

In the Battery Park district, the Little Monarchs' Aid Association, whose officers had drilled the children, started the day's ceremonies by a parade down Broadway from Chambers street to the Park, where the Little Monarchs made up to represent Indians, Dutch settlers, Colonial dandy, British redcoats and American soldiers, then marched around and around to the



applause of thousands. Then they represented the Landing of Columbus, the landing of Henry Hudson and his meeting with the Indians, and other stirring events of our history. The first New Amsterdam Dutch village was shown, the purchase of the Island by Peter Minuit was recaptured by the children, and on the greenward George and Martha Washington served tea. These scenes were varied by dances by little Syrian girls and whirling Dervish dances by Russian children.

Washington  
Square

More than 500 children took active part in the program in Washington Square, where the Protestant Episcopal Mission Society entered more than 200 children, who were formed on Broomfield street and, headed by a brass band, marched into the Park and formed a wide circle to enact their exercises. Headed by another brass band, 100 gaily dressed children, carrying floats of their own making, took possession of another fifth of the square. The ceremonies were similar to those already described, the older boys presenting "Pierrotello," an Italian farce. All these events were enacted on the center walk of the park. Some 5,000 persons witnessed the exercises.

DeWitt  
Clinton  
Park

An elaborate and highly interesting program was carried out in DeWitt Clinton Park, where Mrs. Henry Parsons distinguished herself by her energy and untiring zeal in promoting one of the most memorable features of the day. The ceremonies here followed the general character of those already in brief. Mrs. Parsons watched the parade and the games with great interest, and as the children marched past the white-clained women, the bands of voices cheered the line bravely. The Board of Education supplied 1,500 children from the public schools in the 11th and 14th school districts, the parochial schools provided 1,500 children each from the upper and lower ends of the district, and the churches furnished several hundred children from their Sunday school. The public organizations formed in line all children not included in the public, parochial or Sunday school groups.



bringing up the rear, thus insuring every child in the district <sup>DeWitt Clinton Park</sup> a part in the joyous Celebration. The line of march formed at public schools centrally located in each section, political headquarters and churches; the lower half marching east through 47th street, the upper half west through 57th street, to 12th avenue, meeting at DeWitt Clinton Park. Six thousand children were seated on the grass slope of the Park facing the Hudson River, and on benches on the asphalt walk just above the ground. There under the political organizations and the costumed children who were to dance, were accommodated on the sand piles on the water front, adding much to the picturesqueness of the scene. Six hundred children took part in the dances, three hundred dressed in Colonial costumes which had been made by the parents of the neighborhood meeting in DeWitt Clinton Park. One hundred peace angels and one hundred boys, carrying flags of all nationalities which they dipped at the feet of the peace angels, came from the parochial schools. The Mother Superior trained these children herself in order that there might be no mistake. In fact, to ensure success in every line, the heads of schools, churches, etc., all attended to these details themselves.

In Central Park the exercises were equally interesting and <sup>Central Park</sup> the interest quite as general. Some 8,000 happy, cheering children, keeping step to two brass bands and waving Hudson-Tulsa flags supplied by the Committee, marched in at the eastern gate at 72d street to take possession of the greenward. Flags were waved over a living circle of every color of the rainbow. An American flag of tremendous proportion was composed of boys and girls of the Bohemian Free School, dressed in red, white and blue gymnasium suits. Among the attractive features were floats drawn by real horses. One of these, representing a huge Dutch windmill, was so high that it would not go under the Second avenue elevated tracks and had to be taken into the park by a roundabout course.





Prospect  
Park

In Prospect Park, Brooklyn, the program included the ceremony of surrender of Lord Cornwallis to Gen. Washington. Around the square formed about these central figures, some 3,400 school children were straining against the ropes. Above them fluttered the orange, white and blue tri-color of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, and beyond the school children, in almost every direction, the small hills were crowded with other children and their parents and friends, not costumed for the occasion as those within the roped square, but nevertheless furnished as many flags and showing as great a diversity of colors. It made up a gathering estimated as high as 150,000. With the surrender of his sword by Lord Cornwallis, a band hidden somewhere in the crowd struck up "America" and all removed their hats and joined in the song.

Some 4000 children of the Flatbush schools marched all the way from Erasmus Hall High School to the Prospect Park Parade Grounds with four floats, one with a representation of the first Dutch church built in Brooklyn, and the majority of the children in costumes typifying historical characters and their fellows. The regular program was in the main followed in the exercises.

Bushwick

More than 15,000 children participated in the ceremonies in the Bushwick section, and Bushwick avenue, from Decatur to Hart streets, was one riot of color in all the hues of the rainbow. The program was concluded in Sunnyside Field.

Fort  
Greene  
Park

Fort Greene Park had two celebrations. Some 4000 children were on the plaza in front of the Martyrs Monument, representing the public and parochial schools, settlements and clubs of the Second Assembly district. On the south side of the Park, near Cumberland street and De Kalb avenue, was another group of children from the Hight and Carroll Park sections. Norwegian children furnished one of the floats representing Leif Ericson and his Viking crew discovering America in 1000 A. D.



Every public school in Sheepshead Bay, the Gravesend <sup>Sheeps-</sup> Reformed Dutch Church school, the Parkville Congregational <sup>head Bay</sup> Church school, a drum corps and St. Paul's Lutheran Church from Coney Island joined in observing the day at Sheepshead Bay.

Fully 5,000 children were present at the ceremonies in High- <sup>Highland</sup> Highland Park, where an excellent program was carried out. <sup>Park</sup>

The residents of Fort Hamilton celebrated the event in <sup>McKinley</sup> McKinley Park and the festival proved that they were able to <sup>Park</sup> compete with any section of Brooklyn in doing honors to the school heroes of the occasion. Everything moved smoothly and without any disorder and at least 5,000 persons were in attendance to witness the imposing ceremonies, dances and tableaux.

The upper Williamsburg and Greenpoint sections were loyal <sup>Green-</sup> to Cuthbert's Day in their impressive ceremonies and excellent <sup>burg,</sup> program of exercises. The largest assembly of school <sup>Green-</sup> children on record passed through all the principal streets, <sup>point</sup> about 12,000 children in costumes or armed with flags turning out in the parade.

The school festivals in Richmond Borough were unquestion- <sup>Rich-</sup> ably one of the best features of the great commemorative event, <sup>mond</sup> and approximately 10,000 children participated in the exercises, <sup>Borough</sup> which had no precedent for brilliancy and sumptuousness.

One of the most memorable celebrations took place at Stony <sup>Brook</sup> Brook, on Ambrose Island, New York, and the boys and girls of that part of Staten Island are unlikely to forget the Hudson-Fulton Celebration and what it signified.

The Celebration at General and associate divisions was marked by many splendid and beautiful features, which were noteworthy all through, and many beautiful floats and tableaux were displayed of great range and variety.

The pupils of Public Schools Nos. 8, 12, 16, 32 and 34 held <sup>Bronx</sup> a grand parade in Bronx Park. Public School 32 was requested <sup>Park</sup>



Bronx  
Park

to organize the pageant by costuming its pupils to represent typical historic periods from the time of the discovery of the Hudson to the present time. The costuming, arrangements and other lesser matters were attended to by the teachers of the school in cooperation with the parents of the children, and great care was exercised properly to portray each period. In this parade there were 3,350 children, divided into five regiments. Regiment No. 1 consisted of 900 pupils from Public School 32. The remaining regiments numbered about 650 each. Each child carried a Hudson-Fulton flag. At about 11:30 A. M. two special trains on the elevated railroad carried Regiment No. 1 to Bronx Park through which they marched to Moshole Parkway and Briggs Avenue where the final formation of all regiments occurred. Thence the children marched through Bronx Park to the selected rendezvous—a beautiful natural amphitheatre before the picturesque Botanical Museum Building. On all sides of the imposing assemblage were countless numbers of spectators while in the background were many automobiles. Here, amidst the autumnal beauty of the surrounding trees appropriate exercises were held. A pageant, consisting of five parts in pantomime, presented by pupils of Public School 32, portrayed the following scenes: First, New Amsterdam in Dutch days. Second, the Surrender of New Amsterdam to the English under Colonel Nicolls. Third, Reception of the English under Colonel Nicolls. Fourth, Life in Fulton's Time. Fifth, New York—The Gateway of the Nation. The ringing of America and The Star Spangled Banner followed and as a grand finale came the salute to the flag by the assembled multitude. Each regiment was then taken back to the school from which it had started and there disbanded.

Crotona  
Park

In no part of Greater New York was displayed interest greater than that of the children of the 25th school district who held exercises in Crotona Park, in the Bronx. These exercises



were commemorative of the discovery of the Hudson River and <sup>Croton Park</sup> its subsequent history. This beautiful playground, with its fine Indian Pond, formed a splendid natural setting for the dramatic enactment of the story of the river. The children, teachers, and principals from Public Schools 2, 4, 6, 11, 23, and 28, marched to Washington and Wendover avenues, where over 100 pupils of Public School 42, costumed to represent various periods in American History, from the old Dutch and Colonial times down to the present, fell into line. The procession marched through Croton Park South, to Prospect avenue, where it was joined by the pupils of Public School 49. This army of school children then proceeded to the lake, where an hour's rest of the friends and parents had already gathered. Grouped on the slopes around the lake, the children formed a picturesque sight. The "Reveller" announced the beginning of the "Story of the Hudson," which was depicted by a number of allegorical scenes, arranged by the teachers, and presented by the boys and girls of Public School 42. Each opening scene depicted a brief summary of the history of the river from the first Colonial who explored the river to the present and the opening of the new waterway. The first scene depicted the first exploration, attributed to his daughter, the pupil of Public School 42, and her father's fortune hunter. This she does by seeking discoverers, explorers, and settlers to build up the country. Several upon the banks of the Hudson River, the Algonquian Indians held the approach of the Dutch fleet, with its crew of white men. The Indian Darius, chief, and the Bijl of Peace was offered to Hudson and his crew. Arid next called the spirit of Peter Minuit and the great Chief Mahamans, and the role of Menhaden Island for twenty-four dollars worth of cloth, knives, and tinware was shown. Following this, Peter Amsterdam was surrendered to the British, the Dutch Council defying their





Crotch  
Park

governor, Peter Stuyvesant. A legend one hundred and fifty years brought the story to the beginning of the 19th century, when Ariel's wand caused Robert Fulton and his Commission to appear in his speech on his voyage to Albany. The page is closed with a national salute to Columbia. Then Knickerbocker and Uncle Sam of the discoverers from Levi Eriksen to balloon, and of the inventors from Fulton to the Wright Brothers. The nations then appeared, bearing tribute to Columbia. All joined in the salute to the stars and stripes, and in the singing of the National Hymn.



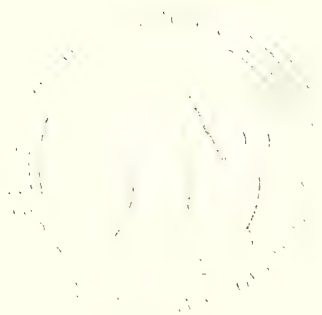
CHIEF OF BUREAU

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CHIEF OF BUREAU

CHIEF OF BUREAU





ORIGINAL. 25. VI. [519]  
See Chapter VI









OFFICIAL BMD-4

See Chapter VI

[525]



COULD MEANS PRESENTED TO THURMAN RIBBER AND HENRY W. SACKNITZ. ACTUAL SIZE

— See Chapter III







THE GREAT EAST VOYAGE  
FROM THE EAST INDIES TO THE WEST COAST OF AMERICA

[ 529 ] . . .

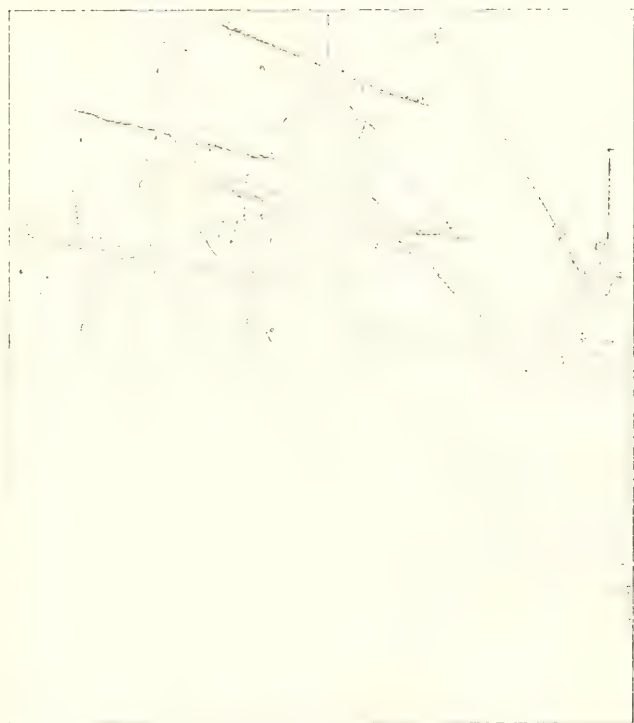




LAUNCHING OF THE HUI MOON AT AMSTERDAM

See page 46

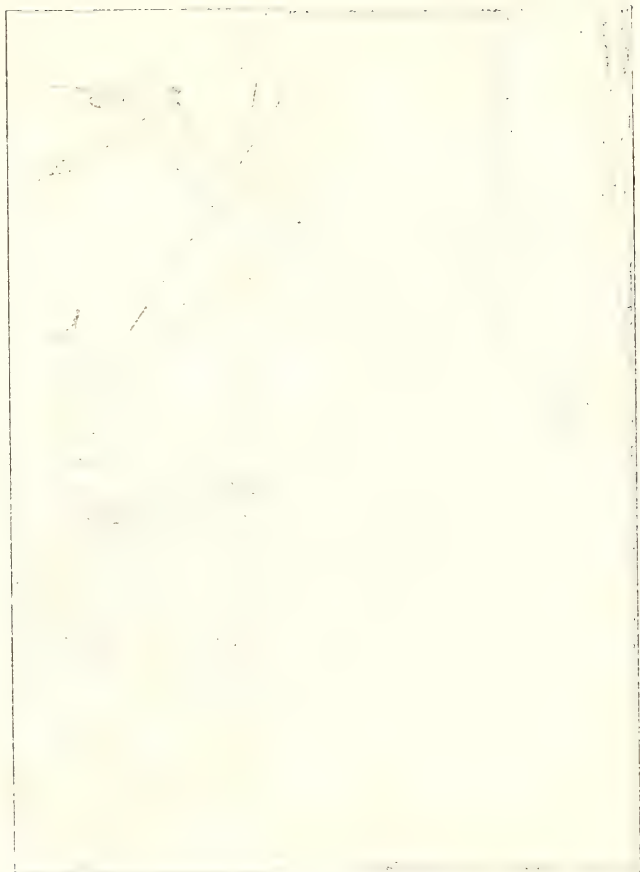




THE TIME MOON WITH CREW ON FORECASTLE [553]

See Chapter VII

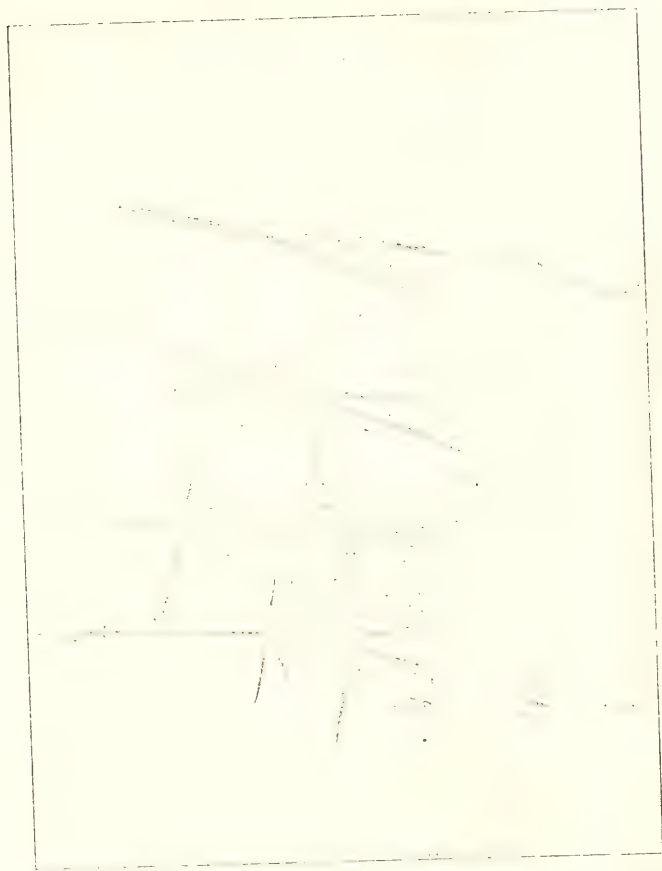




THE HALF MOON NEAR VILLAGE OF BOW

See C. 10. 10. 10. 10.

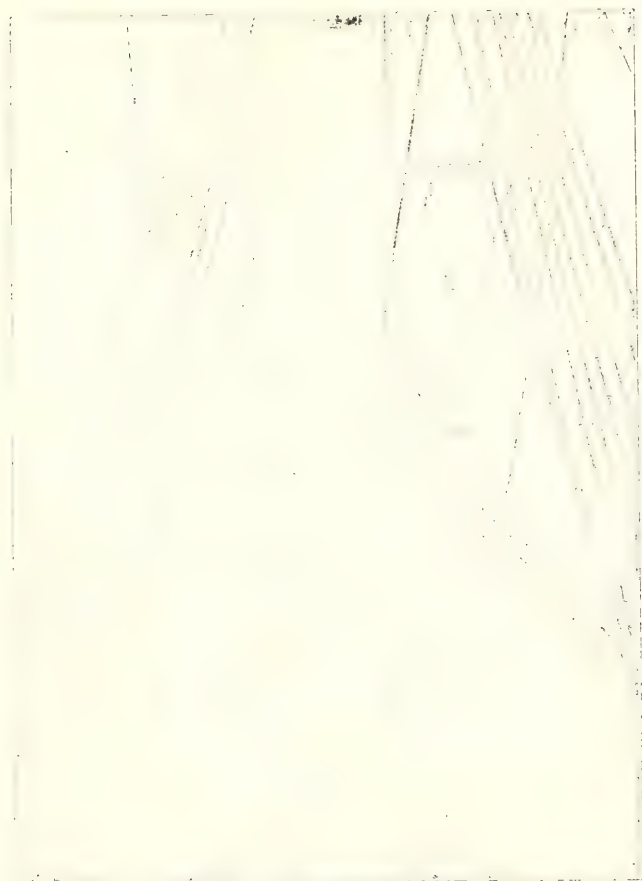




THE HALF MOON: NEAR VIEW OF STERN  
No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100







THE HALF MOON: UPPER DECK, LOOKING FORWARD

See Chapter VII

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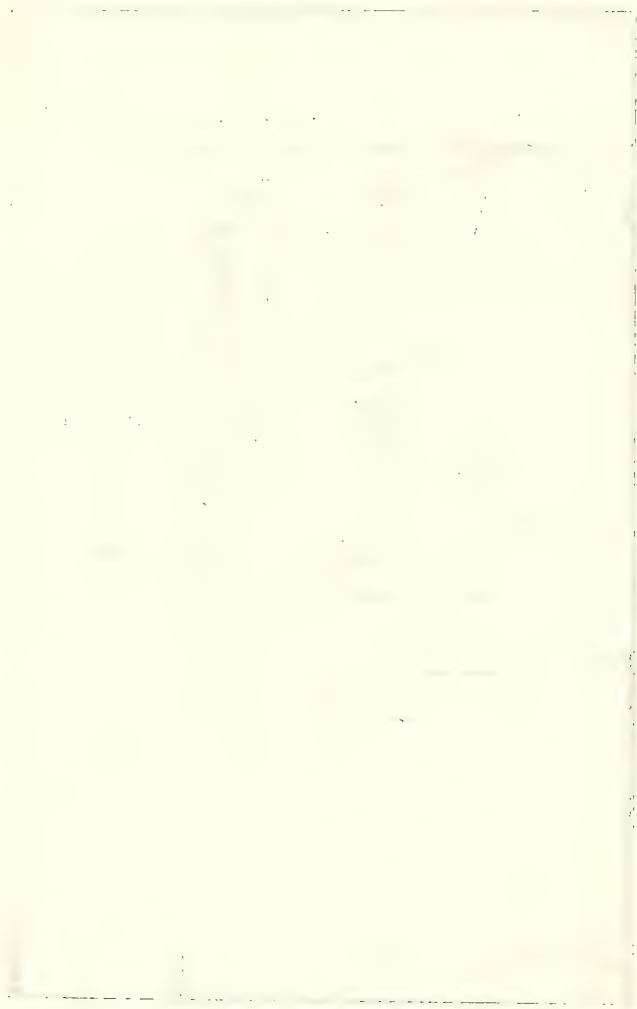




THE HALF MOON: UPPER DECK, LOOKING AFT  
SEP. 10, 1898

[14]





THE HALF MOON, TWENTY DECK, AHEAD FORWARD SHOWING GUNS

See Chapter VII



THE HALF MOON; TWILIGHT; SHOWING COOK'S GALLEY

See Chapter VII















